FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

SAN FRANCISCO

100-449698-47

SECTION 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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VIA TELETYPE
SEP 5 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. T
Mr. D
Mr. M
Mr. B
Mr. C
Mr. Crimmins
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Felt
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Tele. Room
Miss [redacted]
Miss [redacted]

WASHINGTON --03--

302PM DEFERRED 9/5/68 JOC

TO DRIECTOR (100-449698) AND CHICAGO PLAINTEXT

CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON
FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT.

[redacted] ON SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST [redacted] CLAIMS SOME SHOULD SHOW PROVOCATIONS OF POLICE BY THROWING OF BOTTLES AND OTHER OBJECTS BY DEMONSTRATORS. SOURCE IDENTIFIED LEADERS AS TOM HAYDEN, JERRY RUBIN, ABBIE HOFFMAN, TOM NOONAN, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER AND DESCRIBED DICK GREGORY AS ADVOCATING PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO ARRESTS AND PLANNED TO LEAD SEVERAL THOUSAND INTO PATROL WAGONS AFTER OTHERS HAD ADVOCATED MORE VIOLENT CONFRONTATION WITH POLICE. SOURCE CLAIMS THOSE WHO CONTROLLED PUBLIC ADDRESS EQUIPMENT CONTROLLED MOB WITH NO ONE GROUP OR LEADER, MAINTAINING CONTINUOUS CONTROL AND CONFLICTS EXISTED AMONG LEADERS.

100-449698-47-27
ST-102 REC 17 ~~100-449698-~~
16 SEP 17 1968

CONSENSUS OF LEADERS ON FRIDAY LAST WAS THAT DEMONSTRATIONS WERE A SUCCESS AND ONLY PUBLIC GATHERINGS AND RALLIES

54 SEP 25 1968

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO: CC Mengel
CC

FOR CANDIDATES SHOULD BE USED TO PROTEST SINCE GREAT PUBLICITY CAN BE OBTAINED FROM PRESS, RADIO AND T.V. IN LOCAL AREAS WITH NEXT NATIONAL PROTEST TO BE AT INAUGURATION OF NEXT PRESIDENT. SOURCE HAS NO EVIDENCE OF PLOT TO DESTROY PROPERTY BUT PLAN WAS TO "PROVOKE ESTABLISHMENT INTO MAKING FOOLS OF THEMSELVES BEFOGE PRESS".

SOURCE STATES PROVOCATION ON AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT WAS FROM THOSE IN REAR OF MOB THROWING BRICKS AND BOTTLES WHILE LESS VIOLENT OR NON-VIOLENT PROTESTORS IN FRONT RANKS OF MOB WERE THOSE ARRESTED AND BEATEN.

SOURCE OF OPINION EXAGGERATED NEWS REPORTS OF POLICE ACTIVITY AT LINCOLN OR GRANT PARKS RECEIVED ON NUMBEROUS TRANSISTOR RADIOS EXCITED MOB AT OTHER PARK OR PROVOKED THEM INTO MORE MILITANT ACTION.

SOURCE FEELS PHOTOS WITH EXPLANATION WILL GIVE BEST INFORMATION.

PHOTOS BEING EXPEDITED AND COPIES WILL BE FORWARDED BUREAU AND CHICAGO WITH SOURCE'S REPORT AMSD.

SOURCE FURNISHED FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED

END PAGE TWO

AT LINCOLN OR GRANT PARKS, CHICAGO---THE RAMPARTS WALL POSTER AUGUST TWENTYSIX AND AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT ISSUES; VETERANS STARS AND STRIPES FOR PEACE VOLUME ONE NUMBER EIGHT AUGUST THROUGH SEPTEMBER; CHALLENGE, EXTRA PRE-ISSUE OF PLP MONTHLY; RAT SUBTERRANEAN NEWS VOLUME ONE ISSUE FOUR CONVENTION SPEICAL; PEACE AND FREEDOM NATIONAL ORGANIZER AUGUST, SIXTYEIGHT; WORKERS WORLD AUGUST TWENTYTWO, SIXTYEIGHT; GUARDIAN AUGUST TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYEIGHT. ALL OF WHICH CONTAINED SOME ARTICLES THAT COULD BE CONSTRUED AS TENDING TO EXCITE CROWD. CHICAGO ADVISE SAN FRANCISCO IF ANY NAMED COPIES NEEDED BY THAT OFFICE.

COPIES OF LEAFLETS OBTAINED BY SOURCE AT CHICAGO BEING FORWARDED AMSD TO CHICAGO AND BUREAU TODAY.

END

LRC R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

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

FBI

Date: 9/5/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remytel this date.

[redacted] furnished on 9/4/68, the following leaflets he obtained during week of August 26-30, 1968, at either Grant or Lincoln Parks, Chicago, Ill., from unknown individual.

Free HUEY, which refers to pig-cops,

Open letter to MC CARTHY Supporters,

America's Last Stand: Pacifying the Ghetto with inside captioned The New Front is Urban America,

Coalition of Conscience,

Leaflet describing duties of Marshalls and publication of Ramparts Daily and functions of park patrols - 2 pages,

Let the People Speak by National Mobilization Committee,

10 ENCLOSURE

100-449698-47

REC-30

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 10) (RM)(AM)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 134-4312A)(SF 3165-PSI)

25 SEP 7 1968

JFS/pae
(7)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SF 100-60968
JTS/pae

Leaflet captioned If you are arrested,

Leaflet captioned Celebrate Tolstoy's Birthday Advocating Burn the Flags Smash the State,

Leaflet captioned Like You,

Leaflet captioned Confront the Warmakers with reverse side captioned Schedule,

Leaflet captioned Help Plan International ~~Demonstraions~~. Demonstration against the Vietnam

Xerox copies of all above enclosed for Bureau and Chicago. Chicago index organizations.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

1. Remain organized.

2. Have the phone number of the Chicago Legal Defense Committee (CLDC), 641-1470, 1471, 1472, and the Friends of Chicago Legal Defense (FCLD), 243-2672, 2673, with you at all times.

3. Get the name (or badge number) of the cop who ACTUALLY arrests you. This is very important since they will later assign an "arresting officer" who you never saw before and who will testify as to your guilt.

4. Don't talk to the cops. Don't give them any statement of any kind. You should give them your correct name and address.

5. Try and get names of witnesses and note the presence and identity of any photographers who might have gotten a picture of the events surrounding the arrest.

6. As soon as possible, learn the names of all people arrested with you and determine whether or not they have bond resources. If they have outside contacts who can raise bond money, find out how to get in touch with those contacts.

7. As soon as anyone in the group arrested can make a phone call, they should call the CLDC at 641-1470,1,2. Give the CLDC: 1.) The names of all persons arrested, 2.) the bond resources of those persons, 3.) tell them what jail or detention center you are at and the charges against you. If you can't get through to CLDC, call FCLD at 243,2672,3.

8. When you get into court, demand that you be represented by a CLDC lawyer. If, for manpower shortage, a CLDC attorney is not in your court, the Bar Association volunteer is better than nothing--unless they are clearly messing over our people.

9. Make sure your lawyer knows your personal history (background is important is setting bond amounts) before your bond hearing.

10. Ask your lawyer to make a demand for immediate trial and to ask for copies of all charges.

11. After you are out on bond, come to the CLDC office at 127 North Dearborn, room 637. Bring with you: 1.) a bond receipt, 2.) the time and place of your bond hearing, 3.) copies of charges, 4,) a description of events (in triplicate). The description of events should include: 1.) Your name, address, and phone, 2.) a narrative of all events surrounding the arrest (political rhetoric excluded), 3.) identification of police, witnesses, photos or photographers, medical data (if any), 4.) name of your attorney, and 5.) statements of anyone who has knowledge of your case

12. Under law, your rights in jail are: 1.) a right to make one phone call, 2.) a right to have bail speedily set, 3.) a right to consult an attorney of your choice, and 4.) a right to remain silent.

REMAIN ORGANIZED

IMPORTANT NOTE: AS SOON AS YOU ARRIVE IN THE CITY, FILL OUT AN ARREST FORM AT ANY OF THE ORGANIZED HOUSING FACILITIES, MOVEMENT CENTERS,

[illegible]
Wednesday 28 August
with

NONVIOLENT REVOLUTIO

refuse to pay taxes...
DON'T PAY FINES
IF JAIL, NO BAIL!

break draft laws

DON'T WALK WHEN BUSTED
DON'T STAND PLEAD IN CO
DON'T EAT WORK IN JA

turn-off, ignore, drop-out
the Authority of Respectability

burn the flags
[illegible]
quit [illegible]

SMASH THE STATE

Consult (1) [illegible]
(2) The Kingdom of God is Within Yo
(3) Sabotage (% Sanity Bakery
715 W. Armitage, C
60614)

LIKE YOU

we've come out against war and racism

LIKE YOU

we are for poor people
for black people
for a better society

but WHAT ABOUT WOMEN?

AS WOMEN we demonstrate against the ills and injustices of society...

but as WOMEN we are neither equal nor free; we, too, are 2nd-class citizens!

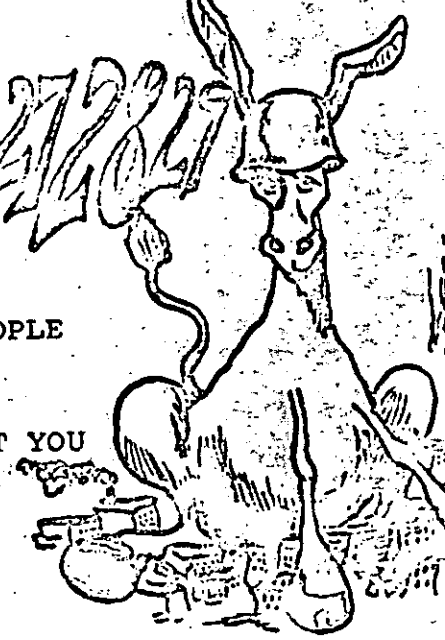
If you come to discuss the women's liberation — what it is and what we can do about it — how it relates to the larger movement —

COME TO DISCUSSIONS:

SUNDAY AUG. 25 2 P.M. ROOSEVELT U.
430 S. MICHIGAN
information on bulletin board at main entrance—

MONDAY AUG. 26 2 P.M. LINCOLN PARK
for information, call Mobilization office 939-2666

Confront the Warmakers
chicago august 24 25 26 27 28 29



IF YOU WANT AN END TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM
AND NOT ANOTHER ESCALATION

IF YOU WANT AN END TO THE OPPRESSION OF BLACK PEOPLE
AND NOT CONTINUED RACISM

IF THE RULING DEMOCRATIC PARTY DOES NOT REPRESENT YOU

THEN YOU MUST BE IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 24-29.

YOU WILL NOT BE ALONE!

The eyes of the world will be on Chicago that week as the Democratic Party acts out its ritual of pretending to consult the people while escalating its aggression in Vietnam and continuing a policy of racism and poverty at home.

We ask you to help expose this hoax as it is being acted out.

Join with thousands of Americans in the streets and meeting places of Chicago. In movement centers, workshops, direct actions, and mass protests, help us - - -

- demonstrate that the politicians do not speak for us
- encourage and help educate discontented Democrats to seek new and independent forms of protest and resistance
- build a framework of continuing action for the post-convention period
- demonstrate our determination to stay in the streets of America, whoever the candidate, whatever the platform, until every GI is home from Vietnam.

DEMONSTRATE IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS FOR:

Stopping the bombing

Immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam

Liberation and self-determination for black people

An end to poverty and exploitation

the people, yes!

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam

National Office:
5 Beekman Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Chicago Office:
407 South Dearborn
Chicago, Ill. 60605

Local Office:

Schedule

Saturday, August 24	Movement centers open throughout the week of August 24-29. Workshops will be conducted out of 40 movement centers across Chicago. Topics will include the war, U.S. imperialism, racism, black liberation, draft resistance, organizing in communities, universities, high schools, factories, armed services, electoral politics, non-violence, mobile street tactics and other topics of interest to the movement. The centers will also provide information for individuals arriving in Chicago and function as planning centers for demonstrations to take place throughout the week at strategic targets in Chicago.
Sunday, August 25	Massive demonstrations focusing on war and racism at major downtown hotels to greet the delegates arriving that afternoon, "Festival of Life" starts in Lincoln Park by Youth International Party (Yippies)
Monday, August 26	Democratic Party Convention convenes. Workshops and action continue. Actions by various other groups are planned including a rally at Grant Park by the Coalition for an Open Convention, a challenge by the Black Mississippi Coalition for seating its delegates, and "surprises" by the Yippies. Planning and training in movement centers and nearby parks for the August 27th actions.
Tuesday, August 27	While the Democrats celebrate LBJ's birthday, the movement will focus on the real accomplishments of the Johnson administration by means of direct protest actions at institutions which represent the forces of militarism, racism, and exploitation in LBJ's "Great Society."
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28	3PM ~ MASS MARCH to convention hall from downtown. Rally at the convention hall. Return to downtown Chicago after the nomination.
Thursday, August 29	Demonstrations at four or five institutions representative of militarism and racism to underline our determination to stay in the streets of America "whoever the candidate, whatever the platform, until every GI is home from Vietnam." In the afternoon there are plans for a massive People's Assembly to project the directions and tasks which will be developed during that week.

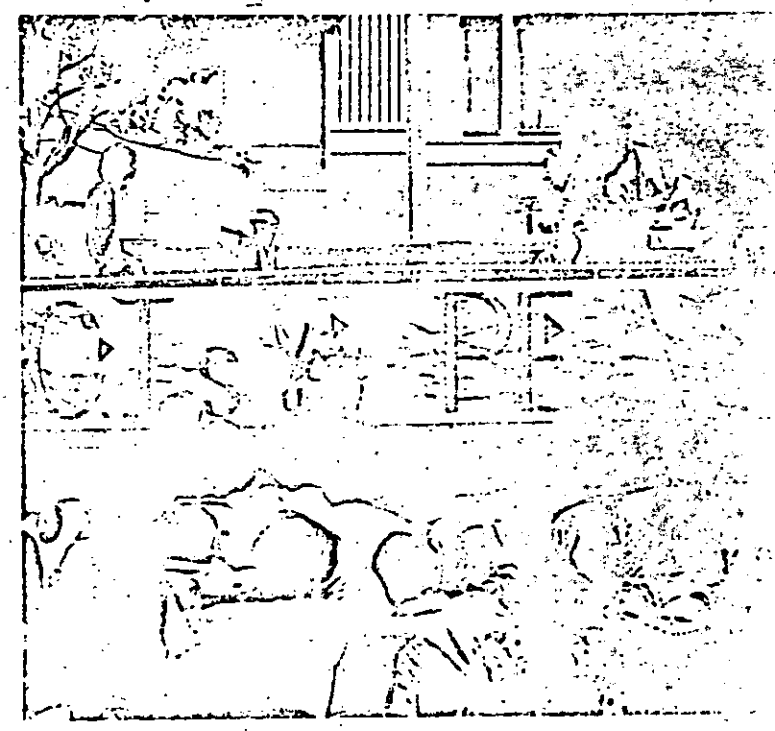
HELP PLAN INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR

Student Mobilization Committee National Conference
Chicago—August 31, September 1

- Panel Discussion by AntiWar GIs
- International Speakers
- High School Workshop

The international movement against the war in Vietnam will continue this fall with the actions that have already mobilized millions in opposition to the war. The genocidal policy of the two American parties of war continues to horrify the world.

The British and Japanese antiwar movements, as well as the Vietnamese, have called for international demonstrations against the war for the last week of October. As American students whose government is prosecuting the war against the Vietnamese, we must recognize our obligation to continue the struggle to bring the war to an end.



Berkeley GI Teach-In. 100 GIs were there Aug.

SATURDAY-AUGUST 31-10:00 AM
Center for Continuing Education
(University of Chicago)
60th St. & Kimbark

LIVE BAND SATURDAY NIGHT

SUNDAY-SEPTEMBER 1-11:00 AM
Unitarian Church
57th St. & Woodlawn

If you want to help distribute this leaflet, or if you want more information about the conference or housing, stop by the office or give us a call.

Student Mobilization Committee
9 South Clinton St. Rm. 225
(corner of Clinton and Madison)
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Phone: (312) 641-0280

The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which organized the million student International Student Strike on April 26, 1968, is a national organization of individuals and student groups who are united in acting for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

__ I will attend the Labor Day Conference of Student Mobilization Committee.
__ Enclosed $2 Conference registration fee.
__ I will be attending the Conference and will need housing.
__ I would like to work on demonstrations against the war this fall.
__ Enclosed is a contribution of $_____ to help with the work of SMC.

Name.....Campus or group.....

Let the People Speak

Demonstrate Your Opposition to the Vietnam War

Grant Park
Wednesday August 28th
1 P.M. to 4 P.M.

The majority of the American people want the United States to stop the bombing and get out of Vietnam. The politicians are in Chicago threatening to continue the war and to suppress opposition. This is the only demonstration for which the city has issued a permit despite repeated requests by many groups.

The political bosses at the Democratic Convention, and the political boss of Chicago, Richard J. Daley, are obviously afraid to hear what the people want. They have turned Chicago into an armed camp and have tried to scuttle free speech so that they wouldn't have to listen to the innumerable Americans **WHO WANT THE UNITED STATES TO GET OUT OF VIETNAM.**

The people of this country have been grossly deceived and misrepresented by the Johnson-Humphrey-Daley team. These are the men who promised peace in 1964, then escalated the war to the point where 200,000 American boys (and countless Vietnamese) have been killed or wounded. These are the men who evidently believe that the American people have no rights, that only government bureaucrats can decide whether we live or die.

This totalitarian mentality, which goes hand in hand with the illegal war in Vietnam, must not go unchallenged. If we would reassert our right to be free citizens, we must show our determination to stop the slaughter in Vietnam.

We urge all Chicageans to join with the thousands coming from across the country in a massive antiwar demonstration at Grant Park, Wednesday from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Let the People Be Heard

National Mobilization Committee
Room 315, 407 S. Dearborn 939-2666

Several thousand people are needed during the week of the Democratic National Convention as staff for the Mobilization Committee. A large staff has been working for several weeks to develop the outline of needed projects: a daily street paper; movement centers; street organizers and marshals; medical teams; legal committee, housing, park patrols; etc. These projects require substantial support, however, during the next critical week.

This paper outlines a variety of areas for which volunteer staff is needed. Further information can be obtained from the people listed. If you cannot reach a particular staff person, contact Donna Gripe at 939-2666.

MARSHALLS

(a) Learn the Turf - people are needed to drive new arrivals around Chicago, going over various demonstration areas planned for August 27 and driving around the community at the International Amphitheatre where demonstrations occur August 28. Staff will need a car. Contact Marilyn Katz at 939-2666 or 276-6239.

(b) Planning Decentralized Demonstrations: Marshall groups of 4 to 5 people are getting familiar with the geography and layout of about 50 possible demonstration targets. These street organizers will join various movement centers on August 24 to help groups plan targets and actions. About 100 more people are needed to take responsibility for target areas. Contact John Froines or Irwin Gladstone. John can be reached at 939-2666 and Irwin can be reached at 433-2032 or 427-9607.

(c) Marshalls: People are needed to join a growing movement of marshalls who will assume responsibility for the demonstration at the International Amphitheatre on August 28. Training for marshalls occurs each day, following this schedule: 1:30 pm - First Aid; 2:00 pm - Snake Dance demonstrations; 2:45 - 5 pm - reports and discussion; 5 pm - exercises, mobile defense tactics. Contact: John Froines or Vernon Grizzard at 939-2666 or come to daily classes at Lincoln Park.

RAMPARTS DAILY

Ramparts will publish a metropolitan size paper twice a day from August 24-29. Reporters, photographers and production people needed. Contact Jean Strouse at 243-1874 or TA9-1381.

Distributing Ramparts: Hundreds of people are needed to sell the daily paper in parks, movement centers, Mobilization offices and hotels; distributors keep half of the money received. Contact Huntley Barad or Jean Strouse at 243-1874 or TA9-1381.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTRAL

Staff will receive daily reports from all movement centers, Mobilization offices, the daily paper, medical, legal and other operations across the city. These reports will be communicated to all parks and centers every 2 hours around the clock. Contact

Carol Glassman at 939-2666 or 939-2759.

MEDICAL TEAMS:

Staff is needed to support four permanent first-aid stations around the city and several mobile teams. Doctors and nurses preferred, but experience not required for all positions. Contact: Barbara Britts at 939-2666.

HOUSING

Additional staff are needed to assist people in finding housing during the week of the Convention. The housing office at 5475 S. Clark will be an important first point of contact for many people. It is necessary that housing staff become familiar with all plans, schedules and organizations in order to answer questions of new arrivals. Contact Dick Moore at 939-2666.

LEGAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Legal defense will include holding bail money for organizations, compiling lists of people across the country willing to contribute to a bail fund in the eventuality of arrest (to be received from demonstration participants), appearing in court, preparing cases, etc. Legal training not essential. Contact: Gene Cerruti for legal defense at 641-1470 or Sylvia Cashaner for bail at 243-2672.

PARK PATROLS

Many people will be sleeping in Chicago Parks. Staff will patrol each are nightly. They will be equipped with sound equipment for communicating important news and they will be responsible for keeping people together in mobile teams in the eventuality of police violence.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTATION

Photographers willing to make pictures available for purposes of legal defense and publicity or willing to be available for documenting incidents at demonstrations should contact: Peter Kuttner at 939-2666 or Jeffery Jahns.

JOHNSON PAVILLION

Staff is needed for the "birthday party" for Lyndon Johnson on August 27 in the Coliseum to mount pictures, build exhibits, prepare performances, etc. Also, ticket collectors needed for two shows at 7 and 10 pm on August 27. Contact Bill Chayes at 939-2666.

Women Mobilized for Change call for a New American Revolution to create a new set of priorities and a new hierarchy of values . . .

If you are curious, or disturbed about the condition of our society, or committed to the challenge, engage in:

coalition of conscience dialogues

Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, August 26, 27 or 28—

Continuous from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at Y.W.C.A. 37 S. Wabash Ave., 3rd Floor.

Women Mobilized for Change call for a New American Revolution to create a new set of priorities and a new hierarchy of values . . .

A reconstruction of institutions to eliminate ingrained paternalism, colonialism, and racism

A redefinition of "work" so that each person's contribution to society, whatever form it takes, be valued as enhancing society, whether materially, spiritually, artistically, intellectually, lovingly, or scientifically

A guarantee for each person of decent shelter, food, income, health care, education, justice, and individual dignity, as a basic right

A new attitude toward society based on love of life, not destruction; citizens who care about people more than property, justice more than order, reality more than hypocrisy, and who participate in democracy without intimidation

A new kind of genuine statesman to guide with conscience rather than from self-interest; who will not tolerate totalitarian methods to attain selfish ends; who will not abuse public trust to dominate our people or other nations.

Because:

America is guilty of the crime and violence of racism.

America is guilty of the crime and violence of poverty.

America is guilty of the crime and violence of militarism.

To bring about the New American Revolution, we ask:

Are we individually content to remain dehumanized or will we assert a united strength toward a more humane community of nations?

Will we affirm our belief in the democratic process by being an enlightened citizenry of conscience?

Can we demonstrate a moral dynamism that will bring an end to the evils of war, racism and poverty?

Are we willing to act consistently for social, political and economic justice?

We challenge all Americans to be creative revolutionaries:

To change ourselves by accepting the responsibility for changing our feelings and attitudes.

To change our institutions by driving

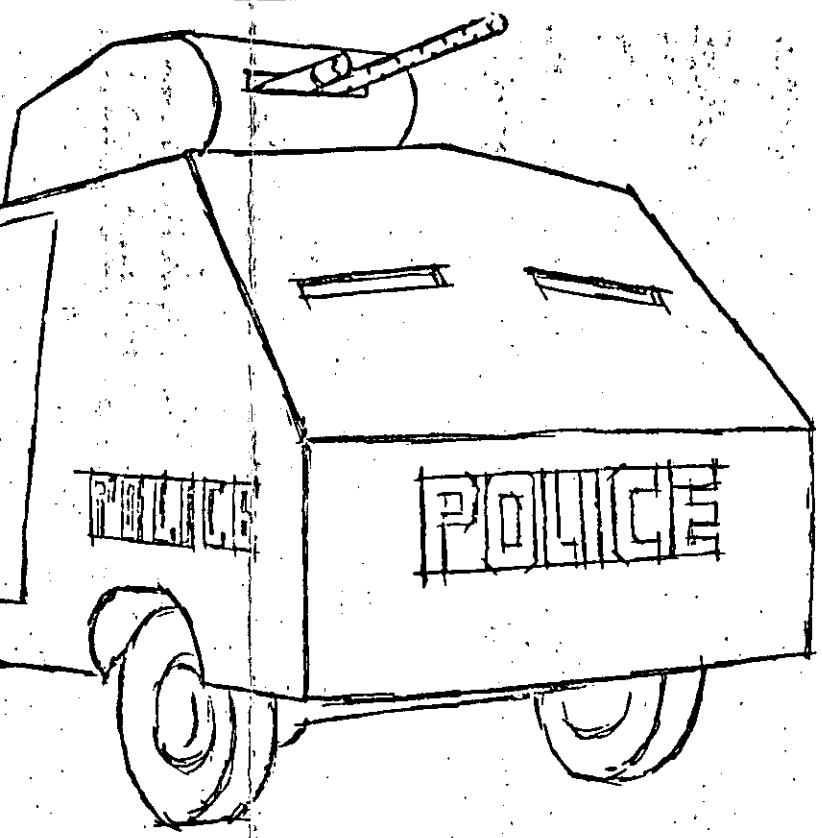
"We may have to repent in this generation not for the violent actions of bad people but for the inaction of good people who have the notion that time will cure evil."
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Women Mobilized for Change are women of every race, every religion, from every walk of life in the Chicago metropolitan area, who are concerned about the quality of life in today's society.

If you are curious, or disturbed about the condition of our society, or committed to the challenge, join with us: engage in Coalition of Conscience Dialogues, Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, August 26, 27 or 28—Continuous from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at Y.W.C.A., 37 S. Wabash Ave., 3rd Floor. Regular Dialogues every Wednesday—Noon to 2 P.M.

For more information about Women Mobilized for Change, call J. Brown, WH 4-4380 Ext. 351. Contribution checks should be made payable to "Y.W.C.A. of Metropolitan Chicago—for WMC" at Room 328, 1001 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Women Mobilized For Change



eport Special Issue On
America
uly 1968

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T. I enclose $4.00

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America's Last Stand: Pacifying The Ghetto

Announcing a VIET-REPORT Special Issue on Urban Americ

v Front Is Urban America

cs and techniques of our Asian war have already
r use at home. As the focus of counterinsurgency
nam to the U.S.A., Washington strategists seek
ts and minds" of ghetto residents while fortify-
ic hamlets" of America's urban wastelands.

lication forces of the Establishment are prepared
the Justice Department's new computers have been
a and profiles necessary to plan military con-
or thousands of ghetto communities... Negro and
ercover agents have been placed in militant
nationalist organizations to report on potential
iversity research institutes, the Federal govern-
itary "think tanks" have engineered programs for
ment" which carve up the ghetto into isolated,
al areas"... Urban police forces have stockpiled
ars' worth of exotic new weaponry for "crowd con-
netto warfare...

Power Elite has found one solution to the "Urban
the counterinsurgency experts for domestic ser-
st have to combat these plans are the hard facts,
earch and the radical analyses which will enable
ietnamization of the United States. We must learn
t only the weapons, but also the invisible methods
l that are being introduced to pacify the "con-
American cities. We must challenge those programs
utions which are developing new techniques to
uggle of black and brown Americans for a propor-
the nation's wealth.

se to these needs, VIET-REPORT will publish a
Urban Counterinsurgency in the U.S.A. The issue
total spectrum of counterinsurgency, from police
e investment schemes of the Urban Coalition. Arti-
ibe the agencies of our society which provoke
' while at the same time developing means for
t. Other articles will investigate the opera-
ant urban institutions--law enforcement agen-
es, the anti-poverty/welfare establishment,
al estate combines and the credit organiza-
s their dealings with one another, with the
poor in particular, and how they fail the
ort to serve.

VIET-REPORT SPECIAL ISSUE: URBAN AMERICA-- THE NEW FRONT

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Ghetto Intervention: Corporate Investment As A Parallel To 'Nation Building' Abroad

Who Pays For Poverty?

Colonialism And Liberation As American Problems

"Get Yourself Together Brother" --The Crisis Of The Black Intellectual

Model Cities: Limits On Community Control

The Role Of The Police In The Social Services

Escalation Of The Social Control Apparatus

From Positive To Negative Income Tax: What Happened To Guaranteed Annual Income?

Programming For Ghetto Education

Directory Of Riot Control Equipment

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Frances Piven
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Ed Spannaus
Derek Weinin

AN OPEN LETTER TO McCARTHY SUPPORTERS

Today, nearly all Americans of good will share a commitment to overcome the grave injustices of our society. You have chosen to participate in an electoral campaign as a means of confronting our country's problems. Already, your effort has succeeded in creating great opposition to the Vietnam war within the establishment.

But we hope you agree that the 1968 elections (however they end) will not result in solutions to the overwhelming problems of racism, militarism and poverty. Only a growing and massive popular movement constantly changing entrenched attitudes and creating challenges will reverse U.S. policies and lay the basis for a more human society.

Many of you are participating in building this movement. Indeed the McCarthy student workers are attempting to extend some of the concerns of our movement into politics. But our movement will be necessary even if McCarthy is elected president; and especially if Richard Nixon is the winner. The business of change may be advanced or set back by politicians, but it can never be left to them.

The National Mobilization Committee is organizing a massive demonstration at the Democratic Convention in Chicago to express once again the demand for peace and social justice in America. The action will include demonstrations at the International Amphitheatre at the time of the nomination. The purpose is to tell the politicians that millions of Americans are tired of waiting for the aggression and bloodshed to end in Vietnam and in American ghettos.

The demonstration will support no presidential candidate but is designed to keep public focus on the issues facing the nation.

We invite you to consider joining our ranks, as you have in the past. We urge that Chicago bring us together in saying that we will be in the communities and streets of America until every soldier is brought home and every suffering is heard.

For more information:

national mobilization
407 south dearborn room 315
chicago
(312) 939-2666

FREE HUEY!

TODAY 6:30
BUNCOMBE PARK

DAVE WILLIAMS
BLACK PANTHER
PARTY

HUEY P. NEWTON, MINISTER OF DEFENSE FOR THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, IS ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE IN OAKLAND. HE IS BEING FRAMED BY THE PIG-COPS. IN TWO WEEKS HIS TRIAL WILL BE OVER. HUEY MUST BE SET FREE.

BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY!

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. Sullivan
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Tele. Room
Miss [redacted]
Miss [redacted]

WA 04

1247PM SSDEFERRED 9-4-68 CLP

TO DIRECTO (100-449698) CODE

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT; BUFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR FOUR NINE SIX NINE EIGHT.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE SEPTEMBER THREE LAST TO BALTIMORE.

SAN FRANCISCO SOURCE UNAVAILABLE UNTIL THIS EVENING AT WHICH TIME INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED AND TEL SUBMITTED FIFTH NEXT.

END

ACK.

WLM FBI WASH DC

100-449698-47-25
9-376

REC-42

SEP 6 1968

EX-101

cc - Thompson

56 SEP 13 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 9/3/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

8/28/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

8/30-9/5/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb."

~~REC 21~~ 100-449698-47

NOT RECORDED

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1-100-60968
1-100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 -100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")

JEB/dp
(5)

INT. SEC.

58 SEP 18 1968

SAC, San Francisco (100-42399) 9/4/68

Director, FBI (100-3-104-47) 1 - Mr. [redacted]

REC-125 ~~100-449698-346~~

EX-100 CPUSA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - C

100-449698-47-24

Reurlet August 21, 1968, captioned "Cointelpro-New Left."

Captioned title is being used in this instance, as it appears the countorintelligence action recommended in relet is directed more against the CP rather than the New Left.

Enclosed is one copy of the letter dated April 30, 1963, on stationery of the CP, of Northern California, signed by [redacted] which is being returned per your request.

The counterintelligence action suggested by you in relet is not believed desirable, as the Bureau does not want to be placed in the position of sending a letter over a known individual's signature when the known individual is aware that he did not sign the letter and may be in a position to support his denial.

It is felt, however, that your suggestion does have merit in that the anonymous mailing of a letter similar to that suggested by you could possibly neutralize the CP activity of [redacted] Additionally, this letter could be skillfully worded to indicate, through innuendo, that it was authored by a member of the adult segment of the Party, thus tending to increase existing friction between adult and youth members of the Party.

Your comments regarding the above are solicited. If you deem such an action to be feasible, prepare and submit to the Bureau for approval an anonymous letter directed to the parents of [redacted] which letter should be designed to produce the desired counterintelligence effects mentioned above.

Enclosure

1 - ~~100-449698~~ (Cointelpro-New Left)
1 - [redacted]

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

TJM:fsh/srs (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61SEP 17 1968

MAILED 23
SEP 3 - 1968
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-3-104-47
100-449698-

SAC, San Francisco
RE: CPUSA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
100-3-104-47

As the suggestion offered by you in relet was not utilized in this instance, no copies of the enclosure were made at the Bureau. Should you, in the future, desire to employ a technique utilizing letterhead stationery of the Party, resubmit the enclosure along with specific details of the action proposed.

NOTE:

[redacted] is a 24-year-old San Francisco CP member who reportedly is addicted to drugs to the extent that it is outwardly apparent. She is reluctant to have her parents, who live in Murrieta, California, learn of her subversive activities. San Francisco proposed the sending of a letter advising the parents of [redacted] of her drug addiction. This letter was to be typed on letterhead paper of the Northern California District of the Party above the signature of [redacted] in that area.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/21/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two items:

1. Letter dated 4/30/63 on the stationery of the Communist Party of Northern California over the signature of [redacted]

2. Rough draft letter addressed to Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Washington Avenue, Murrieta, California.

Many of our local young activists, including CP members and potential candidates for CP membership, have been reported to be drug users. Use and degree of addiction vary but one of the worst cases coming to our attention involves CP member [redacted]. She was apparently introduced to drugs by her husband. She is reportedly so hooked that she has lost her job and has to wear full-sleeved garments in order to cover her needle-scared arms. Her case file shows she was reluctant to have her parents learn of her left-wing activities and on one occasion when they were in San Francisco and she was hosting a CP meeting she told those present to claim they were having a DuBois meeting in case her parents should drop in unannounced.

100-449698-47-24

It is felt when the parents receive the proposed letter from the CP they will not only attempt to confirm the allegation by directly confronting their daughter but will also confront the Northern California District CP chairman himself. This should cause dissension within the ranks and entail the CP to devote time and effort in re-examining the activities and personal conduct of their young members and hopefully further increase the existing friction that exists between the youth and adult segments of the Party.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - [redacted]
JEB/sea
(4)

REC-46 17 AUG 23 1968

INT./SEC.

SEP 12 1968

XEROX

SF 100-60968
JEB/sea

If the Bureau approves of the enclosed rough draft letter, it is requested the Laboratory print up copies of the CP letterhead identical to Enclosure 1 and thereafter copy the enclosed rough draft on this letterhead. Utilizing the same type write-up, the Laboratory should address a plain white envelope to Subject [redacted] parents. The proposed letter should be returned to San Francisco for mailing. San Francisco anticipates similar projects and suggests the Laboratory make up an additional 25 copies of the letterhead for additional use. Enclosure 1 should be returned to San Francisco.

LETTERHEAD

DATE (Post date at least one week)

Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted]
Murrieta, California

My dear Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]

After much hesitation, caused both by the desire to refrain from having to apprise parents of one of our most devoted members of the physical and moral degradation their daughter has subjected herself to and from a reluctance to admit that anyone subject to communist discipline could stray so far from the principles we as communists adhere to, I feel it necessary to advise you of certain facts.

Over the past twelve months or so I have been hearing disquieting rumors that your daughter [redacted] as a result of her association with one [redacted], is becoming increasingly addicted to the use of heroin and amphetimine and other addictive drugs. Attempts to dissuade your daughter from this practice by fellow comrades have been unsuccessful and it is my understanding that [redacted] as been forced to terminate any gainful employment due to her physical condition and insofar as carrying out her Party activities she is virtually useless.

I personally have not met with [redacted] in an attempt to dissuade her from her course of action as I feel the persuasion of loving parents would be more effective than any counsel by me. I feel the most effective measure on your part would be to confront your daughter personally as it is my understanding her physical breakdown has become apparent to the eye and would make any denials by her as to use of drugs futile, which would not be the case if contact was made by correspondence.

I regret having to inform you of the above facts but out of regard for your daughter's welfare and to insure that her addiction can in no way be construed to be a result of her communist association I felt it necessary to inform you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

SEP 12

100-446695-177-24

~~100-446695-~~ 346

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 8/27/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following three newspapers:

8/21/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

8/16-22/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

8/23-29/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

100-449698-47

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1-100-60968
1-100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES)
1-100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB:dp
(5)

NOT RECORDED
16 AUG 29 1968

59 SEP 4 - 1968

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

UNITED STATES G[redacted]NMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/20/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 7/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM captioned, [redacted]

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" in order to protect [redacted], Lafayette, California.

EX-100

100-449698-47-23

REC-30

~~[illegible]~~ 77-341

5 ENCLOSURE

2cc LHM (5/0) by Liaison 8-26-68

25 AUG 22 1968

2-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1-San Francisco
JLB:kah #10
(3)

INT. SEC.

4 AUG 2 1968

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

5010-108-02

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

August 20, 1968

In Reply Please Refer to File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND TITLES ... SHIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 6/17/77

[redacted]

B. APPROV 1939

The "Berkeley Barb" is an underground newspaper published weekly in Berkeley, California. In its issue of June 7-13, 1968, on page 15, there is contained an ad reading, "Australia calling, land of sunny beaches, government assisted passage hand booklet. $1.00. Associated Department E, Box 17, Lafayette, California".

B. APPROV 1939

On July 18, 1968, a source advised that Post Office Box 17 was rented on October 20, 1967, to [redacted] Lafayette, California. There is no Department E. [redacted] operates three businesses out of this Post Office Box: a mail-order firm; a rug and upholstery cleaning service; and the American Flotel Houseboats.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Contra Costa County, Walnut Creek, California, reflect that [redacted] age 29, and his wife, [redacted] reside at [redacted] Lafayette, California, and formerly resided at [redacted] Berkeley, California. He is self employed operating a firm known as Duer-Clean, Inc. His wife is employed as a nurse with the Alameda County Health Department. There is no information of an unfavorable nature in the Credit Bureau files.

MRS.

On August 13, 1968, the records of Dun & Bradstreet, Oakland, Calif., were reviewed and contained no information of an unfavorable nature concerning either [redacted] Duer-Clean, Inc., or the American Flotel Houseboats, although Dun & Bradstreet is presently trying to obtain financial information concerning these organizations so they can prepare an initial report.

The indices of the San Francisco Office contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

100-449698-47-23

DECLASSIFIED BY 2090 6/17/77 OCM

COPIES DESTROYED R209 JUN 7 1971

[redacted]

100-[redacted]-344

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.

ENCLOSURE

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

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

FBI

Date: 8/14/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

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

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

8/9-15/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb."

8/14/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

100-449698-44-22

~~100-449698-34~~

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1-100-60968
1-100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1-100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/dp
(6)

REC 43 14 AUG 21 1968

C. C. Bishop

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

61 AUG 27 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 8/8/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

8/2-8/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

7/31/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

EX-102

100-449698-47

REC-47

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

NOT RECORDED
25 AUG 12 1968

INT. SEC.

53 AUG 19 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 7/29/68.

Enclosed herewith for San Diego is one copy of Bureau letter dated 7/29/68 captioned as above. The Bureau has made suggestions in this letter and instructed that one of the primary objectives in the investigation of [redacted] should be to determine if [redacted] or his acquaintances have been involved in any incidents where Selective Service or ROTC stations or establishments have been burned in the West Coast area.

In line with Bureau instructions, San Francisco is furnishing information regarding [redacted] attendance at the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) Convention in June, 1968, to the San Francisco PD.

A copy of referenced letter is being furnished to San Diego for information and guidance, it being noted in the summary report of SA [redacted] dated 7/8/68 [redacted] has lived for the past two years in San Diego and attended San Diego State College as late as June, 1968. San Diego is requested to be alert to the points raised in Bureau letter and to cover these in their investigation of [redacted] San Francisco will also conduct the same type of investigation and advise the Bureau of the results obtained.

3 - Bureau (RM)
(2) - 100-449698
1 - [redacted]
4 - San Diego (RM) (Encl. 1)
2 - 100-13575
1 - 25-21374
1 - 14-92
4 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - [redacted]
1 - 25-68792
1 - 100-52152 (SDS)

GAH/sea
(11)

EX-103 100-449698-47-21

REC-39

AUG 9 1968

55 AUG 19 1968

SF 100-60968
GAH/sea

In the event San Diego has completed their investigation in this case and an FD-128 may be in dictation, San Diego is requested to go back over the points raised in referenced letter concerning [redacted] attendance at the Sabotage and Explosives Workshop at the SDS Convention in June, 1968, and conduct logical investigation to establish [redacted] activities and associates in order to determine whether or not [redacted] his acquaintances have been involved in any of the incidents as cited in referenced letter.

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/7/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

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

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the following newspaper:

8/7/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

EX 110 100-449698-4-7

NOT RECORDED
AUG 9 1968

ENCLOSURE

922

3 - Bureau (Encls. 1) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")

JEB:sea

INT. SEC.

D.C. Bishop

209

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. P.
Special Agent in Charge

56 AUG 27 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/7/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following four newspapers:

7/24/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

6/68 issue of "Love Street"

Volume II, Number 4, of the "Haight Ashbury Tribune"

7/26/68 - 8/1/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

100-449698-47

ENCLOSURE

EX 110

REC 62

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

NOT RECORDED
12 AUG 8 1968

DNT. SEC

59 SEP 4 - 1968

SAC, San Francisco 8/5/68

Director, FBI 100-449698

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT
IS
(Bufile 100-446997)
(SF file 100-58318)

INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS
ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES
(Bufile 100-443853)
(SF file 100-59560)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(Bufile 100-449698)
(SF file 100-60968)

Reurlet dated 7/26/68 captioned as above.

Referenced letter referred to SAC letter 67-24, dated 5/2/67, concerning "Investigation of Student Groups On College Campuses"; Bureau letter to Albany, dated 5/28/68, concerning "Cointelpro-Disruption of the New Left"; and Bureau airtel to Albany, dated 6/6/68, concerning "Investigation of the New Left" as being interrelated in many respects and that a duplication of effort on the part of the Field is required to handle these programs.

Bureau letter, dated 5/28/68, and Bureau airtel, dated 6/6/68, were directed to all Field Divisions for a single specific purpose. In the former case, a communication was requested from each office to identify all New Left groups on each college campus in their territory and a summarization of disruptive activities on each college campus during the past year.

WNP:djb
(10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449698 SEC-58

DUPLICATE YELLOW

51 AUG-9 1968

Letter to SAC, San Francisco
RE: INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT
INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS
ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
(100-446997) (100-443853) (100-449698)

Bureau airtel 6/6/68, requested each office to survey its current informant coverage in all New Left groups, not only those on college campuses, and advise the Bureau whether there were any informants who could be directed from CP coverage to coverage of New Left.

SAC letter 67-24, instructed the Field to furnish the Bureau every three months a letter setting forth the achievements and progress being made in implementing the programs set up by the Field in respect to informant coverage at educational institutions in security matters.

While the Bureau recognizes there was to some extent overlapping of data requested by referenced communications, nevertheless each one answers problems distinct from the others and was also necessary for the Bureau to adequately fulfill its intelligence responsibilities.

Since the only program as such in existence at this time concerns submission of quarterly letters in response to SAC letter 67-24, no further action is being taken by the Bureau in this matter.

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/2[illegible]/68

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT
INTERNAL SECURITY
Bufile 100-446997
SF file 100-58318 (P)

INVESTIGATION OF STUDENT GROUPS
ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES
Bufile 100-443853
SF file 100-59560 (P)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
Bufile 100-449698
SF file 100-60968 (P)

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 6/6/68; SAC letter 67-24 dated 5/2/67; Bureau letter to Albany, 5/28/68.

It will be noted that in many respects these three cases are of the project or survey type, are interrelated, and in many instances require a duplication of effort on the part of the field to acquire the necessary information.

During the recent inspection of the San Francisco Office which ended on 7/19/68, the Inspector suggested that a letter be directed to the Bureau to ascertain if there could be a possible consolidation of these programs. In view of the Inspector's observation, this matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-[illegible]

(6) - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-446997)
(2 - 100-443853)
(2 - 100-449698)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 100-58318)
(1 - 100-60968)(1 - 100-59560)
JEB:sm
(9)

[illegible]

JUL 30 1968

7/29/68

SAC, San Francisco

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

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 7/17/68 captioned [redacted] SM - SDS" and San Francisco summary report of same caption dated 7/8/68.

Page 12 of rerep advises of [redacted] attendance at a "sabotage and explosives" workshop held during the National Convention of SDS in June, 1968. During this workshop, [redacted] is reported to have stated that he was forming an "information center" for the purpose of funneling technical information on explosives to interested SDS members throughout the country. Toward this end he took the names of several of those in attendance who appeared to be interested.

If you have not already done so, you should intensify your investigation of [redacted] with particular emphasis being placed on determining whether he is, in fact, operating or developing an "information center" on sabotage and explosives. It may well be that his activities go beyond the information stage and he may be engaged in the actual testing and preparation of destructive devices. This also should be an objective of your investigation.

In this regard, you should bear in mind that experimentation with explosives or the possession of same within a metropolitan area is a violation of specific city ordinances and as such is of definite interest to local police authorities. The subject's statements at the SDS convention, as well as any future information developed by your office which would tend to verify the fact that he is in possession of explosives, should be furnished to the San Francisco Police Department. With this information in its possession, it may well decide to conduct an independent investigation of his activities. With this in mind, you may wish to point out to the San Francisco Police Department subject comments concerning explosives as set forth on page 11 of rerep.

1- 100-450136

RHH:jes

REC-3

JUL 30 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 24
JUL 29 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan

Any action taken by the San Francisco Police Department as a result of the information furnished will tend to restrict [redacted] activities and could conceivably result in his arrest for violation of specific city ordinances.

As you will recall, there have been several instances wherein selective service, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and other establishments have been burned in the west coast area. It may well be that [redacted] and his associates have been responsible for these incidents. One of the primary objectives of your investigation should be to determine whether [redacted] or his acquaintances have been involved in these incidents. Your informants should be promptly alerted to this possibility.

San Francisco should, of course, take no action that would jeopardize its own investigation or the Bureau's sources.

NOTE:

[redacted] a resident of SF who is included on the Security Index, is a militant New Leftist who participated in a sabotage and explosives workshop during the SDS Convention in June, 1968. If the subject has, in fact, returned to his home and developed an information center it may be that SF can direct the local authorities' attention to this activity which may result in his arrest.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/26/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

7/19 - 25/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

7/17/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

NOT RECORDED
JUL 29 1968

INT. SEC.

59

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/24/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 7/11/68.

San Francisco had requested that if [redacted] as well as the other leaders of "Ramparts" were indicted for violations of the Selective Service law in New York as a result of their appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in June, 1968, that this information be immediately brought to the attention of the San Francisco Office in order that it could be furnished to [redacted] of the [redacted] who has been most cooperative in previous counterintelligence matters. This would have given him an edge over the [redacted] which has not been cooperative with this office in the counter-intelligence program or any other matter. It was felt [redacted] treatment of this story would be a strike against the anti-government group which has criticized the actions and conduct of the government in the Vietnam war and also would have a desirable effect in connection with the draft card burning demonstrations.

Since there is no information forthcoming on the results of the possible indictment of [redacted] ET AL, no permission is requested to furnish [redacted] with anything at this time.

100-449698-47-19

EX-116

REC 4

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - [redacted]
GAH/sea
(4)

56 AUG 2 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-101

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/19/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information are the original and one xeroxed copy each of two articles which appeared in the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" dated 6/13/68 and 6/14/68 publicizing the CP,USA inroads and dangers of the New Left. This material was taken from the testimony of the Director before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations in February, 1968. The material is being forwarded to the Bureau as it might be useful as some sort of public source information.

100-449698-47-18

REC-75

15 JUL 22 1968

ENCLOSURE

SF-106

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
GAH/sea
(3)

INT SEC

55 JUL 26 1968

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mike Culbert

Hoover on CP Infiltration in Student, 'New Left' Movements

THOSE WHO FIND it difficult to doubt Communist penetration in the student and "new left" movements would do well to peruse the testimony of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, given before the House Sub-committee on Appropriations last Feb. 28, the full text of which was released this month as a government document.

While Hoover made no speculative case for closed, monolithic conspiracy, he documented links between the old-line Communist Party-U.S.A., its youth arm, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, key student youth groups, splinter Communist factions, the so-called "new left," and the so-called "peace" demonstrations.

For instance, Hoover revealed that the Communist Party-inspired "peace movement" of 1967 "focused on massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, Calif., on April 15, 1967.

A group now known as the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and another group, the Student Mobilization Committee, joined in sponsoring the demonstrations. Both groups include members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

"The two groups held separate conferences in Washington, D.C., and in Chicago, Ill., in May, 1967, to discuss strategy and, among other things, mapped plans for a march on Washington, D.C., for the fall of 1967.

"Over 700 individuals registered for the conference of the National Mobilization Committee in Washington. Over 300 were members of the Communist Party, the (Trotskyite Communist Socialist Workers Party, the Young Socialist Alliance (Trotskyite youth arm), the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, ~~or the~~ (Communist-front) Youth Against War and Fascism . .

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

10 BERKELEY DAILY GAZETTE

Berkeley, Calif.

Date: 6-13-68
Edition: Daily
Author: Mike Culbert
Editor: Gerald A. Beatty
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

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SAN FRANCISCO

100-449695-4718

SKU Cmd 7-8-68

"Some 500 individuals attended the Student Mobilization Committee conference in Chicago, including representatives from the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Young Socialist Alliance, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and Students for a Democratic Society."

Among demonstrators at the Lincoln Monument Oct. 12, 1967, there were 125 members of the Communist Party, including its top youth brass, and the Trotskyite Communists had 75 members on hand. Additionally, there were 200 more marching under the W.E.B. DuBois banner, Hoover told the subcommittee.

"A large group of young people representing college campus chapters of Students for a Democratic Society, which party leader Gus Hall describes as an organization that the party has 'going for us,' was also present," the FBI chief added.

Of the DuBois Clubs, Hoover testified:

"Since it was organized in June, 1964, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America has been the Communist Party's main spokesman to the youth of our nation. This Communist front continues to receive practically all of its financial support from the Communist Party.

"Many of the organization's members have 'gone up' to membership in the party . . . The DuBois Clubs, because it is made up of young Communists, has been utilized by the Communist Party to work with the new left movement, particularly on the campus, and influence it toward its line of thinking.

"This organization, hand in hand with the primary spokesman of the new left, the Students for a Democratic Society, has encouraged youth to resist the draft and subject the Selective Service System to harassment and agitation."

Of Communism in general, Hoover said the "attack comes from a number of directions," including not only CP-USA, DuBois Clubs, SWP, YAF and their fronts but the Chinese Communist-line Progressive Labor Party.

"The 18th National Convention of the Communist Party-U.S.A. in June, 1966, marked that party's emergence into more open activity in an attempt to widen its influence on the American scene and to undermine our way of life in this country. While there has been an increase in the tempo of party activities, its objectives have remained the same—to destroy faith in the American system, to shake confidence in its leadership, and to subvert the ideals ~~of its~~ younger generation."

Its move to ensnare youth, he said, and to couple anti-war and civil rights militancy, is simply the faithful implementation of party leader Gus Hall's Moscow-directed fourth and fifth points:

"The party must take steps to organize a mass movement in defense of youth who have refused or will refuse to be drafted.

"The party must take all action which will insure the broad mobilization of all forces of protest."

He adds that CP-USA, "in carrying out its program of mobilizing the forces of protest" . . . has been "increasing the pressure on its membership to develop a movement for an independent presidential ticket in 1968."

Too, he added, "it was inevitable that the Communists would act to link civil rights protests with anti-war protests. This is something which the party has advocated for several years, but the move definitely came to the forefront during 1967. If it can be effectively accomplished it will enable the Communists to create one massive movement which they hope will ultimately change our government's policies, both foreign and domestic."

In the meantime, "the party has continued its drive to win the younger generation. As far as garnering new youthful members is concerned, the party has not been too successful though actual membership has never been a real measure of party influence. If, on the other hand, its insidious propaganda can gain the attention of the young people, the party will have achieved its objective."

(Continued tomorrow)

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mike Culbert

Hoover on CP-U.S.A. Inroads and The Dangers of the 'New Left'

CONTINUING THE TESTIMONY of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, Feb. 23, 1968, the full text of which was released this month.

Hoover notes that the emergence of the black power concept within the civil rights movement "has placed the Communist Party-U.S.A. in a quandary. On the one hand, it cannot wholeheartedly embrace the concept of black power for to do so would alienate it from conservative Negro groups.

"On the other hand, there is a strong pro-black power current in the lower echelon rank-and-file of the party and it can be said that the Negro composition of the party leans toward the black-power prophets. As a result, party leaders are forced to walk a 'tactical tight rope' concerning black power."

In its new drive to win friends and influence people on campus, the CP-USA has embarked on a program of college speaking tours, making 54 during the 1966-67 academic year, Hoover testified.

"The basic purpose . . . behind the speaking campaign, which has been pursued with vigor since the early 1960's, is to gain recognition for and acceptance of the Communist Party-U.S.A. as a legitimate party on the American scene . . .

"These speakers make much of the fact that freedom of speech and related freedoms in this country give them the right to deliver the Communist message. However, the speakers do not tell the true story of communism, what it is really like in the Soviet Union and other Communist nations, of the Communist ambitions for world domination, and the like.

"Since the true Communist aims are concealed, the Communist speakers make no significant icon-

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

8 BERKELEY DAILY GAZETTE

Berkeley, Calif.

Date: 6-14-68
Edition: Daily
Author: Mike Culbert
Editor: Gerald A. Beatty
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-47-18

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FBI — SAN FRANCISCO

ENCLOSURE

tributions within the academic community to the pursuit of truth through the acquisition of knowledge," Hoover testified.

"When considering the Communist appearances on the campuses of numerous colleges on balance, the academic community has gained less in the knowledge of communism than the Communist Party has in notoriety and propaganda."

In discussing the New Left, Chief Hoover makes no case for its inception at the hands of Communists but states that it has been infiltrated by them.

Last year, he said, the national council of the National Conference for New Politics "contained former members of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary Workers League, which has been cited as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 . . ."

Of the New Left in general, Hoover finds it "many-sided. It is political theory, sociology, and bitter protest. It is linked with civil rights, the fight against poverty, the American war in Vietnam . . ."

He says the movement is best typified by a statement by a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) leader who finds the mood one of "disillusionment, pessimism, and alienation. At the center of the movement is an almost passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down. If anything definite can be said about Students for a Democratic Society, it is that it can be called anarchistic."

SDS, Hoover testified, "is infiltrated by Communist Party members and party leader Gus Hall has described the organization as part of the 'responsible left' which the party has 'going for us.' "

He summarizes:

"Student dissent and behavior are not what really concern perceptive citizens today. Student unrest and dissatisfaction have been erupting through the centuries and dissent is an integral part of our American way of life.

"What is of concern in the new left movement is its alienation from our democratic thought, process, and ideals; the open hostility of these students to law and order, to civilized behavior and the concept of liberty under law. .

The new left identifies itself with the problems of American society, such as civil rights, poverty, disease, and slums. With its anarchistic bent, however, it refuses to cooperate sincerely with other groups interested in eradicating these same problems, and despite the new leftist's protestations of sincerity, he is not legitimately interested in bringing about a better nation. On the contrary, he is dedicated — in his bizarre and unpredictable ways — to cut the taproots of American society.

"The new left should not be arbitrarily equated with the traditional old-line left. Although they become prey to the superior organizational ability and talents of the old-line subversive organizations, such as the Communist Party-USA, the Socialist Workers Party, and the like, to simply identify them as Moscow or Peking Communists would be missing the point.

"To put it bluntly, they are a new type of subversive and their danger is great. In a population which is becoming increasingly youthful, the new left can be expected to find wider fields of endeavor and to try to do all that it can to infect the rising generation with its anti-American prattle."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-101

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/18/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

7/12 - 18/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

7/10/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

NOT RECORDED
22 JUL 22 1968

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

INT. SEC.

61 JUL 26 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 10-10-62)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum [redacted]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/16/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISCUSSION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of a LHM, captioned NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The sources utilized herein are:

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED REGARDING
SUBJECT OF Classification
DATE 6/17/72 [illegible]

SF T-2 is [redacted]

SF T-3 is [redacted] UC, Berkeley

SF T-4 is [redacted] UC, Berkeley

SF T-5 is [redacted] UC, Berkeley

100-449698-17-17

REC-23

SF T-6 is [redacted] UC, Berkeley

SF T-7 is [redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE, CIA
SECSERV, RAO (150, CO 1010)
DATE FORWARD: 7-29-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: RHH

15 ENCLOSURE

LHM 902

12 JUL 19 1968

INT. SEC.

CRH

② - Bureau (Encls. 15) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
(4) - [illegible]

53 JUL 29 1968

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-60968
JEB:mcn

SF T-9 is [redacted]

SF T-10 is [redacted]

SF T-11 is [redacted]

SF T-12 is [redacted]

SF T-13 is [redacted]

SF T-14 is [redacted]

SF T-15 is [redacted]

SF T-16 is [redacted]

SF T-17 is [redacted]

SF T-18 is [redacted]

SF T-20 is [redacted]

SF T-22 is [redacted]

This LHM is classified Confidential because SF T-1 through SF T-22, all sources of continuing value the dissemination [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-60968
JEB:mcn

of which might identify these sources and jeopardize their future effectiveness. Informants cover UCB.

[redacted] reports on CP and related groups and general campus demonstrations.

[redacted] reports all SWP and YSA activities.

[redacted] reports all YSA and general campus activities.

[redacted] reports all PL and Black Nationalist activities.

[redacted]

In addition, the following campus officials are contacted periodically and have all been most cooperative in reporting all campus activities. [redacted]

Improvement of Coverage

An effort is being made by all Agents in the Berkeley, California area who are assigned security work to increase the number of PSI's who would be in a position to be directed towards the UCB campus and keep us informed on such new activities as occur.

Potential for Violence

At this time the sources listed in the preceding paragraphs do not anticipate that any violation should occur on the campus however all are aware of the volitle

 [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-0968
WEB:cn

situation that exists in the nation, and found it difficult to give a prognostication of future events as in regard to the campus.

[redacted]

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [illegible]
DATE 6/17/71

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Characterizations of individuals and organizations, where known, are furnished in the closing pages of this memorandum.

There were 226 organizations registered with the Dean of Student's Office, University of California (UC) at Berkeley, California, during the past school year. All of these organizations submitted applications which were approved by the Dean of Student's Office before the organization was permitted to use campus facilities for rallies or literature distribution. The following organizations which could be classified as "New Left" have been registered with the Dean of Student's Office during the past year at UC, Berkeley. The membership information was supplied by the sources listed below and corroborated by SF T-1 and SF T-2.

1. CAMPUS DRAFT OPPOSITION (CDO)

[redacted]

This organization was loosely organized with no formal membership.

2. CAMPUS FRIENDS OF MOVEMENT AGAINST POLITICAL SUSPENSION (MAPS)

[redacted]

MAPS had no formal membership and was organized for a very specific circumstance set out below.

3. CAMPUS MOBLIZATION COMMITTEE (CMC)

[redacted]

CMC is a loosely organized group with no formal membership.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-47-17

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

4. CAMPUS PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

[redacted]

Membership is estimated at 8 to 10 people.

5. CAMPUS SPARTACIST CLUB

[redacted]

Membership is five to six with no activity during the current year

6. CAMPUS STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

[redacted]

Membership is 20 to 30.

7. CAMPUS YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

[redacted]

Membership is 20 to 25.

8. CAMPUS W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF AMERICA

[redacted]

An attempt was made to reorganize the Campus W.E.B. DuBois Club in February, 1968, however, after three or four small meetings the club was disbanded.

9. NEW LEFT FORUM

[redacted]

There was no activity on the part of New Left Forum, no membership was ever known and it appeared to be another abortive effort on the part of [redacted] to organize another forum or oganization at UC, Berkeley.

10. THE RESISTANCE

[redacted]

There was no formal membership of The Resistance and

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

it was made up of a group of militant anti-military draft and anti-Vietnam war individuals noted below whose main activity during the past school year was that of sponsoring an occasional meeting or forum to oppose the military draft and engage in activities to attempt to stop the military draft.

SF T-3 through SF T-9
periodic contacts between
June 1, 1967 and June 27,
1968

Listed below are the "ring leaders" of the organizations listed above, along with a brief summary of any campus activities during the past school year.

C. P. MEMBERS

1. CDO - [redacted] UC, Berkeley; [redacted] UC, Berkeley, and [redacted] UC, Berkeley.

The CDO was organized in the spring of 1968 for the single purpose of honoring students and faculty members who refused the military draft. A "Vietnam Commencement" was proposed by this group to be held in the Greek Theater, UC, Berkeley, on May 17, 1968, however, university administration officials and the Board of Regents for the UC denied use of the Greek Theater for the "Vietnam Commencement". Subsequently, permission was granted by UC [redacted] for CDO to hold a rally on the steps of Sproul Hall Plaza, UC, Berkeley, on May 17, 1968. This rally was held without incident and no other significant activity has been sponsored by CDO.

2. MAPS - [redacted]

MAPS was organized in early November, 1967 to protest disciplinary action against students by the Chancellor for their part in demonstrations and rallies at UC, Berkeley, during the fall of 1967, protesting recruitment interviews by Dow Chemical

[redacted]

[redacted]

Company and the Central Intelligence Agency. Leaders of MAPS claimed that the Chancellor's disciplinary action was a "definite crackdown on the leadership of the anti-war movement" and as such was a denial of political activity guaranteed by the constitution. MAPS conducted a series of disruptive rallies and "mill-ins" at the UC, Berkeley, during November ending with more suspensions and the arrest of seven individuals involved in a rally and mill-in on November 21, 1967.

3. CMC - [redacted]

CMC was a loosely organized group with no formal membership. Used by its leaders to sponsor various anti-Vietnam war meetings and anti-UC administration meetings during the school year.

4. CAMPUS PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - [redacted]

5. CAMPUS SPARTACIST CLUB - [redacted] was formerly active on the National Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (see appendix). [redacted] joined the Spartacist League (SL)(see appendix) in Seattle in February, 1967 and was formerly affiliated with Progressive Labor Party (see appendix).(SF T-10 on 2/8/67)

6. CAMPUS SDS - [redacted]

Campus SDS has been the most active new left group on the UC Berkeley campus. The SDS sponsored numerous meetings and noon rallies at UC, Berkeley, primarily to "propagandize" students at UC, Berkeley. The activity of SDS centered around literature distribution and the military draft activity and anti-Vietnam war policies. The SDS was one of the prime movers and sponsors of the "Stop the Draft Week", October 16-21, 1967. SDS also co-sponsored picket lines and demonstrations against the Central Intelligence Agency and Dow Chemical recruiters at UC, Berkeley, in November, 1967. Currently SDS is sponsoring a "summer work project" which is an attempt to have its members secure employment in local factories and attempt to propagandize or indoctrinate blue collar workers with SDS objectives.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

7. YSA - The YSA has sponsored numerous noon rallies at the UC, Berkeley, during the past year with the ringleaders as noted below as the individuals who participated in these rallies and the distribution of literature for the YSA. Berkeley Organizer is [redacted] (SF T-21 on 5/29/68) The Executive Committee is [redacted] SF T-22 on 5/10/68)

8. CAMPUS W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF AMERICA - [redacted] As noted above, the W.E.B. DuBois Club, UC, Berkeley, never effectively reorganized and consequently had no influence on the Berkeley campus during the past year.

9. THE NEW LEFT FORUM - As noted above, this was an individual effort on the part of [redacted] with no activity.

10. THE RESISTANCE - [redacted]

The Resistance periodically sponsored a rally on the steps of Sproul Hall, UC, Berkeley, with the main theme always being opposition to the military draft and suggested ways of opposing the military draft and stopping or closing the Oakland Induction Center, Oakland, California.

These sources further advised that the Campus Mobilization Committee, Campus Progressive Labor Party and Campus Spartacist Club seemed to be operated and directed by the same individuals and centered in the ideology of the Socialist Workers Party.

SF T-1 through SF T-9,
periodic contacts between
June 1, 1967 and June 27,
1968

During the past school year Chancellor [redacted] has attempted to take a firm but fair posture in his action with students and faculty who violate campus rules

[redacted]

and regulations. For example on November 9, 1967, [redacted] recommended to Chancellor [redacted] after the Central Intelligence Agency and Dow Chemical demonstrations mentioned above, that 11 students be suspended, 7 be placed on disciplinary action, charges against 15 be dismissed, 3 [redacted] censured and 35 warned against further illegal activity. [redacted] concurred almost entirely with the Dean's recommendation and subsequent to that time, there was a decided decline in violation of rules and regulations at the UC, Berkeley.

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Characterizations

CAMPUS DRAFT OPPOSITION (CDO)

The CDO was formed as an organization at University of California (UC), Berkeley, February 20, 1968, for the purpose of aiding and encouraging young men who have made up their minds to resist the military draft or oppose the war.

MOVEMENT AGAINST POLITICAL SUSPENSION (MAPS)

MAPS was formed at UC, Berkeley, November 12, 1967, to protest disciplinary measures taken against UC students by Chancellor [redacted] for violation of campus rules and regulations.

CAMPUS MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, also known as Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC)

The SMC was formed primarily to stage a massive demonstration against the Vietnam War on April 15, 1967, in San Francisco and New York. New York headquarters for the SMC was 857 Broadway, New York; San Francisco headquarters 55 Colton Street, San Francisco. The SMC publicly stated that the organization was not an end in itself but as the beginning of a movement seriously meant to end the war and stop the mass murder in Vietnam. Further, according to its public pronouncements, the SMC proposed to send a team of internationally prominent leaders from the U.S. and other countries to North and South Vietnam to report back to the world on what they see and issue a "declaration of civilization" in an effort to stop the military machine and the mass murder of people in Vietnam.

CAMPUS PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

See appendix.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

CAMPUS SPARTACIST CLUB (CSC)

A source advised in June, 1968, that [redacted] of CSC, was a member of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CAMPUS STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

See Appendix.

CAMPUS YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

See Appendix.

CAMPUS W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

See Appendix.

THE RESISTANCE

The Resistance is self-described as a group of men who feel that they can no longer passively accept deferment so that others can go in their place. This group refuses to cooperate with the draft and urges all other Americans to join them. This group challenges the Government's right to use any American lives for its war against the Vietnamese people and further advocates open violence of the Selective Service laws until the Government is forced to deal with their collective protest.

Individuals

1. [redacted]
Berkeley, California

Graduate student in history, UC, Berkeley.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

2. [redacted] is a member of the Berkeley SWP, 1968.

SF T-11 on 4/7/68

A characterization of the SWP, San Francisco Branch, is contained in the appendix.

3. [redacted] publicly announced member of PLP, 1968.

"The Movement", 1/ 1968 issue

[redacted] also is member of Campus PLP as of October, 1967.

SF T-7, 10/25/67

4. [redacted] is member of the Berkeley SWP as of 1968.

SF T-11, 6/18/68

5. [redacted]

The "Daily Californian" of [redacted] page 13, reported that "SDS spokesman [redacted] at a noon rally on November 17, 1966, encourages students to visit a surplus store and dress in military garb and form marching units to satirize the military when students arrive on the UCB campus to take the Selective Service deferment test."

"New Left Notes," published weekly by the SDS in Chicago, in its issue of [redacted], page 5, identified [redacted] as a delegate to the National Council meeting of SDS on December 27, and 28, 1966, at Berkeley representing the UCB SDS Chapter. At this National Council meeting of SDS, an SDS "Anti-Draft Resolution" which encouraged resistance to the draft, demonstrations against draft boards, and encouraging those men in military service to oppose the war in Vietnam was discussed.

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

[redacted], white male born July 5, 1947, at Los Angeles, California, permanent home [redacted] Los Angeles, California, a student at UC, Berkeley, was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department, [redacted] on September 29, 1966, and charged with inciting a riot, public nuisance, and violation of emergency curfew in connection with a demonstration during racial disorders in San Francisco. San Francisco Police Department records show he was given 30 days probation.

6. [redacted]

[redacted] Berkeley, California, was born March 2, 1947, at Los Angeles, parents [redacted] Van Nuys, California. He entered UC, Berkeley, in September, 1965, as an undergraduate student in the College of Letters and Science.

[redacted] name appeared on the membership list of the Berkeley Vietnam Day Committee (VDC), Berkeley. (see appendix)

SF T-12, 6/26/66

7. [redacted]

[redacted] born October 6, 1945 at Santa Monica, California, is registered as an officer of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) Chapter at UC, Berkeley in January, 1967.

SF T-7, 1/19/67

8. [redacted]

[redacted] a senior in psychology at UC, Berkeley, was born December 8, 1939 at Somerville, Massachusetts.

In February, 1967, [redacted] indicated membership in PLP claiming PLP aim is to build up alliance with other groups and in this regard was working with SDS. [redacted] also described

[redacted]

himself as a communist, stating PLP was a very revolutionary organization that advocates the eventual overthrow of the U.S. Government.

SF T-13, 2/67

9. [redacted]

[redacted] was [redacted] f Campus SDS, UC, Berkeley, in 1968.

SF T-7, 3/4/68

10. [redacted]

[redacted] as a member of the SWP, Berkeley, in 1968.

SF T-11, 4/9/68

11. [redacted] was a member of the Berkeley CP Youth Club in 1968.

SF T-2, 6/68

[redacted]

13. [redacted]

[redacted] UC, Berkeley, was on Steering Committee of VDC at Berkeley in 1965, 1966 and 1967.

SF T-2 on 12/3/65
SF T-7 on 2/23/67
SF T-15 on 2/14/66

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] was active in Spring Mobilization Committee in 1967.

SF T-16 on 8/7/67

[redacted] attended a meeting sponsored by SDS in November, 1967.

SF T-2 on 11/7/67

14. [redacted]

[redacted] was born on November 27, 1941, in Camden, New Jersey, and is married to [redacted]

On October 28, 1962 [redacted] attended a meeting sponsored by the SWP and YSA.

SF T-17, 10/29/62

[redacted] attended two general meetings of the VDC in Berkeley.

SF T-18, 11/1/65

[redacted] was elected to a nine-man VDC Executive Committee.

SF T-19, 10/17-18/66

[redacted] on May 21, 1966, spoke at a teach-in on the UCB campus sponsored by the VDC.

SF T-2, 5/23/66

[redacted] attended a SDS National Council meeting at UCB on December 27-28, 1966.

SF T-20, 12/28 and 30/66

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] attended the SDS National Conference on December 27, 1966.

SF T-20, 12/27/66

15. [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Executive Committee of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

[redacted] is a SWP member as of June, 1968.

SF T-2 on 11/2/67 and 6/18/68

16. [redacted]

[redacted] white, male, born January 4, 1941, resided at [redacted] Berkeley, and at [redacted] Corte Madera, California. He was arrested for participating in the Sproul Hall sit-in demonstration at UCB December 2, 1964.

"San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, [redacted]

The "San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle" of [redacted] on page 26, reported that [redacted], 25, a former fraternity man, is from Corte Madera. After his dismissal last spring, he lost his seat in the Associated Students Senate and joined the PLP. In recent months he has been active in SDS, a new left group. He was also arrested during the April 12 street demonstration.

[redacted]

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka
Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement,
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965 issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P.O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley...page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing [redacted] as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that [redacted] following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor," a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four day convention in New York. PLP was [redacted] formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and [redacted] was elected as one of the vice presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1967, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) rents an office at 2929 16th Street, San Francisco, California, which is used as a headquarters and mailing address.

APPENDIX

14

[redacted]

1

[redacted]

AMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMM
formerly known as the
Vietnam Day Committee (VDC),
Berkeley [redacted]

A source advised in May, 1965 that the VDC was founded in May, 1965 to organize the May 21-22, 1965 community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) Campus.

Public literature distributed by the VDC revealed that the purpose of the VDC was to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam and to utilize dramatic, large-scale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam wa

A second source advised on June 24, 1966 that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California on June 22, 1966, [redacted] whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented among other things that "with our help," the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control."

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source related on September 29, 1966 that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by [redacted] Source added that the VDC was no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there was no continuity between the original and current VDC.

A fourth source on October 27, 1966 identified [redacted] as a member of the SWP.

Third source informed on April 18, 1967 that the activitie of the VDC had been taken over by the Campus VDC, and there no longer was an off-campus VDC in Berkeley. Source related Campus VDC is a registered on-Campus organization with UCB. Source added that for the time being, Campus VDC is expected to remain dormant. However, its name and skeletal organization would be kept alive by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) as a "standby organization" to be used only when necessary.

Third source identified [redacted] of the Campus VDC and stated those active in the Campus VDC when it functio ed included [redacted] who consulted with SWP and YSA leadership regarding Campus VDC operations and activities.

Third source on April 24, 1967 identified [redacted] as members of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

Third source on February 6, 1967 identified [redacted] as a member of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

APPENDIX [redacted]

[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, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

16

[redacted]

[redacted]

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

1. SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL)
Formerly Known As The
Revolutionary Committee
of the Fourth International

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

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

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

The May-June, 1967 issue of "Spartacist" reflects "Published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League".

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted] [redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as 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]

1

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 [redacted] CPUSA [redacted] stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966 that [redacted] CPUSA National Organizational [redacted] 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 GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, had indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [redacted] was elected [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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.

APPENDIX [redacted]

[redacted]

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

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member [redacted] Party assignment is the reorganization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

[redacted]

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS).At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SPW) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

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

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

1

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

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

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

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O.Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 16, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

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

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/12/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY -
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bulet to Albany, 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of an LHM captioned New Left Activity, San Francisco State College.

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are:

SF T-1 is [redacted]
SF T-2 is [redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]
SF T-4 is [redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]
SF T-6 is [redacted]
SF T-7 is [redacted]

This LHM is classified [redacted] because data furnished by SF T-1 through SF T-7, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

EXP. PROC.

PLP Informant Coverage

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Efforts to Improve Coverage

100-449698-47-16

[redacted] has been alerted to advise of any student at San Francisco State College who he feels may have informant potential. [redacted] expects to enter San Francisco State College in the future and will be in a position to furnish information regarding PLP on the campus.

6 cc-FBI (Enclosure)
2) - Bureau (Enc. 15)(RM)
1 - San Francisco
JEB:sm

REC 13

57 JUL 26 1968

25 JUL 15 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~STATE~~
(ISO, CO, NAVY) RAO, SEC. SERV.
DATE FORWARD: 7-15-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: BAW:yap

1 cc to ACSI
1/17/67 PBP:

EXP. SECT.

SF 100-60968
JEB:sm

SDS Informant Coverage

[redacted] (Pending Bureau approval)

Efforts to Improve Coverage

Concerted efforts will be made to develop Bureau approved PSIs who can provide us with additional coverage commencing in the fall of 1968.

In addition to the foregoing, we utilized the services of [redacted] a student at San Francisco State College who is not a member of any of the campus-based groups mentioned herein.

Propensity for Violence

Examination of past events that have occurred on the campus of San Francisco State College reflects that nothing has happened to preclude future violence. The question is the nature and extent of violence on the part of campus activists in the future. The key to the answer would seem to lie with the policies and decisions, as yet to be announced, by the new administration at San Francisco State College.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

July 12, 1968

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED PER NOTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 6/1/77

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)

(See appendix)

At one time there had been a chapter of this organization on the campus of San Francisco State College (SFSC); however, in March, 1967, it was reported that the entire organization in the Bay Area was defunct. In the latter part of 1967 successful attempts were made to reactivate the DCA.

In March, 1968, a member of the San Francisco DuBois Club, who is also a student at SFSC, filed an intent to form a chapter of the DCA on the campus of SFSC; however, a properly executed formal application for approval was never submitted and the DCA did not receive official approval as an on-campus organization.

SF T-1, 3/22/68

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

(See appendix)

The San Francisco YSA has approximately 35 members of whom four are students at SFSC. In addition to these four,

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 6/1/77 CRH

100-449698-47-16

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.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

other YSA members are designated to work on the campus of SFSC in literature distribution, promotion of old movies shown for fund raising purposes, presentation of lectures on topical subjects, and in support of student rallies protesting United States intervention in Vietnam.

The San Francisco YSA conducts classes at its off-campus headquarters, the subject matter of which is directed toward student interests.

SF T-2, during June, 1968

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

(See appendix)

The records of the Activities Office, SFSC, 1600 Holloway, San Francisco, California, reflect that [redacted] the SFSC Chapter of the PLP, and [redacted]

SF T-3, 12/19/67

The PLP reportedly had recruited nine individuals at SFSC during the past summer.

SF T-4, 10/30/67

[redacted] reportedly coordinates student activities at SFSC and receives some pay for his work at SFSC. He coordinates activities with both Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and PLP student members. He is one of the leaders of the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP). There are approximately twelve persons active in the PLP group at SFSC.

SF T-5, on various dates between 10/20/67 and 4/15/68

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

[redacted] are members of the BAPLP.

SF T-5, 1/16/68

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

(See appendix)

Leadership

The records of the Activities Office at SFSC reveal that a SDS Chapter was registered on the campus for the 1967-1968 school term. [redacted] for the chapter was listed as [redacted]. The [redacted] of the chapter was listed as [redacted] San Francisco; the [redacted] was listed as [redacted] and [redacted] for SDS on campus was listed as [redacted]

SF T-3, 12/19/67

The records of the Activities Office at SFSC on June 5, 1968, revealed that the SDS chapter at the college had registered as an on-campus organization for the spring semester of 1968. [redacted] Francisco, was listed as [redacted] and [redacted] San Francisco, was listed as [redacted]

[redacted] of SFSC SDS acted as a representative to the SDS Northern California Regional Council.

At a Regional Council meeting of SDS February 24, 1968, [redacted] offered his residence, [redacted] San Francisco, as a storage place for material and literature of the SDS, which offer was accepted by the Regional Council.

SF T-6, 2/24/68

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

Activities

An article in the [redacted] issue of the San Francisco "Gater", student publication at SFSC, noted that the SDS Chapter at the college had held a noon rally on November 8, at which they reviewed the present position of military industries on the campus. They also revealed tentative plans of a demonstration against Navy recruiters who were scheduled to be on the campus the following week. [redacted] of the SDS Steering Committee was quoted as saying that "pickets will lock arms and surround the (recruiting) table and refuse to let the recruiters talk to any students". [redacted] said that this should discourage the recruiters; and if they don't leave, the SDS will pick up their papers and tables, and them if necessary, and move them off the campus. On November 14, 1967, and November 19, 1967, SDS held rallies on the campus of San Francisco State College to protest the appearance of military recruiters on campus. One of the speakers at the rally on November 14 said that he had proposed a course in insurgency at San Francisco State College which would include the theories and practices of MAO Tse-tung, HO Chi-minh, and others, and would be the theory and practice of blowing up bridges, attacking police stations, etc.

SF T-7, 11/28/67

In November, 1967, SDS distributed leaflets on the SFSC Campus protesting the appearance of Marine Corps recruiters scheduled to appear November 20, 1967. The leaflets protested U.S. policy in Vietnam.

SF T-7, 11/67

The November 29, 1967, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, contained an article concerning the fact that San Francisco State College had agreed to keep recruiters for the Marine Corps and Dow Chemical Company off the campus. The article also noted that disciplinary action was taken at San Francisco State against nine Negro students for their attack on a student editor and his associates. The president of the college

[redacted]

noted that two students were suspended for a year, two for a semester, and five were put on probation following the recommendation of the College Board of Appeals and Review. The article noted that the hearings in this case were picketed by the SDS Chapter.

In connection with the disciplinary action taken against the nine Negro students, SDS distributed leaflets on the campus protesting this action and calling for a suspension of war recruiters and not students. The leaflets noted that SDS supports the fight of the suspended students against the liberal racism of the school administration.

SF T-7, 11/67

In the December, 1967, issue of "The Movement", noted as affiliated with SDS and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), contained an article concerning the SDS support of Negro students who were disciplined for their attack on the editor of the student newspaper. The article further noted that on December 6, 1967, a "mill-in" occurred at SFSC's Administration Building, and that protestors had entered the building through a smashed door. The article noted that classes and the college bookstore and cafeteria were also disrupted, with all classes for the remainder of the day cancelled.

The SDS on March 22, 1968, at SFSC, sponsored an "agit-prop" ridicule of U.S. Marine Corps involvement in Vietnam.

During the demonstration, one of the SDS demonstrators while impersonating President Johnson had a wad of paper shoved into the "bullhorn" he was then using by one of the students supporting the Marines. The group of students supporting the Marines formed a wedge and charged the demonstrators. The brawl lasted only a few minutes and the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting table remained in front of the Science Building where it had been set up.

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

SDS members were complaining because no arrests were made by campus police, and they alleged that campus police and students supporting the Marines were shaking hands and exchanging winks following the very short conflict.

[redacted] who acted as spokesman for SDS on this occasion, stated "SDS will be prepared for attack in further demonstration."

SF T-7, 3/25/68

In addition to the events occuring during the demonstration, the leaders of the SDS present on March 22, 1968, were [redacted] and [redacted] who attempted to start a rally at the speakers area which only a few students attended. [redacted] and [redacted] then led the group of about 25 SDS, YSA, and PLP members to the Marine recruiting table where the short scuffle took place. [redacted] also led the withdrawal to the Administration Building of SFSC to make some sort of protest.

SF T-4, 3/25/68

The "Daily Gater", SFSC student newspaper of May 2, 1968, printed a three column article captioned, "SDS Viewpoint" which stated as follows:

> "The Summerskill Administration has invited SDS to file charges on the grounds of violence against those students who disrupted an SDS skit in front of the Marine recruiters. Our reply is, 'No,' we will not file charges against fellow students. However, charges will be filed. We are charging the administration as the instigator of violence on our campus."

In the article, the SDS viewpoint was that the SFSC administration should have filed charges against the

[redacted]

[redacted]

Marine supporters and not expect SDS to file. SDS alleged that SFSC President had held that the attack on SDS "did not interfere with the 'educational' process".

[redacted] reported that a meeting of the SDS Anti-Draft Union was held on San Francisco State campus on March 4, 1968, on the steps of the Science Building. There were about 25 persons present, and they broke into subcommittees: one subcommittee on petitions; one on demonstrations; and another on recruiting and seminar. [redacted] will head the subcommittee on petitions, [redacted] the subcommittee on recruiting and seminar, and [redacted] on demonstrations. It was decided to picket the Selective Service Headquarters on April 26 and if enough crowd could be mustered, they would attempt to picket the State and Federal Buildings in San Francisco. [redacted] announced he would try to get high school students to join in the demonstrations.

SF T-7. 3/21/68

At approximately 10:15 a.m., April 26, 1968, [redacted] advised that many students were not attending classes at SFSC, but very few of them were present on campus to participate in any demonstrations. A small demonstration was then in progress at which the SDS and the YSA were simultaneously operating different loud speakers in competition with each other.

At noon, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that approximately 1000 persons were then assembled on the campus of SFSC for a rally protesting the war, racism, and the draft. Approximately 400 of these people appeared to be high school students. The main speakers at the rally were [redacted] who was introduced as the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President of the United States; [redacted] who was introduced as the head of SDS at SFSC; and a spokesman for the Black Students Union (BSU). [redacted] and [redacted] made speeches against U.S. policies in Vietnam and spoke against the Selective Service System. The spokesman for the BSU stated, "The only way to end racism is to kill every white racist in the United States!" He cited SFSC President John

[redacted]

[redacted]

Summerskill and Mayor Daly of Chicago as examples of white racists who should be killed. Speakers also urged the participants to attend further demonstrations at the San Francisco Draft Board, 100 McAllister Street, at 3:00 p.m. later that date. After the conclusion of the speeches, a folk dancing and singing festival took place, which was to be followed by anti-draft, racism, and Vietnam workshops scheduled from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

During April, 1968, "The Liberation Dance Front" in cooperation with SDS at SFSC put on an event which is described in the following article which was scheduled to appear in the July, 1968, issue of "The Movement" newspaper.

[redacted]

"WHORES & TRAITORS"

By Karen Jo Koonan

Every Wednesday night and Sunday afternoon the MOVEMENT office becomes transformed into a rehearsal studio for a newly developed agit-prop dance group called "The Liberation Dance Front" (or The Daughters of the American Revolt). The LDF developed about two months ago out of dance classes I had been teaching.

The second week in May we performed in an art festival at San Jose City College (a conservative junior college). We did a mock USO show which we had developed as part of a week of agit-prop activities by SDS at San Francisco State College for the "Ten Days to Tickle the Empire" in April. Our M.C. parodied the sex-based appeal of the typical USO show: "C'mon an see the tits an asses".

The reaction to our show was, if nothing else, passionate. As soon as the M.C. began talking about tits and asses there was a mass exodus from all the buildings to the lawn where we were performing. The audience grew from 200 to 700.

Our numbers included a skit involving a "worker", a "student", an "artist" a "housewife", and a huge red, white and blue vulture. The vulture "speeds up" the worker, puts a 1-A sign and a gun on the student, restricts the artist from large, expressive painting movements to mechanical and stiff movements, and raises a "commodity box" higher and higher out of the housewife's reach. The vulture then moves out into the audience--messing up hair, kicking books around. The four characters get together and attack and destroy the vulture, saving the audience.

Another number was "A Man Says Goodbye to his Mother", borrowed from the Bread and Puppet Theater in New York. In this story of a soldier who goes to Vietnam, a narrator reads a line and the dancers dance the idea: "The man is afraid"--a dancer expresses the fear.

We ended with a dance solo in classical modern dance form, using an American flag as a scarf, accompanied by a soprano singing "God Bless America"--OFF KEY.

Obscenity & Treason

The shock of such "obscenity and treason" was enough to prevent heckling during the performance. Immediately afterwards a crowd gathered around us and a political argument raged--probably the largest and most emotional ever seen on that campus. We were called "whores and traitors", we were supported by an ex-marine; we were cheered; we were listened to. Clearly we had made an impact. Between the ex-marine, a Cuban refugee, a student cop, the Black Student Union, faculty, administration, and FBI (investigating), we moved the campus political debate to a new height.

Why Dance

In analysing the reactions to our performance at both SF State (hip amusement) and SJCC (outrage and argument), we became convinced of the effectiveness of dance as a form for exposing, agitating and organizing. The simple and strong presentation of our views shook up some people and woke up others. The audience--unused to dance--was very attentive. The visual presentation had greater impact than an oral or written one would have. Dance seems to break through the barriers against words which people build up; dance can't be received without feeling in the same way a leaflet or a speech can be. This is perhaps in part because people, before they CAN dance, have to break through certain physical barriers--freed bodies making a statement give that statement special weight in our constrained world.

In our work, along with classical modern dance technique, and African technique (which adds strength and dignity which is lacking in modern dance), we spend a lot of time doing improvisation. This is very important to break down all kinds of blocks that people have against using their bodies freely. We grow up being told, "Don't Squirm. Be Still. Don't Touch. Sit Up." Then too there are all the physical sexual hang-ups. These blocks to free motion are broken down by helping people discover that moving expressively is healthy, exhilerating, fun and POSSIBLE.

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

During April, 1968, the Officer Training Program offered at SFSC was evaluated in a student election in which approximately two-thirds of the 3,200 ballots cast called for cancellation of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps' (AFROTC) contract.

The SDS Chapter at SFSC on Thursday, May 9, 1968, stated they had given the SFSC President an ultimatum to announce termination of the AFROTC contract by May 13, 1968, or the SFSC students would be justified "in taking direct action".

SFSC President on May 10, 1968, announced he had received no ultimatum and planned to take no action on AFROTC until the school's Academic Senate reviews the faculty committee set up to review the AFROTC situation report.

This AFROTC program involved 29 students out of SFSC's 18,000 student body.

SDS representatives were reported to have had an amiable meeting with SFSC President on May 10, 1968, at which he stated that he would take no action until May 21, 1968, when SFSC Faculty completes a final vote on the matter.

A mass rally called after this meeting by SDS and other students was considered a failure when less than 50 showed up to protest the AFROTC on SFSC campus on May 10, 1968.

On May 14, 1968, SFSC Faculty's Academic Senate voted 25 to 4 to recommend that the AFROTC program be ended.

The Associated Students of SFSC Legislature on May 16, 1968, resolved that it would not threaten or rule out a "confrontation" on the AFROTC contract prior to a faculty vote. The students also announced they would not stage a sit-in prior to May 22, 1968.

SDS spokesmen stated they preferred to start support of the Third World Liberation Front who are actually the group leading the opposition to the AFROTC program on May 21, 1968.

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is a new student organization at SFSC organized in February, 1968, representing four minority groups on campus, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Student Organization, and El Renacimiento, a Mexican-American group.

Its announced purpose is to oppose the oppressive, racist system in America and the enslaving and colonialist oppression as it is extended to our brothers throughout the world.

On May 15, 1968, the TWLF held a "teach-in" in the offices of the AFROTC on SFSC campus, aimed at showing "better peaceful uses" for the space used by AFROTC. Approximately 20 students were present for this "teach-in" held in the office of AFROTC Commander Colonel Robert Branch, who was present during the "teach-in".

The SDS exerts no influence over the TWLF or, because of its small numbers, has little or no influence over the general student body of SFSC who have opposed the operation of the AFROTC. SDS merely has the same program of opposing military recruiting on college campus and, therefore, supported the Student Body and TWLF action in this instance.

SF T-7, 5/21/68

The U.S. Air Force at San Francisco has advised its contract with SFSC expires the end of May, 1968, and has a provision for 90 days notice of cancellation which would be the period covered by summer recess at SFSC.

On May 21, 1968, at approximately 2:00 p.m., 300 to 350 students occupied the Administration Building at SFSC after a 1:00 p.m. rally at the campus. This rally was led

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

by [redacted] and included TWLF and SDS who had previously signed pledges that they would occupy the Administration Building until the demands of the TWLF were met. The sit-in was stated to be non-violent unless police are called. The "Daily Gater," a student publication, quoted [redacted] of the Progressive Labor Party as stating that, "If we are threatened with an attack, we will have a meeting inside to discuss what to do to defend ourselves." The sit-iners carried sleeping bags and knapsacks of food; and at a meeting held inside the building, a 12-man steering committee was elected composed of 6 members of TWLF and 6 representing independent and other organizations involved. The steering committee announced that the sit-in would last until the four demands of TWLF are met by college administration. They are:

1. Cancellation of AFROTC contract

2. Rehiring of [redacted]

3. Admission of 400 Third World students (minorities)

4. Hiring of more Third World faculty

By 4:00 p.m., the sit-iners in the Administration Building had dwindled to approximately 70 students.

SF T-1, 5/21/68

The "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of May 22, 1968, stated that the San Francisco Police Department had been called to SFSC late on May 21, 1968, by President John Summerskill to evict 400 militant students who were conducting a sit-in in the Administration Building.

The police went into action at approximately 10:30 p.m., one-half hour after the official college closing hour of 10:00 p.m. President Summerskill advised the sit-iners to depart as of the closing hour, and when they did not, th

[redacted]

[redacted]

police proceeded to clear the building of those remnants of the 400 who had remained. In the ensuing eviction, 27 students were arrested.

During the sit-in, the protestors used file cabinets, wastebaskets, and doors as percussion instruments to accompany their chants, and sometimes added mouth organs and guitars. They brought work to a standstill in several offices by engaging secretaries and administrators in arguments over their activities. In other offices, work went on behind locked doors.

The students helped themselves to office telephones freely, and said they had called chapters of the SDS at Columbia University in New York City and elsewhere in the East. Calls also were placed to Cuba and France they said.

Late on Thursday, May 23, 1968, Summerskill agreed to call for a new referendum on the AFROTC in spite of the fact that the faculty had just recommended by a vote of 262 to 251 to retain it. Earlier this same evening, Summerskill had issued a statement that he would follow the recommendation of the faculty in keeping the AFROTC on the campus. The Council of Academic Deans at SFSC then sent a protest to State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke claiming that the latest concessions made by Summerskill "were not in the best interest of the educational values to which we adhere".

[redacted] described as a leader of the SDS, told a group meeting at SFSC, "We have the administration on their knees; now we are going to push them over on their backs."

President Summerskill then appealed to the faculty to come talk to the approximately 100 students who were then engaged in a "sit-in" in the administration building. Only a handful of teachers showed up.

SF T-7, 5/24/68

[redacted]

[redacted]

New Left Activity
San Francisco State College

The "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of May 25, 1968, announced that Chancellor Glenn Dumke had accepted President Summerskill's resignation effective immediately. Summerskill denied to the press that he had asked to be released at this particular time. However, he said that Chancellor Dumke had felt that it was in the best interest of SFSC to appoint an Acting President immediately so Summerskill agreed to resign. The press reported that they were able to contact Summerskill at Kennedy International Airport in New York where he said he was en route to Ethiopia to look for a new job.

On the evening of May 24, 1968, Acting President Donald L. Garrity (Vice-President of SFSC) announced to the press and television that he was going to order the campus closed and the sit-ins would have to leave the Administration Building or face arrest. He pointed out that the previous moves to leave the building open, while they had avoided a confrontation, had not settled the basic issues.

The "San Francisco Examiner" of [redacted] reported that the San Francisco Police Department came to SFSC on the evening of May 24 and arrested 32 demonstrators including four professors who declined to leave the Administration Building when ordered to do so. This action led to new demands by the SDS and the TWLF. [redacted] of the SDS and the PLP stated, "We have another demand and that is the resignation of those pigs who are passing for administrators."

On May 28, 1968, final examinations commenced at SFSC. The new administration gave notice of immediate disciplinary action against anyone disrupting activities in the SFSC buildings and refused an offer of TWLF and SDS to drop their demand for ousting the ROTC program in exchange for amnesty on criminal charges against the protesting students arrested by the San Francisco Police Department.

[redacted] protested the action of the college administrators at a meeting on SFSC campus. Other speakers talked of the demonstration as a thing of the past and began talking of meeting again next year.

SF T-7, 5/20/68

[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, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

[redacted]

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as 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]

APPENDIX

[redacted]

1

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.

[redacted] The second source advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] CPUSA [redacted], stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966 that [redacted] CPUSA National Organizational [redacted] 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 GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, had indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that [redacted] was elected [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS).At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SPW) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

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

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

[redacted]

APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

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

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

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O.Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 12, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Character

Reference San Francisco 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.

SAC, San Francisco (100-60968) 7/11/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

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

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
Counterintelligence Program Disruption of New Left

Reurlet 6/24/68.

You have been previously advised that information concerning [redacted]s appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City cannot be furnished to your contact on the [redacted] at this time due to the possibility of [redacted] being indicted.

Concerning your suggestion that [redacted] of the [redacted] be furnished information concerning [redacted] activities as an official of [redacted] magazine, you should advise the Bureau of precisely the information you desire to make available to [redacted] The information should be limited to that obtained from public sources or information that will not compromise any Bureau source.

Your suggestions regarding prompt indictment of selective service violators and increased payment to informants are not part of the Counterintelligence Program. Any suggestions or recommendations concerning these matters should be submitted under the appropriate caption.

MAILED 11
JUL 11 1968
COMM-FBI

BAW:jes
(6)

NOTE:

100-449698-117-15

SF Office in response to a Bureau request for suggestions for counterintelligence action against the New Left requested authorization to furnish information concerning [redacted] appearance before a Federal Grand Jury to [redacted] of the [redacted]" a reliable contact of the office who has participated in other counter-intelligence operations. [redacted] of [redacted] is being considered for prosecution under the Selective Service Act. Publicity concerning this is not desired at this time.

REC-34 ~~100-449698-261~~

EX-103

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

57 JUL 1 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11 JUL 11 1968

NOTE CONTINUED:

San Francisco also requested permission to furnish [redacted] information concerning [redacted] activites in connection with [redacted] SF is being instructed to furnishithe information which it desires to give [redacted] to the Bureau. Its other suggestions dealt with matters not a part of the Counterintelligence Program.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/10/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

7/5 - 11/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

7/3/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

100-449698-47

EX-116

REC-51

NOT RECORDED
JUL 12 1968

INCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

INT. SEC.

57 JUL 24 1968

SAC, San Francisco (100-60968) 7/9/68

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. [redacted]

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

The "Berkeley Barb" issue of 6/7-13/68 carries an advertisement on page 15 offering a booklet concerning emigration to Australia. According to the ad, this booklet can be obtained from Department E; Box 17; Lafayette, California.

The [redacted] liaison representative, who should not be mentioned to anyone outside the Bureau, has asked that we determine the identity of the organization or individual placing this ad. Submit the results of your investigation in a form suitable for dissemination.

BAW:jes
(5)

NOTE:

[redacted] has asked that we determine the identity of the individual of the group placing the above ad. While [redacted] is attempting to attract emigrants from other countries, it does not advertise in such underground papers as the "Berkeley Barb."

100-449698-4

MAILED 23
JUL 8 - 1968
COMM-FBI

REC 26

JUL 9 1968

59 JUL 19 1968

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

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/9/68

FROM CWB SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of an LHM captioned "New Left Activity, Merritt College (MC)".

Sources utilized herein are as follows:

T-1 is [redacted]

T-2 is [redacted]

T-3 is [redacted]

This LHM is [redacted] confidential because information furnished by SF T-1 through SF T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

As is pointed out in the enclosed LHM, there are no "New Left" organizations currently on the campus of MC.

Concerning the possibility of potential violence on this campus in the forthcoming year, it is conceivable that in view of what has happened in the past, as set forth in this LHM, and in view of the large non-White student body, that future conflicts will arise on campus during the coming year.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 15)
1 - San Francisco
JEB:rvn
(3)

REC-27 100-449698-4-7-13

6 JUL 12 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~STATE~~
SCR, SCI, RAO (ISD, OD, (RD) 100
DATE FORWARD: 7-11-68

EX-114

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

APPROPRIATE ENCLOSURE AND TYPE FILE NUMBER ADDRESSEE ONLY Exp(5) Class Denied Date 4/11/77 Declassified

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, MERRITT COLLEGE (MC)

There are no "New Left" organizations on the Merritt campus.

The Soul Students' Advisory Council (SSAC), a recognized group on the Merritt campus, composed of Blacks active in gaining recognition of Black studies and equality on the Merritt campus. [redacted], a member of the Black Panther Party, a counselor and instructor at Merritt, and this is the most active group on the MC campus. Their membership potential is all the Black students on the campus. However, only five or six persons actively organize things. Others associate themselves with the SSAC when the "cause seems to fit their need.

[redacted], the moving force behind the Blacks at MC has been identified as a member of the Black Panther Party. He was born in Chicago, Illinois on June 2, 1934. He resides at [redacted] Oakland. He was employed as a counselor at MC until May, 1968 when he became an instructor at MC, in the Afro-American Studies program.

SF T-1

[redacted] subscribed to the "Militant" in the latter part of 1965.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 6/1/77-CRH

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.

100-449695-47-1.3

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, MERRITT COLLEGE (MC)

SF T-2

The "Militant is the official organ of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] attended the initial public meeting of the Bay Area Emergency Action Committee (BAEAC) at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, on July 22, 1967.

This meeting was advertised as initiating an organization to combat the alarming growth of racism in the White community and an increasing use of "police state methods" in handling unrest in the Negro ghetto areas. It proposed to initiate a campaign of action and education directed toward the White community.

[redacted] publicly identified as a member of the Communist Party National Committee, organized a steering committee composed of liberals in the San Francisco area which sent out 35,000 letters announcing a public meeting at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, on July 22, 1967, to mobilize White support against attacks on Negroes and the Negro community, particularly by the police.

SF T-3

In February 1968, election of the Associated Students, MC, student council was contested by militant Blacks of the SSAC. The Merritt Council (heads of recognized organizations) defeated a resolution to invalidate the election and declared the student body officers elected at the last general election to be valid. Later in the month, [redacted] a Black, who had been elected president of the student body announced rumors of threats, including assassination and widespread campus violence, if the present student leaders

[redacted]

[redacted]

remained. Following this announcement, all the student leaders resigned. However, the Administration refused to accept their resignations. The threats could not be substantiated beyond the rumor stage and all student leaders retained their positions.

Dr. Edward Redford, President of MC, came under fire from the "Black Activists" on the campus because of an article he wrote for the American Junior College Journal. His article attacked "profiteering from Activisim". He stated, "Merritt College lives in the midst of student activisim but the Administration believes in a broad policy with few rules". He gave a factual review of student groups and activity over the years at MC.

The SSAC replied to Dr. Redford's article with a nine page letter criticizing his approach to campus problems. It stated in part... "We did not appreciate the negative reference made to "activists" on this campus because we hold the position as Black activist leaders on campus and thus take this as a personal slap. The thing that hurt us most is that you take the credit for all the positive things that came out of "Black activisim" such as the "Negro" history class which you lied and said, "helps all of its students to an understanding of; and appreciation of; the Negro, his culture and background; his needs as an important segment of the population; and the contributions he made to our country". "This is just like the old plantation master who used to take credit giving the house slave a few tattered clothes and hog snoots as tokens while the master wears fine clothes and eats choice foods". "If we may invade your thick skull for a moment, when has history ever freed a person, when has history done more than remind us of the bloody brutality which your ancestors; i.e. yo' mama and daddy, have forced upon a glorious and noble Black race."

"You consciously failed to mention that it was pressure put on by Black student groups that brought the concern for a Black history class, and you have not made any

[redacted]

comment in the Junior College Journal or any place else letting the community or the college community here know that these positive things for Black students on this campus have resulted from Black students going through what you would have the nerve to call the democratic processes of this campus to get our grievances redressed even though we question your ability to recognize democratic processes".

The letter closed with the following demands:

"We as Black students at Merritt College demand three unalterable actions which will promote good will and harmony among men and women at Merritt College:

1. The immediate resignation of Dr. Redford.

2. A retraction of the article written by Dr. Redford in the Junior College Journal.

3. The resolute and speedy correction of the obvious inadequacies of the school program for night students.

In closing we will ensure the enforcement of the above actions by any means necessary. We can no longer sit idly by and tolerate scare tactics designed to foment or resulting in the consolidation of anti-Black sentiment as Dr. Redford's crude attempt to build a case against Black people implementing meaningful changes. Redford's actions are only a small reflection of a horendous system which is moving to crush Black people and their striving for Black liberation.

It must be understood by all who would try to stop the revolutionary resurgence of Black people, that we shall not be stopped, until the last breath is snatched from our bodies and even then our spirits shall live with our future generation who will ensure an everlasting victory".

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, MERRITT COLLEGE (MC)

On February 26, 1968, Dr. Redford announced his resignation to the Board of Trustee's to be effective June 30, 1968.

Dr. Redford in an interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on February 20, 1968 stated he was resigning because of threats made against his life and his wife by unknown military Black students.

In March, 1968, [redacted] submitted a twelve-point program designed to establish an A.A. program in Afro-American studies. This program was not acted on by the Faculty Senate because the courses had already been selected for the Spring Quarter.

The SSAC then called for a boycott of classes during census week, April 29, 1968 to May 3, 1968.

[redacted] then distributed a mimeographed leaflet criticizing the Faculty Senate and threatening "political consequences", if his twelve-point program was not established. The "political consequences" dealt for the most part on disruption of the building program for a new MC.

The Faculty Senate finally agreed to establish an Afro-American Studies,"an interdisciplinary curriculum with an Associate in Arts degree with a major in Afro-American Studies".

In April under prodding of [redacted], the Faculty Senate passed a resolution calling on the State Board of Education to issue a partial credential in Afro-American Studies to persons possessing an Associate of Arts degree with a major in Afro-American Studies to allow them to teach under the supervision of a master teacher or department chairman.

In May, the Senate rescinded this resolution after a faculty poll showed that 108 members of the faculty

[redacted]

[redacted]

rejected the idea and 86 favored the idea of a partial credential but only if based on the BA degree.

In June, a memo to All Faculty and Staff from Assistant Dean John R. Carr entitled"Fire Threat" stated, "Arsonists have made ten attempts to burn portions of the Merritt Campus in the last two days. May we ask that you exercise the most careful vigilance to observe and report to the switchboard operator anything suspicious. Most of the attempts have been made by setting fires in trash cans, either around the portables or in washrooms."

The Spring Session ended on June 21, 1968 without further incident.

[redacted]

UNI D STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

Title	NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, MERRITT COLLEGE (MC)
Character	
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/9/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of an LHM captioned "New Left Activity, California State College at Hayward, Hayward, California (CSCH)".

Sources utilized herein are as follows:

T-1 is [redacted]

This LHM is ~~classified~~ ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SF T-1 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

PRESENT INFORMANT AND/OR SOURCE CONVERAGE CONCERNING SDS

[redacted]

PLANS BEING MADE TO IMPROVE COVERAGE

It is anticipated that in the Fall, SDS will again become active. By closely following the reports of our current informants, it is anticipated that many new individuals will be attending SDS meetings on campus and from these we should be able to cull some potential informants.

POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE AT CSCH

During the past school year, SDS on the campus of CSCH has maintained contact with the Dean of Students and at all times they have specified that they do not want violence and that they are a pacifist organization.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 15)
1 - San Francisco
JEB:rvn
(3)

REC-64 JUL 12 1968

INT. SDS

52 JUL 30 1968

DATE FORWARD: 7-19-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: RHH:yap

SF 100-60968
EB:rn

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] mentioned in the enclosed LHM, is currently under investigation and his report will be submitted recommending his inclusion on the SI.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

Declassification
DATE 4/12/77

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT HAYWARD, HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA (CSCH)

A chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) exists on the campus of CSCH, with a total membership of five.

A characterization of the SDS is appended hereto.

During 1968, [redacted] of this chapter; however, he resigned in June, 1968 and at the present time this chapter has no leadership and is disorganized.

SF T-1

[redacted] is the son of [redacted] who reside at [redacted] Fort Collins, Colorado. He is a White male having been born on October 4, 1946 at Flint, Michigan. He is married to [redacted] who is also a student at CSCH and they reside at [redacted] Berkeley, California.

[redacted] believes in the non-violent approach to confronting the present social structure and based on this SDS at CSCH has had no demonstrations on campus. During 1968

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040
6/1/77-CRH

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 arennot to be distributed outside your agency.

100-449698-47-12

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT HAYWARD, HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA (CSCH)

[redacted] was one of the SDS members who was instrumental in bringing Communist Party member [redacted] onto the campus for a series of lectures and during this year, Bates also attended Marxist classes organized by another Communist Party member.

SF T-1

During 1968, the CSCH student publication "The Pioneer" in its [redacted] issue carried an article entitled "Interview With One of the Demonstrators at the Oakland, California, Induction Center". This article in part stated "I hope not to be arrested -- that is the chance everybody takes that goes down there" said [redacted] SDS member at CSCH, preceeding Tuesday's demonstration at the Oakland Induction Center. The stated aim of the demonstration was to "close the Oakland Induction Center from October 16 - 20, 1967". According to [redacted] "Sheer numbers of people showed there is now a potential for building a massive anti-draft movement in the United States".

There were no disruptive activities on the campus of CSCH during the period of 1968 and there is no known outside influence currently in the SDS chapter at this school.

[redacted]

[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as 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]

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT HAYWARD, HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA (CSCH)

Character

Reference 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 documents 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
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/9/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 4/12/22

ReBulet to Albany, 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of an LHM captioned "New Left Activity, Stanford University".

Sources utilized herein are as follows:

T-1 is [redacted]
T-2 is
T-3 is

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SF T-1 through SF T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

PRESENT INFORMANT AND/OR SOURCE COVERAGE CONCERNING SDS

[redacted] Stanford University, (established source).

[redacted] Stanford University (established source).

[redacted] Stanford University

[redacted]

REC 11 100-449698-4[illegible]-11

JUL 12 1968

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 15)
1 - San Francisco
JEB:rvn

59 JUL 22 1968

Yes Destroyed

INT. SEC

[redacted]

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE FIA, Sec Sec. RAO (Sec) 10/10
DATE FORWARD: 7-19-68
HOW FORWARD: P/S
BY: KHH:jay

[redacted]

SF 100-60968
JEB:rvn

[redacted]

EVALUATION AS TO POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE AT STANFORD

Due to the fact that students at Stanford come from primarily wealthy and upper middle class families and the very high cost of tuition, it is felt there is very little potential for violence on this campus during the forthcoming academic year. While there have been demonstrations at Stanford University in the past, there has never been any violence.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

New Left activity on the Stanford University campus at Palo Alto, California, has been the result of efforts by the Stanford University Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which has a membership of approximately 25 persons.

A characterization of SDS is appended hereto.

On October 31, 1967, [redacted] Stanford University, advised that SDS is run by a Steering Committee which consists of the following individuals:

[redacted]

Records of the Registrar's Office, Stanford University, show that [redacted] was born January 6, 1946 and is a graduate student in the Department of Economics. [redacted] resides at [redacted] East Palo Alto, California. His parents are [redacted] New York, New York.

[redacted] is one of ten students against whom charges were filed by the Dean of Students in connection with his participation in a SDS demonstration protesting campus recruiting interviews by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 6/1/77-CRH

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.

ENCLOSURE 100-449698-47-11

[redacted]

on November 1, 1967.

[redacted]

Records of the Registrar's Office, Stanford University, show that [redacted], born June 24, 1948, is a graduate student in the Department of Mathematics. He resides at [redacted] East Palo Alto, California, and is the son of [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] is an official representative of the Stanford University chapter of SDS to the SDS Regional Council. He attended SDS Regional Council meetings on February 24, 1968 and March 17, 1968.

SF T-1

[redacted] was one of ten students against whom charges were filed by the Dean of Students in connection with his participation in a SDS demonstration protesting campus recruiting interviews by the CIA on November 1, 1967.

[redacted]

Records of the Registrar's Office, Stanford University, show that [redacted] born October 31, 1944 at Evanston, Illinois, was registered as a graduate student in the Department of Psychology during the 1966 - 1967 academic year. [redacted] was not a student at Stanford University during the 1967 - 1968 academic year. He received an A.B. degree from Northwestern University in June, 1966. [redacted] resides at [redacted] East Palo Alto, California. His father is [redacted] Des Plaines, Illinois.

[redacted] is an official representative of the Stanford University chapter of SDS to the SDS Regional Council. He

[redacted]

[redacted]

attended a SDS Regional Council meeting on March 17, 1968.

SF T-1

[redacted] attended SDS meetings and affairs in the Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, areas between March 31, 1966 and June 21, 1966, and attended a SDS National Council meeting in Yellow Springs, Ohio, April 8 - 10, 1966.

SF T-2

[redacted]

Records of the Registrar's Office, Stanford University, show that [redacted] was born November 25, 1948 at Los Angeles, California. He is an undergraduate student majoring in physics and resides at [redacted] East Palo Alto, California. [redacted] parents are [redacted] Palo Alto, California.

[redacted] were members of the Santa Clara County Communist Part in 1957.

SF T-3

An article appearing in "The Stanford Daily" issue of October 27, 1967, announced that SDS planned to protest CIA recruitment interviews on the campus on November 1-2, 1967. This article states that SDS planned "at the very least, a very noisy demonstration.....if neither the Administration nor the CIA cancelled the interviews."

[redacted] advised on November 1, 1967 that the SDS protest demonstration was held on November 1, 1967 as scheduled. About thirty protesters participated in the demonstration with about 100 onlookers. Bell stated some of the protesters gained entrance to the building where the CIA interviews were being

[redacted]

[redacted]

held by climbing the fire escapes and departed when threatened with disciplinary action by university officials. The CIA interviews were conducted without incident and there was no violence or arrests.

[redacted] related on November 2, 1967 that about fifteen demonstrators appeared at the place of the CIA interviews on that date and congregated on the lawn outside the building for about two hours. There was no violence and no arrests were made.

[redacted] advised that a SDS demonstration occurred on November 16, 1967 protesting recruitment interviews by representatives of the Dow Chemical Corporation. He stated that about ten SDS pickets picketed the interviews for about ten minutes and departed.

According to "The Stanford Daily" of May 3, 1968, the Dean of Students on November 11, 1967 brought action against ten of the anti-CIA student demonstrators before the Associated Students of Stanford University (ASSU) Judicial Council. On February 19, 1968, the ASSU Judicial Council found the ten demonstrators not guilty because the University's demonstration policy is "overbroad and vague". As a result of the decision of the ASSU Judicial Council, the Dean of Students appealed to the Interim Judicial Body. On May 2, 1968 the Interim Judicial Body ruled against the demonstrators, suspending two students through January, 1967 and suspending five demonstrators through September, 1969. The remaining three demonstrators were no longer students.

As a result of the decision of the Interim Judicial Body, a rally was held on campus at noon on May 6, 1968. This rally had no organizational sponsorship, but was lead by [redacted] who is a foreign student from Italy. Following this rally and at the urging of [redacted] students occupied the Old Student Union Building and conducted a sit-in demonstration to force their demands on the University Administration. The students demanded that the student suspensions be rescinded and that the Interim

[redacted]

[redacted]

Judicial Body be abolished. These demands were rejected by the President of Stanford University and as a result the sit-in demonstration lasted until the evening of May 8, 1968, following the decision of the Academic Council which is composed of assistant professors and above. The Adademic Council voted 282 to 245 to recommend to the President of Stanford University that the suspensions be set aside and that no student be penalized as a result of the then current sit-in demonstration. The Council also supported a comprehensive plan for a reformed judicial structure to govern Stanford students.

"The Stanford Daily" of May 10, 1968 reported that the President of Stanford University approved the recommendations of the Academic Council.

[redacted]

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 9, 1968

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Character

Reference 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 outsi-e your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following two newspapers:

6/28/68 - 7/4/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

6/26/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

EX-110

100-449698-47-

REC-34

NOT RECORDED
16 JUL 8 1968

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

66JUL111968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet, dated 5/10/68, advised that commencing July 1, 1968, each office should submit a status letter.

1. Potential Counterintelligence Action

New York and the Bureau have been requested to follow the situation in New York City regarding "Ramparts" magazine wherein the United States Attorney has presented information to a Federal Grand Jury in New York facts concerning a possible Selective Service violation on the part of "Ramparts" and some of their key personnel. Bureau approval has been requested to furnish this information to [redacted] as soon as it is made public.

2. Pending Counterintelligence Action

See above. The Bureau advised New York to follow this matter and advise the Bureau and San Francisco when information presented to the Federal Grand Jury becomes public.

3. Tangible Results

None yet, as program is in its inception.

100-449698-47-10

REC-34

16 JUL 9 1968

EX-10

INT SEC

2 Bureau (RM)
1 - San Francisco
GAH/sms #10
(3)

6 JUL 11 1968

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

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-449698-47) DATE: 7/3/68

CWB

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - C
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☑ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 7/3/68

Too much deadline work, + not enough agents

Reason for the delinquency: One LHM submitted today. Additional LHMs in dictation. Two still in preparation. All will be submitted on a continuing basis as they are transcribed.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau:

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☒ No administrative action necessary.

AIR MAIL

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

SAC, San Francisco (100-54060) 7-2-68

Director, FBI (100-443052)

[redacted]

SECURITY MATTERS - C

Reurlet 6-21-68 captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security, Disruption of the New Left, [redacted] SM-C, Key Activist)" wherein you recommended that [redacted] be removed as a Key Activist.

The Bureau concurs with your recommendation that [redacted] no longer be retained as a Key Activist. However, in view of his past activities in New Left matters and his potential for possible violence, you should remain particularly alert for any indication of renewal of leadership on his part in the New Left movement. If you develop such activity on subject's part, promptly submit your recommendation as to whether he should again be considered as a Key Activist.

1 - 100-449698

WKP:sd (7)

NOTE: [redacted] in the past year has not been involved in New Left group activities. He appears to be moving toward a more politically stable position as shown by his current candidacy on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket in California. During his recent political campaign, it was indicated by his statements that he is still opposed to many policies of the U. S. Government, however, is not affiliated with any basic revolutionary groups or New Left groups, such as the Students for a Democratic Society.

100-449698-4

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 3 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-443052

DUPLICATE YELLOW
66 JUL 11 1968

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI 100-449698 DATE: 7/1/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, 5/28/68.

There are enclosed 15 copies of an LHM captioned "NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES, SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA," dated 7/1/68.

The First Source mentioned is [redacted] a student at San Jose State College, contacted 6/14/68 by SA [redacted]

The Second Source is [redacted], San Jose State [redacted]

The present informant and/or source coverage on San Jose State College (SJSC) Campus includes the services of [redacted] and [redacted] who attend Santa Clara County CP Executive Meetings, at which meetings the San Jose CP Youth Club and some youth activities on thecampus are discussed.

[redacted] both follow activities on SJSC Campus and make information regularly available to this office.

[redacted] former [redacted], now [redacted] SJSC, is a source of information relative to campus activities.

100-449698-417-9

It is to be noted that there is little or no activity on the campus at this time and summer school will not begin until next week. Efforts will be made to increase informant and source coverage on the campus; however, the plans will be formulated to fit the situation as it develops near the end of the summer and the beginning of the fall term. There is no information indicating violence on SJSC Campus during the 1968-69 term; however, the situation could change during the coming months.

AGENCY: ACSL, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO, SEC SERV
DATE FORWARD: 7-10-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: R/S

EX 106 REC-9

RZ JUL 5 1968

JUL 1968

2 - Bureau (Encl. 15 - RM)
1 - San Francisco
MES:cg
(4)

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

SF 100-60968
MES:cg

The enclosed LHM is being classified [redacted] because data furnished by informants could reasonably result in their identification and, therefore, compromise future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 1, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES, SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

A source of this office has advised that during the 1966-68 school year there were approximately 20 Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) members on the campus. All subversive and anti-United States activities appeared to be centered around the SDS.

The SDS is characterized in the appendix.

This source advised that the ring leader of subversive activities on the campus during the past year was [redacted]

A second source advised that [redacted] was born July 4, 1942 at Oakland, California. He served in the United States Navy from 1960 to 1963. He was suspended from San Jose State College (SJSC) on November 17, 1967 for being involved in a demonstration against the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Recruiting team on San Jose State Campus and will not be permitted to return to San Jose State until September, 1968.

The "Spartan Daily", (the SJSC newspaper) on [redacted] 1967, carried an article to the effect that [redacted] a highly vocal opponent of American intervention in Vietnam, announced his candidacy for President of the Associated Student Body (ASB). He promised, if elected, to continue his efforts to stop the needless slaughter of United States servicemen and Vietnam civilians

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 2040 6/1/77-CRH

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[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES,
SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA:

and soldiers, to stop the government's use of San Jose State Campus to promote the war and especially stop the College's cooperation with the Selective Service System.

[redacted] advised on October 10, 1967, that the previous day the Police Department was called to the San Jose State Campus at 12:30 p.m. A rally was being held on 7th Street on the campus and speakers announced that the USMC Recruiting table which was set up near the gymnasium, would be forced to leave the campus. When the demonstrators arrived in the vicinity of the USMC Recruiting table, the table was already surrounded by students who were sympathetic to the Marine Corps. At this point, fist fighting broke out between the two groups of students and seven individuals were arrested by the San Jose Police Department and taken to jail.

On November 20, 1967, [redacted] advised that at approximately 12:15 p.m., that date, a rally was held on the campus to protest the presence of Dow Chemical representatives on the campus. The demonstrators proceeded to block the entrance to the Administration Building. At this time, a three headed paper mache effigy depicting President Johnson, the military, and Dow Chemical Company, was burned. The demonstrators refused to disperse after having been warned by the San Jose Police Department. A melee ensued and the main door of the Administration Building and some windows were broken. Tear gas was then used to disperse the demonstrators. 14 arrests were made by the San Jose Police Department.

A meeting of the SDS was held March 3, 1968 on the San Jose State Campus. Nearly 100 students attended. The purpose of this meeting which [redacted] was to make plans for a demonstration protesting the appearance of Dow Chemical Corporation recruiters on the campus on March 11, 1968. At the meeting it was decided to use force to remove Dow Chemical recruiters from the campus, if they refused to leave. On March 11, 1968, [redacted] advised that there were no incidents or arrests on March 11, 1968.

[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]

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SF 100-60968

San Francisco, California

July 1, 1968

Title : NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES,
SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE,
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Character:

Reference: San Francisco 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.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/27/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY -
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 5/23/68 requesting information in connection with the captioned program concerning 1. False allegations of police brutality; 2. Immorality; 3. Action by college administrators. This letter instructed information of this type should be furnished the Bureau on a continuing basis as it is received by the office.

1. False Allegations of Police Brutality

During the sit-in of 400 militant students at San Francisco State College (SFSC) on 5/21/68, it became necessary for the college administration to call in the police to clear the Administration Building. The police responded and arrested 26 persons. The roughest part of the day was said to have occurred when the police attempted to clear away the crowd to bring the arrested students into the patrol wagons which were backed up to the Administration Building. The police had to use their clubs on several occasions. [redacted], a left wing attorney, was one of those struck. His head wound required seven stitches to close. He claimed he was there to represent anyone arrested and saw a police officer strike a girl and knock her down. He protested to the officer and was himself then struck. The San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) report said [redacted] was interfering with police attempts to do their duty. He was arrested and later released on bail of $2650. [redacted] complained to the press of brutality and some of the students also protested the police action.

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Mayor JOSEPH ALIOTO of San Francisco made a statement to the press that street hoodlums had tried to seize control of SFSC and he had no intention of permitting this. ALIOTO claimed Attorney [redacted] had interfered with the police and said, "I reject any suggestion of police brutality." ALIOTO also said to the press, "The police acted correctly and within constitutional limits" and added the police "used appropriate force against right wing storm troopers". [redacted] attempted to bring

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suit against Mayor ALIOTO for his remarks. San Francisco Municipal Judge quashed [redacted] motion against Mayor ALIOTO and ruled that the Mayor's statements did not as [redacted] alleged interfere with due process of law. Mayor ALIOTO as a result of the judge's ruling stated, "I won't comment any more on this case but I will continue to speak against any false charges of police brutality."

2. Immorality

San Francisco does not have any specific data to furnish in connection with this program at this time concerning immorality. Agents assigned to security cases have been instructed to attempt to obtain specific data depicting the scurrilous and depraved activities, habits and living conditions of new left adherents. It is the opinion, however, of the San Francisco Office, as previously stated in San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 5/31/68, that any relevation of immorality on the part of these people is not particularly held against them, an example being the fact it appears quite well known in government circles that MARTIN LUTHER KING and some of his associates were highly immoral and depraved but this seemed to be accepted by some segments of society as a way of life. Reference is also made to previous counterintelligence activities done with Bureau permission under the previously existing counterintelligence program concerning members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

It does not seem that immorality on the part of these people is of any particular concern to people engaged in these activities. It might be noted here that extreme perverted immorality might be of possible use to depict and embarrass new left participants; however, it is not felt just plain ordinary immorality means anything to them. As an example of what is accepted on college campuses today we are enclosing for the Bureau pages 6 and 7 of the July, 1968, issue of the "Movement" newspaper containing an article entitled "Whores & Traitors" by [redacted] a member of the CP.

It should be noted the three Key Activists in the San Francisco Office have not been reportedly engaged in any sensational immoral activities.

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Action By College Administrators

A. San Francisco State College (SFSC)

During the student disturbances in May, 1968, at SFSC about 400 students out of a student body of 18,000 engaged in sit-ins and other disturbances such as invading the President's private office, using the Dean of Admissions phone to complain to the State Chancellor, and refusing to permit the administrative functions of the college to go forward. Their demands were principally to ban the Air Force ROTC from the campus, to admit 400 underprivileged and otherwise unqualified minority students, to hire more minority faculty and to rehire Professor [redacted] a left wing social science teacher who had no tenure and whose contract was not renewed for 1969 because of his part in student demonstrations.

President JOHN SUMMERSKILL, who has been criticized in the past by Governor RONALD REAGAN and State Assemblyman LEO RYAN for vacillation in previous incidents, was again involved and declined to take a firm line against the students. He finally called in the police after the first sit-in and then publicly stated having regretted having done so. He agreed to rehire [redacted] to recommend the admission of the 400 underprivileged students, to hire more minority faculty, and to hold a campus-wide referendum on the Air Force ROTC in spite of previously saying he would abide by the faculty recommendation to keep the Air Force ROTC. The students claimed victory in the press for having won victory in getting three of their four demands. The Academic Deans at SFSC by overwhelming vote complained to the State College trustees of this "yielding to pressure". Chancellor of all the State Colleges GLEN DUMKE announced to the press that SUMMERSKILL was resigning his post and a new President was to be sent to SFSC. SUMMERSKILL disappeared from SFSC. From Kennedy Airport, New York, he advised the press he was on his way to Ethiopia to look for a new job.

A trio of vice presidents took ~~on~~ over the administration and announced all of SUMMERSKILL'S concessions were subject to review by the new President, to be appointed. No trespassing or blockade of the college buildings would be tolerated and they emphasized their warnings by having the police "tactical squad" appear ready for action at the edge of the campus.

The student committee called off further demonstrations.

A new President has been appointed and he indicated that most of SUMMERSKILL'S concessions would not be honored by him.

Mayor ALIOTO has charged that a small minority of students perpetrated the disturbances. A few professors were involved, including two whose contracts were not renewed for 1969. These professors were known for previous involvement in other demonstrations. The leading activists in the disturbances were students from such organizations as SDS and PLP.

B. San Jose State College (SJSC)

Prior to the 6/14/68 commencement at SJSC a group of Mexican-American students and non-students calling themselves "Mexican American Student Confederation" (MASC) informed President ROBERT CLARK that they were going to disrupt the graduation ceremony to protest the plight of the Mexican-American students. The Mexican-Americans claimed that the California State College System does not teach the basic history relative to the Mexicans. They further alleged that the colleges do not prepare Mexican-Americans who graduate to return to Mexican communities and help the uneducated. The plan was to take the microphone from the scheduled speaker and the leader of the MASC would make a speech concerning the displeasure of the Mexican-Americans with SJSC and other California colleges.

Several days prior to the graduation, President CLARK announced at a press conference that the commencement at SJSC on 6/14/68 would not be disrupted in any way and that protestors could demonstrate across the street from Spartan Stadium where the commencement was held but would not be allowed to enter the Stadium under any circumstances. As a result of this firm stand, the disruption of the commencement exercises did not take place and the only situation that took place was a "walk-out" of approximately 30 graduates during the ceremony.

On the morning of 6/14/68, [redacted] confidentially advised President CLARK'S firm stand was due to a telephone call from Governor REAGAN'S office to the effect that if President CLARK allowed the commencement exercises to be disrupted he would be replaced as President of SJSC.

C. Sonoma State College

This college is located at Rohnert Park, California. It is a new college, now in the process of construction, and the student body for the year 1967-68 was 1500.

In February, 1968, a meeting was held at the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office with the [redacted] and [redacted] members of the Santa Rosa Police Department, California Highway Patrol, and the FBI were present at the meeting. It was stated that although no incidents had occurred at the college they were anxious that situations that faced SFSC be reviewed so there would be a good understanding between the college administration and the police. These officials gave every indication they would depend on the police in the event of college disruption, not only by the students but the faculty as well.

D. Stanford University, Palo Alto

A sit-in demonstration by Stanford University students began in the Old Student Union Building on 5/6/68 when the Interim Judicial Body overruled a decision by the Associated Students of Stanford University Judicial Council and suspended seven students for their participation in an anti-CIA demonstration which occurred on 11/1/67. The students demanded that the suspensions be rescinded and that the Interim Judicial Body be abolished. The Academic Council, composed of assistant professors and the above, voted 284 to 245 on 5/8/68 to support the students' demands. As a result, the President of Stanford University capitulated. Disciplinary action against the seven students was dismissed, amnesty was granted to those engaged in the sit-in demonstration, and a revised judicial system for student government is being negotiated.

E. Mills College, Oakland

On 4/26/68, the Black Students Union at Mills College, an all-girls college in Oakland, presented demands to President Dr. ROBERT J. WERT. A spokeswoman for the Black Students Union stated that the Black Students Union wanted Mills College to hire three black faculty members by September, 1968. If the demands were not met the Black Students Union would do whatever it could to disrupt activities of the college to insure the hiring was accomplished. Of the 700 students enrolled at Mills College, approximately 23 are Negroes.

President WERT replied he was in sympathy with the demands but no funds existed to create additional positions.

The demands were repeated on 5/2/68 by the Black Students Union and they again repeated threats to disrupt campus activities if their demands were not met.

On 5/14/68, President WERT announced [redacted] a Negro, would become an assistant professor of mathematics in September, 1968. No further demands have been made.

[redacted] is a Security Index subject of the San Francisco Office. He is 30 years old and currently an active member of the Campus CP Club, Berkeley, California.

F. University of California at Berkeley (UCB)

On 6/13/68, [redacted] have taken every reasonable long-range opportunity to take a firm stand oppressing unreasonable demands by students or faculty at UCB. [redacted] stated there has been no particular activity on the part of the new left in the way of demonstrations or demands at UCB since January, 1968, other than the demand on the part of some faculty and students that the university administration approve a request that Campus Draft Opposition be permitted to hold a "Vietnam Commencement" in May, 1968, in the Greek Theater at UCB. This commencement was to honor and recognize individuals, students and/or faculty, who refused to cooperate with the military draft. [redacted] stated Chancellor HEYNS, President CHARLES HITCH, and the Board of Regents denied use of the Greek Theater for such a Vietnam Commencement. However, the Campus Draft Opposition did hold the commencement in the form of a rally on the Sproul Hall Steps, UCB, on 5/17/68. There were no incidents and no further demonstrations by the Campus Draft Opposition.

[redacted] further advised that the only activity of any consequence on the part of SDS was a protest picket line at the opening of the new UC theater-auditorium named Zellerbach Hall. This demonstration took place in late May, 1968, when SDS was demanding Zellerbach Hall be renamed Martin Luther King-Bobby Hutton Hall to honor the late MARTIN LUTHER KING and the late BOBBY HUTTON, a Black Panther killed in a shoot-out with the

akland Police Department. [redacted] tated he explained to members of SDS why the university administration would not rename Zellerbach Hall and there were no further demonstrations on the part of SDS.

G. University of California, Santa Cruz

Chancellor DEAN MC HENRY, UC, Santa Cruz, when addressing the June, 1968, graduating class at UC, Santa Cruz, stated any attempts at UC, Santa Cruz by students to demonstate against the college (such as the demonstrations at Columbia University, New York) would be quelled within the first hour. At this time one male member of the graduating class got to his feet and indicated he would leave the ceremonies until a fellow classmate seated him.

Any additional information of the type requested in referenced letter that is received by this office will be promptly furnished to the Bureau for future use in exposing the new left. All of the agents of this office have been alerted to this program and its importance. Counterintelligence suggestions as they are developed will be submitted to the Bureau.

GAME

FRANCE - THE ROOTS OF REVO

by Magali Sarfatti Larson and Arlene Eisen Bergman.

First it was Berlin, then Prague, Warsaw. Now Paris is exploding. Everyday the struggle of French students and workers takes a new turn. The big questions can't be answered now: Will the Communist Party be able to sell out the movement of rank and file workers and students? How strong is the alliance between students and workers? If DeGaulle falls, will the new government be much different? How would radical changes in France affect the rest of Europe and the United States?

But one thing is sure. The DeGaulle regime will never be the same. American radicals are elated over the apparent power of French students to spark a worker revolt that has paralyzed the country, and may bring down the Government. We hear people ask: "Why can't we make a France here?" We researched the background of the current struggle in France in order to begin to answer this question.

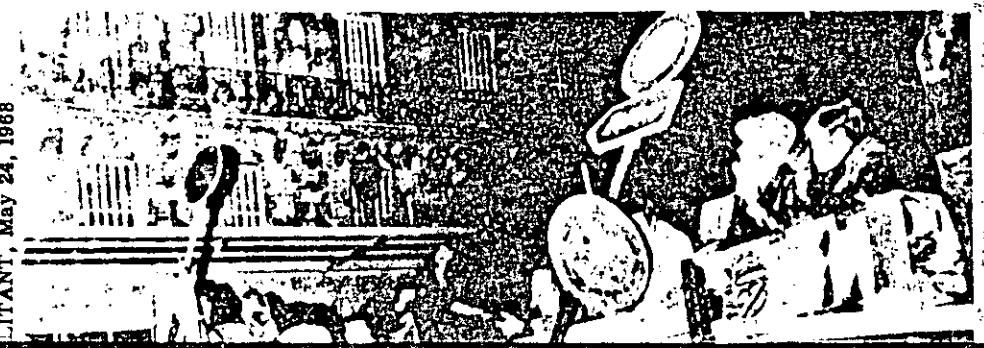
Nanterre

France also had a baby-boom after the world war. These babies are now flooding the French Universities. They are children of the middle class. Only 7% of the youth go students drew everybody into the battle.

On May 12, Premier Pompidou granted most of the students' demands: removal of the cops from the Sorbonne, release of almost all those arrested, promise of a student voice in government and sweeping university reform. But France's three national trade union Confederations called a general strike in solidarity with the students to protest police brutality. On May 13th a million people marched. For the first time in French history, workers came to the support of the students. That was Monday. Since then workers have been on a wild-cat strike. Occupation of factories spread throughout France. More than 50% of the workers have paralyzed the country and raised their own demands. They have not accepted the settlement made by their union bureaucrats.

Gaullist Power & Anachronism

DeGaulle came to power ten years ago on the heels of a threatened Army coup. His backers believed that he would keep "Algerie Francaise". The "man of destiny" was once again going to save his country -- this time from the throes of colonial war. Within four years he managed to make Algerian independence acceptable to the nation and to put down the threatened revolt of the Secret Army. In foreign



LITANT, May 24, 1968

excellence of his rule, the hardships and pains of everyday French life were even obvious to the tourist. In Paris, housing is impossible to find, toilets are a luxury. The city is strangled by overcrowding. While the archaic transportation system and the incredible traffic jams add long hours to the workday of Parisians, the General assured them that he would think and act for them.

The pervading mood was boredom; a malaise that comes from the total impossibility of affecting the course of government. DeGaulle always "knew better". A 19th century aristocrat, he could not conceal his paternalistic contempt for the masses. While the old Fourth Republic parties were obviously decadent, the only political dialogue most of the French people knew was watching their French President on state-controlled television.

No to the Scum

DeGaulle governs with a team of "technocrats", recruited from traditional elite groups and trained by the exclusive system of Grandes Ecoles. Some of them are brilliant, some hopelessly mediocre. The centralized administration, in all its branches, is slow, outmoded, non-responsive and authoritarian. The administered population -- and this is especially true of the university students -- cannot penetrate the bureaucracy.

What reforms there are came from above. DeGaulle spoke for himself when he returned from Rumania: "La reforme oui, la chienlit non". This means "Reform yes, but no to the scum." Actually "chienlit" means shit-in-bed and with its archaic flavor, is one of the most contemptuous expressions one could use for popular unrest. If pushed hard, the government might sometimes appear to be for the people, but never BY the people.

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Photo: Jeff Blankfort

be suspended. Once suspended, he becomes a full-time organizer — once again, if his drawing from the chance cards doesn't send him into the army as his punishment or not acquiescing

The Organizer

The organizer follows a line of cards [illegible] the hardships he will endure — the problems with his family, the lack of income, the need to relearn all of his old concepts. There are no immediate rewards, but instead jail and beatings, all again revealed through too-familiar newspaper clippings. And again, he is given the choice of going back into the system. If he fails to give-in this time, he becomes a full-scale militant with increasing police attacks against him. But in the end, he also concludes with the Declaration of Independence.

A verbal description of this game cannot come close to actually walking through the maze, reading the cards, seeing the pictures, making the choices and taking the chances. You also lose the flavor of hearing the comments and seeing the looks all around you.

The coed, who clearly would not have [illegible] at a political debate [illegible]

in order to begin to answer this question.

Nanterre

France also had a baby-boom after the world war. These babies are now flooding the French Universities. They are children of the middle class. Only 7% of the youth go to the Universities (40% in the U.S.). But the increase from 170,000 in 1958 to more than half a million in 1968 has drowned France's painfully outmoded university structure.

The Sorbonne, which housed the liberal arts "facultes", first spread throughout Paris' deteriorating buildings and then poured 15,000 excess students into a new campus in Nanterre. In the provinces other campuses appeared on the outskirts of old university towns: Bordeaux, Grenoble, Toulouse.

Nanterre is probably the most striking example of Gaullist patchwork. The "campus" has no library. It is surrounded by the worst slums of Paris' industrial fringe. Inadequate transportation, lack of recreation, stores, meeting places would horrify anyone accustomed to American-type campuses.

The government had to respond to the pressure of numbers, but it did not create

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The decade was prosperous in terms of trade and national output. The rate of growth increased, the franc became "hard currency", and exports were booming. Although some of the new affluence must have spilled over to the workers, it is clear that they were cheated out of their share in the country's wealth. French industry is archaically organized. Real wages are lower in France than in any other Common Market country.

The margin of industrial profits is among the lowest in Europe. So is the rate of investments. These facts indicate a rigid and out-moded economy and explain both the present oppressive stance of the Industrial Employers Association against the workers and the growing discontent

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The honeymoon between DeGaulle and his people was shaken by the success of the left in the 1967 elections. The Communist Party's support was decisive for Mitterand, the candidate of the left coalition. Mitterand was able to prevent a Gaullist majority in the 1967 elections. DeGaulle lost face when he couldn't win on the first balloting. But it is difficult for a radical to place much hope in a candidate who didn't even mention Viet-

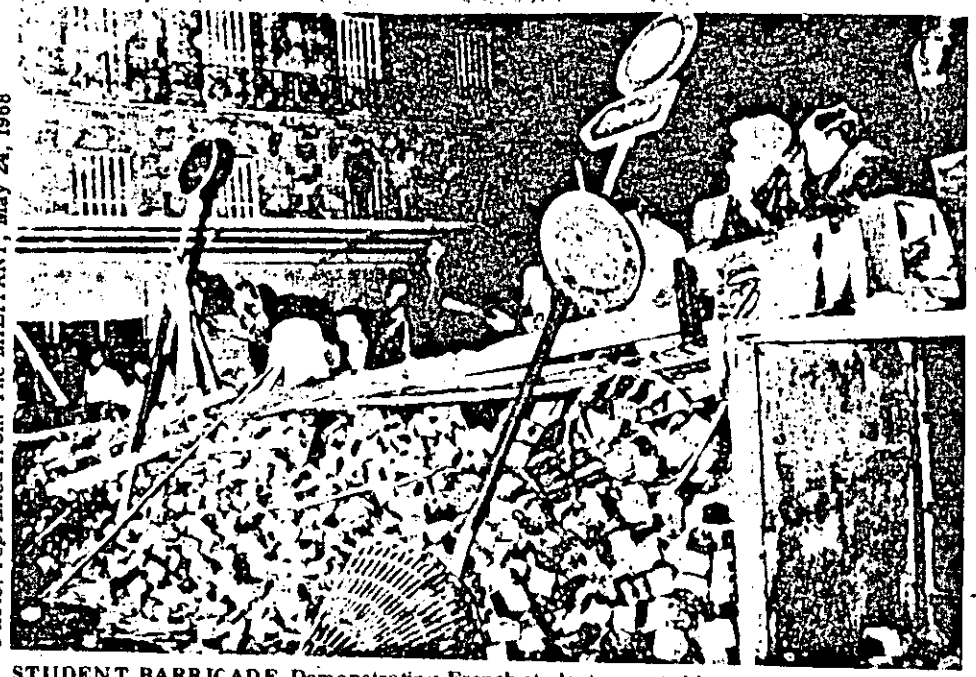

Photo: reprinted from The MILITANT, May 24, 1968

STUDENT BARRICADE. Demonstrating French students erected barricades in Paris streets in tradition of their revolutionary forefathers.

reprinted from The MILITANT, May 24, 1968

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A verbal description of this game cannot come close to actually walking through the maze, reading the cards, seeing the pictures, making the choices and taking the chances. You also lose the flavor of hearing the comments and seeing the looks all around you.

The coed, who clearly would not have been at a political debate, greeted a fraternity-type walking by, "Are you reading all these cards?" "Oh, no," she replied, embarrassed. "I was just walking by" and she continued along the path with him. But she had been reading the cards.

Inside the jail — a roped-off area separate from the rest of the game-maze, where a card instructed you to stay for ten minutes then re-enter where you left, — a "prisoner" sent there by a chance card asked me, in a very lifelike manner, "Are [illegible] a reporter describing jail conditions, [illegible] you a demonstrator?" and another mu[illegible]d sincerely, "Gee, I hope I don't get any more cards that send me in here!" as he fidgeted away his ten minutes.

Propaganda!

In the most candid and simple description of the huge life-game, one coed exclaimed in surprise, "Why this is PROPAGANDA!" "You're damn right it is," smiled one of the SDS organizers of the game. And for those organizers wondering how to end their radical isolation from a liberal campus with visual media, without losing the political content of what they are trying to do, the Americana Game proved a highly effective and successful [illegible] of propaganda. ■

STUDENT BARRICADE. Demonstrating French students erected barricades in Paris streets in tradition of their revolutionary forefathers.

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The government had to respond to the pressure of numbers, but it did not create a university -- only a mass of angry students. A Professor at Nanterre said, "Almost nothing has been done to organize the life of a collectivity of 15,000 people; they are here only to fill a slot in an organization chart."

It is not surprising that the current struggles began at Nanterre last November. The issue was university reform. Nanterre student Daniel Cohn-Bendit said, "We do not want Pompidou to transform the University. We will transform it ourselves." The struggle continued through the spring and on May 2, the government felt obliged to lock the students out of the Nanterre campus.

The "enrages" (although the term means "enraged", it would probably be more accurate to translate it "intransigent") moved on to Paris. Allegedly to protect the students from right-wingers, the cops closed the Sorbonne building. The movement spread into the Latin Quarter which surrounds the Sorbonne. At first it involved only a minority of the student body.

The week that followed was marked by savage street fighting with police. The students did not want an occupying force in their quarter. The extreme and classic brutality of the cops (30,000 regulars and 20,000 special riot forces) against 30,000

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The margin of industrial profits is among the lowest in Europe. So is the rate of investments. These facts indicate a rigid and out-moded economy and explain both the present oppressive stance of the Industrial Employers Association against the workers and the growing discontent and disaffection with the regime. Liberal sectors of the economic elite may have been horrified when students raised the banner "closed to bourgeois audiences" over the Theater de France. But they also share the students' desire to get rid of DeGaulle.

Last year, a best seller in France was "le defi americain" or "The American Challenge". The author, a spokesman for the liberal French bourgeoisie, exposed the facade of DeGaulle's independent international stance. While DeGaulle pursued his dream of French glory through diplomatic channels, France's enormous lags in economic, technological, scientific and educational developments made her easy prey to U.S. economic expansionism. Servan Schreiber said that archaic French capitalism had to be streamlined and Europe had to be united. DeGaulle, in effect, has blocked these moves.

DeGaulle's opposition to America often obscures, for non-French observers, the authoritarian and conservative nature of his rule. The unions and left-wing opposition have become more and more bureaucratic. This makes it possible for the government to either ignore social problems, clamp down on protest or offer largely paternalistic and token solutions.

While DeGaulle talks of glory and the

Photo: reprinted from The MILITANT, May 24, 1968.

WORKERS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS MARCH as unions joined students and backed their demands.

nam or NATO during his campaign. Mitterand, who is now trying to "negotiate for" the students and workers is a somewhat watered-down version of Mendes-France's intelligent reformism.

The petty bourgeois Communist Party, the arthritic unions and "established left" hardly presented an alternative to the Gaullist regime. They have provided no positive leadership during the current struggle. In fact, the Communist Party and trade unions (CGT) have called on adherents not to participate in demonstrations called by the students federation and repeated their warnings against "provocateurs"! The explosion happened on a background of general smugness and political sterility.

Oppressed Students

In January 1967, Pompidou confidently declared "What, in my view, we have done the best, what, in particular, I can

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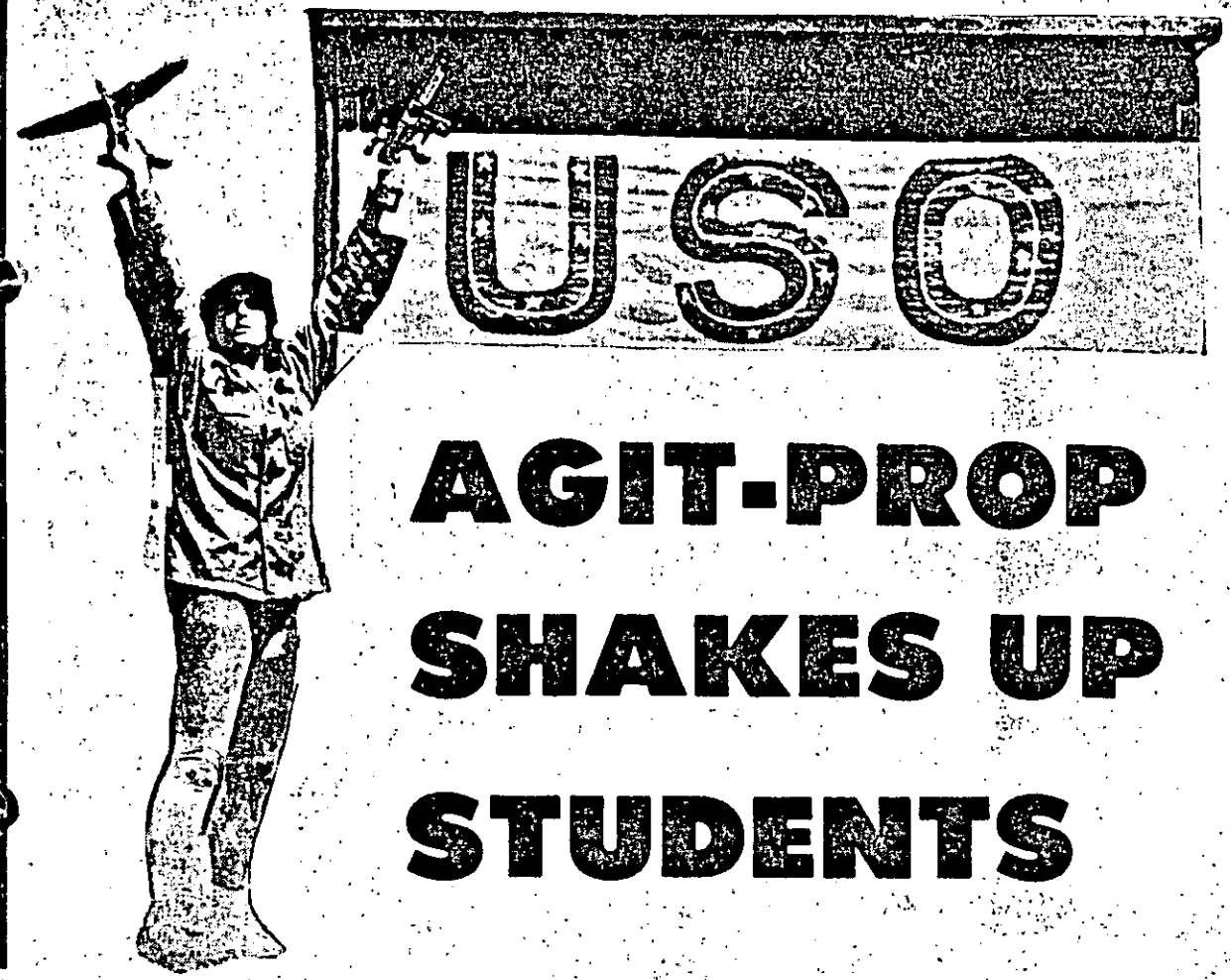

AGIT-PROP SHAKES UP STUDENTS

"WHORES & TRAITORS"

By Karen Jo Koonan

Every Wednesday night and Sunday afternoon the MOVEMENT office becomes transformed into a rehearsal studio for a newly developed agit-prop dance group called "The Liberation Dance Front" (or The Daughters of the American Revolt). The LDF developed about two months ago out of dance classes I had been teaching.

The second week in May we performed in an art festival at San Jose City College (a conservative junior college). We did a mock USO show which we had developed as part of a week of agit-prop activities by SDS at San Francisco State College for the "Ten

photos by Karen Ross and Mark Hardesty

Vulture of War speed

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The reaction to our show was, if nothing [illegible] passionate. As soon as the M.C. began [illegible]ing about tits and asses there was a mass exodus from all the buildings to the lawn where we were performing. The audience grew from 200 to 700.

Our numbers included a skit involving a "worker", a "student", an "artist", "housewife", and a huge red, white and blue vulture. The vulture "speeds up" the worker, puts a 1-A sign and a gun on the student, restricts the artist from large, expressive painting movements to mechanical and stiff movements, and raises a "commodity box" higher and higher out of the housewife's reach. The vulture then moves out into the audience--messing up hair, kicking books around. The four characters get together and attack and destroy the vulture, saving the audience.

Another number was "A Man Says Goodbye to his Mother", borrowed from the Bread and Puppet Theater in New York. In this story of a soldier who goes to Vietnam, a narrator reads a line and the dancers dance the idea: "The man is afraid"--a dancer expresses the fear.

We ended with a dance solo in classical modern dance form, using an American flag as a scarf, accompanied by a soprano singing "God Bless America"--OFF KEY.

Obscenity & Treason

The shock of such "obscenity and treason" was enough to prevent heckling during the performance. Immediately afterwards a crowd gathered around us and a political argument raged--probably the largest and most emotional ever seen on that campus. We were called "whores and traitors", we were supported by an ex-marine; we were cheered; we were listened to. Clearly we had made an impact. Between the ex-marine, a Cuban refugee, a student cop, the Black Student Union, faculty, administration, and FBI (investigating), we moved the campus political debate to a new height.

Why Dance

In analysing the reactions to our performance at both SF State (hip amusement) and SJCC (outrage and argument), we became convinced of the effectiveness of dance as a form for exposing, agitating and organizing. The simple and strong presentation of our views shook up some people and woke up others. The audience--unused to dance--was very attentive. The visual presentation had greater impact than an oral or written one would have. Dance seems to break through the barriers against words which people build up; dance can't be received without

photos by Karen Ro

Vulture of War speeds-up wo

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Can-can dances on oblivious to battle in it's midst

above and below: scenes from A Man Says Goodbye to His M

up" the worker, puts a 1-A sign and a gun on the student, restricts the artist from large, expressive painting movements to mechanical and stiff movements, and raises a "commodity box" higher and higher out of the housewife's reach. The vulture then moves out into the audience--messing up hair, kicking books around. The four characters get together and attack and destroy the vulture, saving the audience.

Another number was "A Man Says Goodbye to his Mother", borrowed from the Bread and Puppet Theater in New York. In this story of a soldier who goes to Vietnam, a narrator reads a line and the dancers dance the idea: "the man is afraid"--a dancer expresses fear.

We ended with a dance solo in classical modern dance form, using an American flag as a scarf, accompanied by a soprano singing "God Bless America"--OFF KEY.

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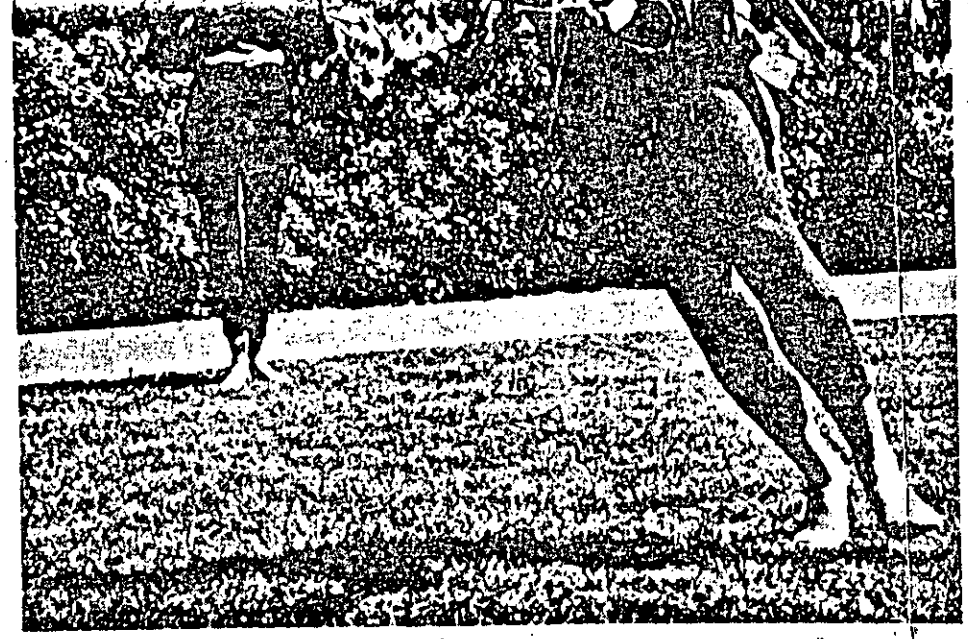

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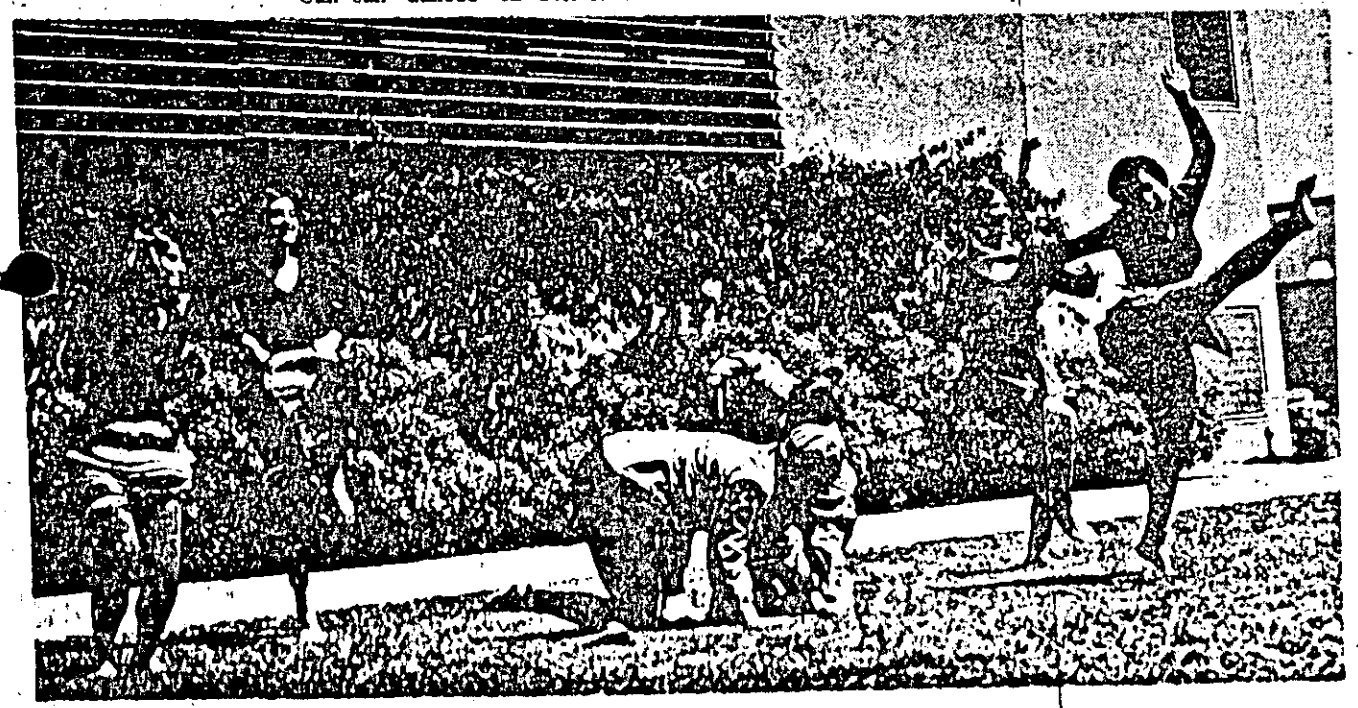
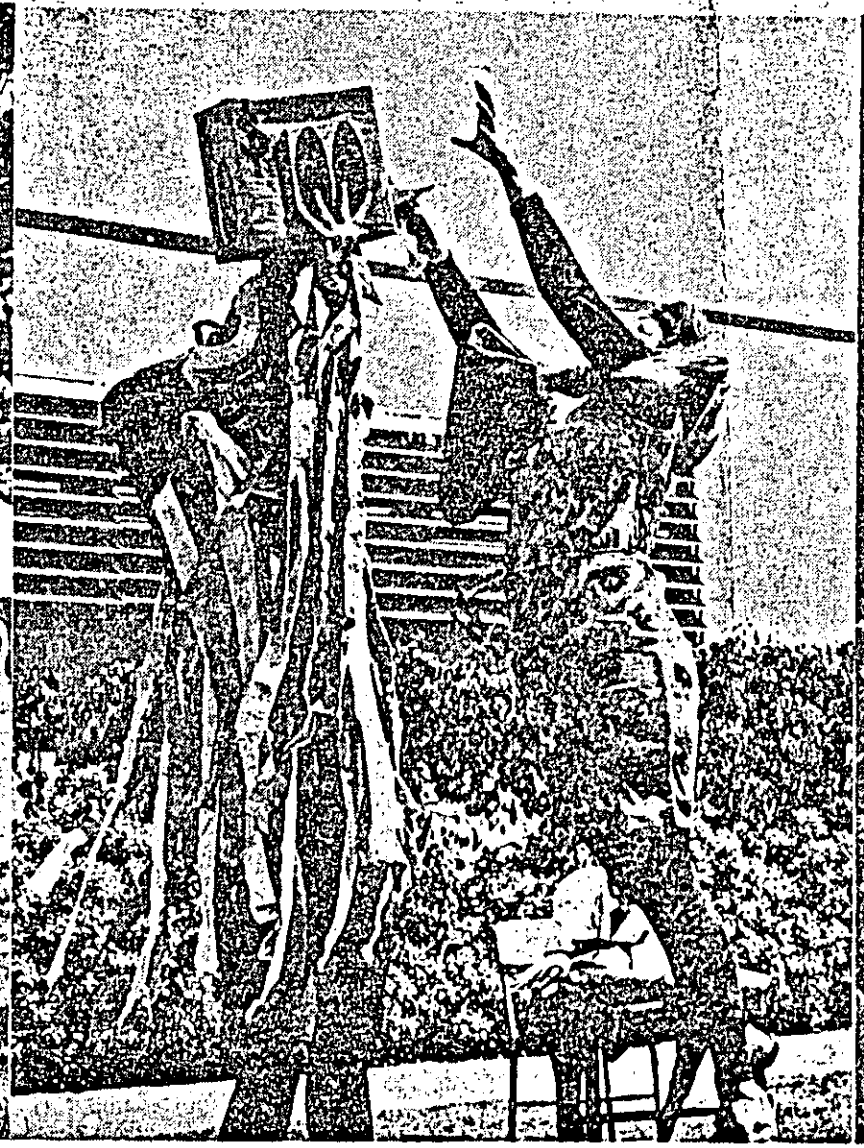


above and below: scenes from A Man Says Goodbye to Hi



Vulture of War speeds-up worker, frustrates housewife, moves threateningly into audience. Vulture is subsequently destroyed by its victims uniting to attack it.

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Enter Politics

Plans

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Vulture of War speeds-up worker, frustrates housewife, moves threateningly into audience. Vulture is subsequently destroyed by its victims uniting to attack it.

from A Man Says Goodbye to His Mother

feeling in the same way a leaflet or a speech can be. This is perhaps in part because people, before they CAN dance, have to break through certain physical barriers--freed bodies making a statement give that statement special weight in our constrained world.

In our work, along with classical modern dance technique, and African technique (which adds strength and dignity which is lacking in modern dance), we spend a lot of time doing improvisation. This is very important to break down all kinds of blocks that people have against using their bodies freely. We grow up being told, "Don't Squirm, Be Still, Don't Touch, Sit Up." Then too there are all the physical sexual hang-ups. These blocks to free motion are broken down by helping people discover that moving expressively is healthy, exhilerating, fun and POSSIBLE.

An Improvisation

Find a spot on your arm or leg and imagine a fire-fly resting there. The fire-fly begins to move and you follow it moving around your body--first with your eyes, then your head and then the rest of your body following. The fly moves slowly from your left hand, up your arm --then quickly jumps to the back of your right leg, etc.

Another improvisation is to sit on the floor and imagine being completely covered with molasses--resistant, sticky and slow--and then try to stand up against that pull. The top of your head, your feet, your back and sides are pulled towards the floor (or if you're standing --towards the ceiling) and you have to fight to move in the opposite direction.

Enter Politics

Now give the molasses a political identity. What prevents you from moving? What must you fight against?--the draft, school, the police. Develop an emotional attitude towards them and towards the way you fight them.

There are many other improvs: one person stands in the middle of a circle; the people in the circumference go to the middle person and touch him in some way with a motivation and attitude. For example, if you see the person in the center as a cop--you may run up to attack or you may be pushed from behind and try to sneak away in fear.

From Dance to Agit-prop

One day we took the dance class out into the park. We discovered that people watched us with more interest and less harrassment and embarrassment than we expected. This discovery led to the development of our agit-prop group. We asked ourselves questions about who would we dance for and what would we say, and we experimented. We came to some understanding of the difference between Pantomime (or Mime) and Dance. We used greater movement abstraction and exaggeration, total body involvement, and expression of abstract ideas, like fear. The Vietnamese National Liberation Front Dance Troop (see Movement, Feb., 1968) had proved to me that you could be very realistic and still not be corny. (Socialist realism of the 30s). The strongest protection against corn was to be honest and realistic--no idealized workers where none exist.

Plans

The emotional response to us at San Jose JC showed us more clearly the direction in which we must move. We hope to visit many junior colleges and high schools in the Bay Area. We will try performing in parks and shopping centers this summer.

We still have much to learn. We still do not know if
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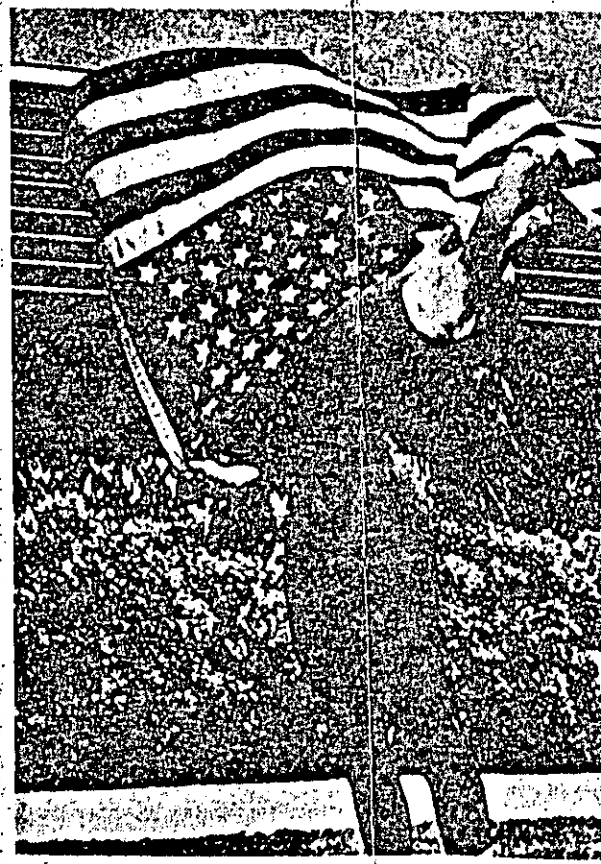

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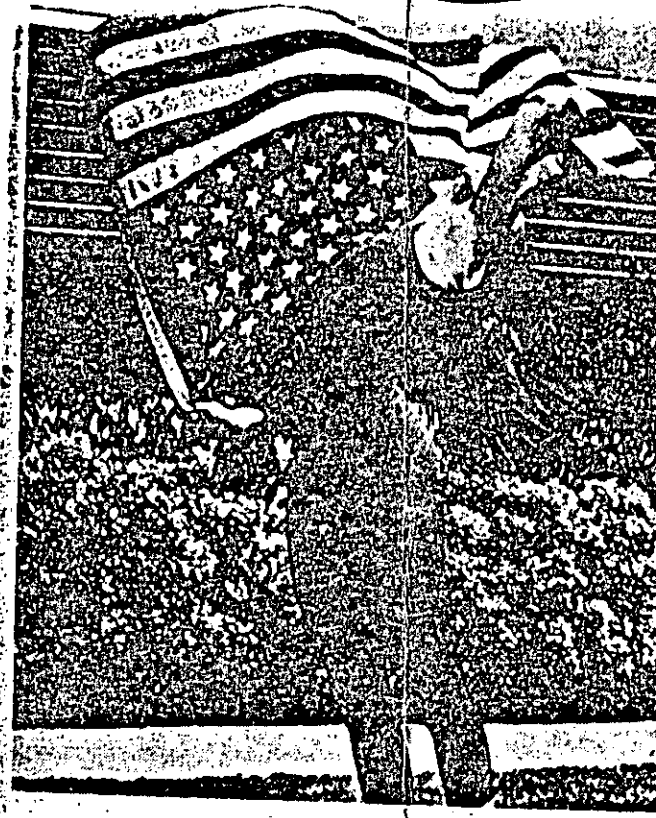

and below: scenes from A Man Says Goodbye to His Mother

City College Times

EDITOR'S NOTE: Tuesday, May 14, a presentation sponsored by the Arts Festival bounced its voluptuous and merry way onto the lawn adjacent to the quad. The intent of this superficially ludicrous farce was not so merry, however, for malicious mockery and downright obscene language was used to deride the very establishment which has, through centuries of struggle and patriotism, managed to achieve the brand of freedom which allows legitimate dissent. *America* is the establishment, and it's because they were lucky enough to be born inside its borders, that participants in that lousily organized joke weren't shot or arrested on the spot!

—J. B.

THE AMERICANA GAME

by Karen Wald

The Americana Game is a new type of political propaganda that requires total "audience participation". The game was played at San Francisco State during the "Ten Days". Many who would never attend a speech or a rally stopped to view this new political media on the lawn. Almost all of the Commons Lawn was staked out in a maze of lines with cards bearing descriptions of some facet of American life, picture collages representing the same thing, forks where the player must take a choice, and cards of "chance" at which the player's next step was determined by the card he drew.

The starting point for the game began with a series of picket signs introducing the player to the socialization process in America. Cards bore such inscriptions as "25%: Your parents read Spock — you have Pacifist tendencies", "30%: Your parents read Reston & Lippman - a typical liberal, wishy-washy upbringing. You realize the problems of society but can rationalize anything."

After early socialization comes high school, and the first Choice. The player must decide to follow the path of continuing high school (after cards give him a good idea of what THAT'S like) or to drop out. If he continues, his next choice isn't until he graduates. If he drops out he is immediately faced with the draft. This is a common barrier represented by a chance card at a great many forks in the road. If the player is drafted, he is sent over to the induction center. There he goes through basic training, where cards inform him. "Your sergeant has an IQ of 56. He makes you stand at attention for 2 hours because you looked at him funny" and "Do 50 push-ups for not knowing that the spirit of the bayonet is 'to kill' ". After basic training, a chance card sends him into the U.S. Striking Force around the world (Guatemala, Detroit, Laos) or to Vietnam. If sent to Vietnam, a chance card either lands him in the VA hospital for life, or dead.

The Drop Out

But if the high school student chose to drop out, he may have been one of the lucky few who didn't get drafted. [illegible] out that the Panthers are only one such group facing this.

Along this path, a chance card may inform the player "you have been arrested as a result of your struggle against the system. You are held on $40,000 bail until your trial (6 mos.). A white, middle class jury (who already knew you were guilty because they read the papers) convicts you in 23 minutes. You are sentenced to 20 years. Go to jail near the start of the game" (the jail is a frequent chance card, and is to be described later). Or, if the player is lucky, he may get away, and continue to organize and struggle. Or he may be dead, "accidentally" shot in a riot. If he continues to the end of the line of struggle the final card recites the Declaration of Independence.

And After High School?

But what if the high school student continues instead of dropping out? At graduation, he must choose whether to go to work or to college, or whether to take a side trip and become a hippy (a path he may also get to from some stage of his college or worker career). If he becomes a worker (assuming he has overcome the inevitable barrier of the draft) his life is described as he trudges along the path. A card bearing a string of beads directs him "This is your assembly line. Please move the beads to the right, then back." But as a worker he comes to a choice fork as other workers form a union and decide to strike for decent wages and working conditions. He must decide

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The Drop Out

But if the high school student chose to drop out, he may have been one of the lucky few who didn't get drafted this time. He is now a member of that great minority group (poor white or black) of "high school drop-outs". Rows of cards depict what his life is like, the difficulty of getting a job, the condescension, and finally, getting laid off when the company "suffers" a 1% drop in intake. The player is now back in the slum he was born in, and must make a choice. If he hasn't gone off to become a junkie, the choice card tells him, "As you have seen, whenever you have begun to improve your life, something has happened to knock you back down again. You now see that under our social system it is very hard for a person like you to better yourself. You have 2 choices If you want to fight the system and try to overthrow it, if you want to risk going to jail, risk losing what little you have, risk getting killed, then take the path to your right.

If he decides not to risk it, the player becomes a lacky of the system, and ends up secure and well off, but at the price of the oppression of others. If he decides to "fight oppression" he goes along a path that has signs describing JOIN, SCEF, the Panther's Ten Point Program and the beginning of repression. A sign soon greets him: "The COPS are looking to arrest YOU and kill YOU because you are fighting to end racism and control your life and your community" and points the is to be described later). Or, if the player is lucky, he may get away, and continue to organize and struggle. Or he may be dead, "accidentally" shot in a riot. If he continues to the end of the line of struggle the final card recites the Declaration of Independence.

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The scab ends at a dead end. But the path isn't easy for the strikers, either. Overcoming the hardships of the strike, he is faced with a sell-out on the part of the AFL-CIO leadership who have been pressured by the government, and enter into a sweetheart contract with the boss. Another fork appears for the player-worker to choose — the path of the AFL-CIO, with its security and benefits, but also the human cost — or independent union activity? If he continues as an independent union organizer he ends up on the path labeled "revolt", and fights the system as the radical high school drop out did, with this path too ending with the Declaration of Independence.

The College Kid

And now back to the college student. If he avoids the draft (and his chances of this are good) the cards and pictures give him a good dose of what college life is like — classes of 1500 students, taught by televisions; dormitory rules, etc. — and then the choice, to continue or drop out. The path to the left is dropping out, and (after the draft barrier) sets him on the path where

Photo: Jeff Blankfort

he chooses, as did the high school graduate, to become a worker or a hippy. If he continues, he has two choices. He can go to the right, acquiescing in college life even though he's seen what its like. He ends up after graduation in private business or government service. In either case he has material success, but again not without cost. As a government worker he's told he can't organize or demand higher wages — its unpatriotic. Private enterprise bears pictures of "You at 40" and concludes "Your children have run away. Why?"

But the college student may decide to continue as a student activist. The activist is shown, through pictures and photographs most of us are now familiar with, the trials and problems and repression he will face. After awhile of this he is given a choice, to go back and acquiesce, and a long line returns him to the path leading to graduation, business or government service. If he chooses not to do this, he will be suspended. Once suspended, he becomes a full-time organizer — once again, if his drawing from the chance cards doesn't send him into the army as his punishment for not acquiescing

The Organizer

The organizer follows a line of cards describing the hardships he will endure — the problems with his family, the lack of income, the need to relearn all of his old concepts. There are no immediate rewards, but instead jail and beatings, all again revealed through too-familiar newspaper clippings. And again, he is given the choice of going back into the system. If he fails to give-in this time, he becomes a full-scale militant with increasing police attacks against him. But in the end, he too concludes with the Declaration of Independence.

A verbal description of this game cannot come close to actually walking through the maze, reading the cards, seeing the pictures, making the choices and taking the chances. You also lose the flavor of hearing the comments and seeing the [illegible]

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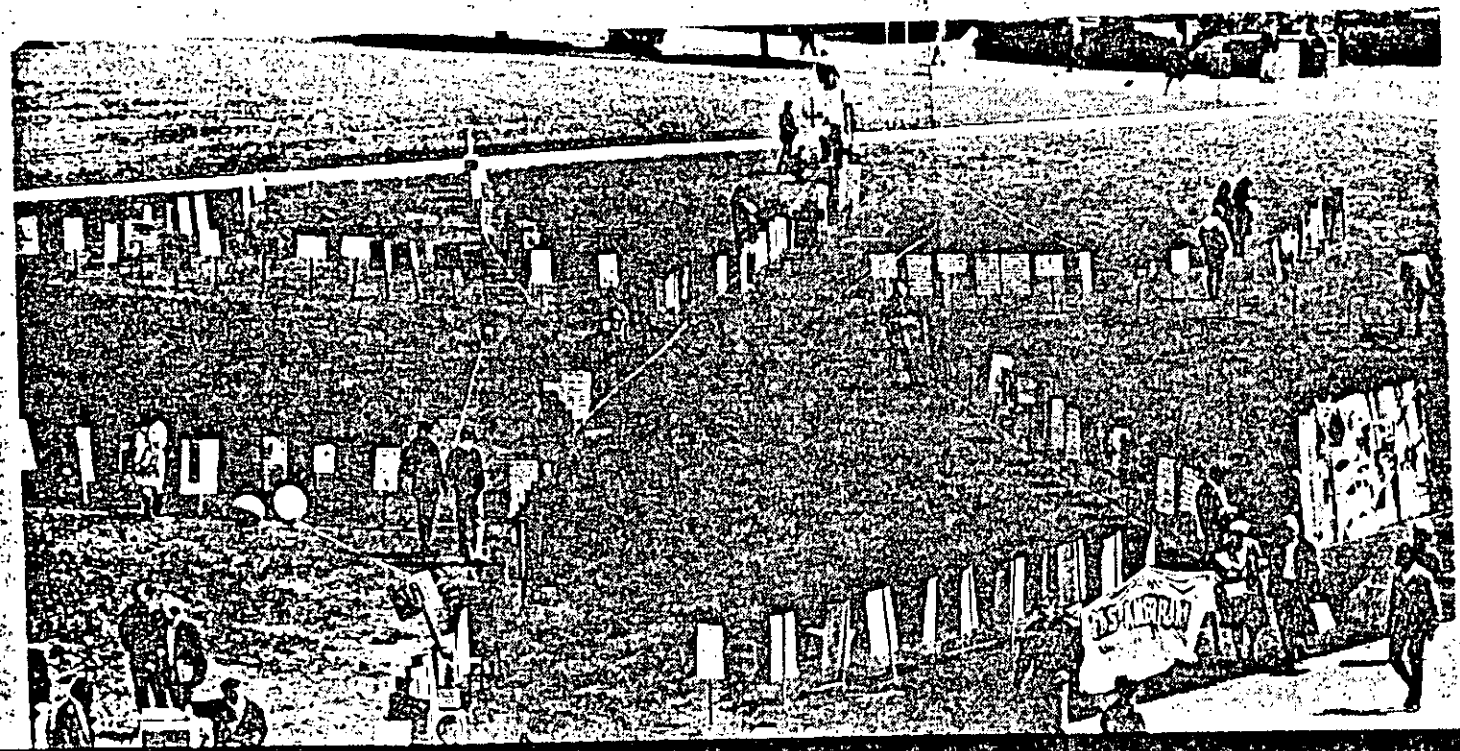
A verbal description of this game cannot come close to actually walking through the maze, reading the cards, seeing the pictures, making the choices and taking the chances. You also lose the flavor of hearing the comments and seeing the looks all around you.

The coed, who clearly would not have been at a political debate, greeted a fraternity-type walking by, "Are you reading all these cards?" "Oh, no," she replied, embarrassed. "I was just walking by" and she continued along the path with him. But she had been reading the cards.

Inside the jail — a roped-off area separate from the rest of the game-maze, where a card instructed you to stay for ten minutes then re-enter where you left, — a "prisoner" sent there by a chance card asked me, in a very lifelike manner, "Are you a reporter describing jail conditions, or were you a demonstrator?" and another mumbled sincerely, "Gee, I hope I don't get any more cards that send me in here!" as he fidgeted away his ten minutes.

Propaganda!

In the most candid and simple description of the huge life-game, one coed exclaimed in surprise, "Why this is PROPAGANDA!" "You're damn right it is," smiled one of the SDS organizers of the game. And for those organizers wondering how to end their radical isolation from



Blankfort

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/24/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE
IS - DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet, 5/23/68.

Enclosed for Bureau are the following two newspapers:

6/6/68 issue of "San Francisco Express Times";
6/7-13/68 issue of "Berkeley Barb"

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-47

2 - Bureau (Encl-2)(RM)
3 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61019)(P)("EXPRESS TIMES")
(1 - 100-55850)(P)("BERKELEY BARB") ~~REC 35~~

NOT RECORDED
12 ~~JUN 26 1968~~

JEB:cac
(5)

EX 106

INT. SEC.

51 JUL 15 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/26/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following four newspapers:

6/14-20/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

6/21-27/68 issue of the "Berkeley Barb"

6/12/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

6/19/68 issue of the "San Francisco Express Times"

4 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
1 - 100-60968
1 - 100-61019 ("EXPRESS TIMES")
1 - 100-55850 ("BERKELEY BARB")
JEB/sea
(5)

100-449698-47-1

REC-50

25 JUL 2 1968

INT/SEC.

59 JUL 10 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/24/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re San Francisco letter, dated 5/31/68, and Bureau letter, dated 6/17/68, instructing that proposed Counterintelligence action be submitted against new left organizations and the Key Activists of the San Francisco Division.

Since the submission of referenced San Francisco letter, [redacted] as a result of a subpoena, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on June 13 and 14, 1968. San Francisco by teletype, dated June 13, 1968, suggested Counterintelligence activity resulting from [redacted] appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. New York was requested to furnish information regarding the background of [redacted] to the Assistant United States Attorney who was handling the prosecution of the Selective Service case against the three top officials of [redacted] magazine in order that he would give it suitable attention and not treat it as just another Selective Service matter. It was felt that the Assistant United States Attorney because of the anti-American statements and activities as displayed by [redacted] and the magazine would be much more vigorous in his prosecution of [redacted] and his associates. The possibility also existed that [redacted] would end up being convicted and jailed and thus taken out of circulation.

New York was requested to closely follow this matter and telephone San Francisco the results of the Federal Grand Jury action in order that San Francisco could provide [redacted] of the [redacted] with this information. [redacted] has participated in numerous Counterintelligence operations in the past and has been discreet. It is anticipated that upon permission

EX-105 REC-12 100-449698-47-6

6 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-449698)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(2 - [redacted]
(2 - [redacted]
3 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-60968)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(1 - [redacted]

JUN 27 1968

54 JUL 1

GAH/sms #10
(9)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INT. SEC.

from the Bureau, [redacted] will attempt to interview [redacted] and prepare a suitable article for the [redacted] has been [redacted] in connection with the interview. [redacted] has been advised that he will receive a subpoena from the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) for an appearance in Washington, D. C., sometime later this month. The possibility exists that if [redacted] could be given information regarding the activities of [redacted] of [redacted] magazine and, therefore, [redacted] responsible to a degree for the contents of the magazine, could furnish this information to the HCUA for publication in the Congressional Record. Bureau permission is requested to make this disclosure. In the event that [redacted] is away, permission is requested to furnish this information to his superior, [redacted] who is the [redacted] and has been a trusted source of this office over the years. Additional suggestions that are developed will be furnished to the Bureau for their consideration.

Inasmuch as the new left is apparently composed only of individuals or of individuals who are loosely organized in groups whose leadership frequently changes and whose membership, if defined is in a continual state of flux, it seems that Counterintelligence measures should be considered that can be applied to individuals as such and those measures which can or may be applied to their methods of communication.

A principal means of communication by Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) is "New Left Notes" which eminates from Chicago, Illinois, and is probably printed there. It is suggested that scientific consideration be given by the FBI Laboratory to means whereby the ink, paper, or other supplies of the printer of "New Left Notes" may be damaged or destroyed. It may also be possible to enlist the cooperation of fire inspectors and/or building inspectors to harass the printer through citations for unsafe premises. Consideration should also be given to ways in which the proof for such publication could be lost or destroyed. Contact with Post Office Inspectors should be made to insure that the mailing of "New Left Notes" meticulously meets all requirements and that any failure to do so would result in serious delay and penalty.

These observations concerning "New Left Notes" would be equally applicable to any other new left publications.

Any violations of local laws on the part of the new left activists should be immediately brought to the attention of local law enforcement agencies even to the point of harassment. For example, improper car registration, driver's license, defective automotive equipment, etc. These matters will be closely followed.

It is also suggested that the Bureau discuss with the Attorney General the prompt indictment and subsequent prosecution of Selective Service violators, especially those individuals who are involved with the new left. This would most certainly take them out of circulation if they are put in jail.

At the present time, the San Francisco Office has submitted reports on approximately 86 Selective Service violators where indictments have been returned and no prosecution as yet has been undertaken by the United States Attorney. The United States Attorney also has in his possession approximately 140 cases wherein the Selective Service investigation has been completed and they have not as yet been presented to the Grand Jury for an indictment. Most of these Selective Service violations are extremely willful and involve those individuals who are opposed to the United States Government's policy in Vietnam and have shown complete disrespect and disregard for the law and for their obligations to the United States as citizens. Any action that the Bureau could stimulate in this regard would probably be the most productive area under the Counterintelligence disruption of the new left program. If these individuals are in jail, they cannot demonstrate publicly or be the instigators or partly responsible for any disruption in any of the local high schools or college campuses.

General conversation having to do with the new left frequently leads to the area of the hippies and their use of drugs. It is suggested that the Bureau consider the possibility of adopting some other designation to identify an informant in the new left similar to the program sponsored by the Bureau in connection with the ghetto informants in the racial field where the informant does not have to have the clean background required to become a security informant. If the object of the program is disruption, it would not be necessary for the informant to have a clean background as he would not be subject to any possible embarrassment resulting from his appearance on a witness stand in connection with the prosecution of the case. It is conceivable that these informants could be called new left informants and as long as they would cooperate, the Bureau could use them. It would not necessarily be held against them or the office directing their activities merely because of the fact that they had been convicted for using or possessing narcotics and were of questionable morals. The so-called hippies that exist in this area who are involved in these demonstrations are reportedly deeply involved in the use of narcotics and are completely amoral. However, they would be in a position to furnish the FBI with information of value. It is suggested that the Bureau institute a new informant program of this type and allow the field to make payments up to $400 each on SAC authority. It is also suggested that the current amount of $200 that is the limit for Security Informants be increased to $400 which would make it the same as in the racial informant program.

SF 100-60968
GAH/sms

Eight Special Agents that have returned to this office from In-Service this month report that it was mentioned during the In-Service that the Bureau is now considering the possibility of using Agent personnel to infiltrate new left organizations. Suggestions along this line are under consideration by this office and after further study of the program, specific recommendations will be made.

[redacted] has recently returned to the San Francisco area from Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was working with the "Alianza." [redacted] was reported to have returned to San Francisco to complete some writing and will then return to New Mexico. [redacted] is scheduled to stand trial in San Francisco for his involvement in the riots at San Francisco State College during the fall of 1967. [redacted] is making a concerted effort to become acquainted with [redacted] No information has been received to indicate that [redacted] is a member of any basic subversive organization or front group but he is an self-admitted revolutionary. Efforts are being made to develop a neighborhood source. The most productive Counterintelligence information could be best developed by tesur and a tesur will be requested. Spot surveillances to date have been unproductive. [redacted] has a bank account at the Wells Fargo Bank, Grant - Broadway Branch, San Francisco, California. San Francisco has asked Bureau permission for a mail cover and a check of long distance telephone calls from [redacted] residence.

6/26/68

Airtel

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

To: SACs, New York
San Francisco

REC 11 100-449698-47-5

From: Director, FBI

COINTELPRO
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ROBERT SCHEER
SM - MISCELLANEOUS
(KEY ACTIVIST)

ReSFtel 6/21/68.

Bureau is not in possession of sufficient details regarding the Grand Jury action referred to in retel to make a decision regarding the proposal submitted by San Francisco. Upon receipt of this information from the New York Office, this proposal will be considered.

New York should expedite submission of the information requested by San Francisco and advise whether the Federal Grand Jury action is public source information.

CWT:jav
(10)

CX-110

~~REC-11~~ ~~100-449698-47~~

16 JUN 26 1968

MAILED 3
JUN 25 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Tamm
Sullivan
Tavel
Walters
Mr. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

59 JUN 28 1968

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106720

VIA TELETYPE
JUN 22 1968
ENCIPHERED

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

WASHINGTON --1--

10:07

PMPDST DEFERRED 6-21-68 CRW
TO DIRECTOR (100-449698) AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) ---ENCODE---

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, INTERNAL SECURITY, DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT.

[redacted] SM - MISCELLANEOUS (KEY ACTIVIST).

NEW YORK TEL DATED JUNE TWENTY, LAST, CAPTIONED [redacted] SM - MISCELLANEOUS (KEY ACTIVIST)," ADVISED THAT [redacted] WAS RETURNING TO SAN FRANCISCO ON JUNE TWENTY, LAST, AND THAT THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BY SAN FRANCISCO CONCERNING THE POSIBILITY OF A TRUE BILL BEING RETURNED ON THE SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATION WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA AIRTEL JUNE TWO ONE, INSTANT.

REC 47 100-449698-134 100-449698-47-5

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO [redacted] CONCERNING THE RESULTS OF THE GRAND JURY ACTION IN ORDER THAT [redacted] MIGHT PUBLICIZE THE INFORMATION LOCALLY OR AT LEAST USE IT FOR THE BASIS OF A STORY IN LINE WITH THE STATED PURPOSES OF THE NEW LEFT COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. ~~5383~~

JUN 26 1968

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC FOR RELAY

TELETYPED TO:

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/21/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
[redacted] SM - C,
KEY ACTIVIST)

ReBulet dated 5/17/68 captioned, [redacted] SM - C (KEY ACTIVIST)", San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 5/31/68 captioned, "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT", Bulet to San Francisco dated 6/17/68 captioned "COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT", and San Francisco report of SA [redacted] dated 6/21/68.

The following information is set out in response to the Bureau's referenced letters dated 5/17/68 and 6/17/68:

All logical bank accounts and savings accounts have been checked for the Subject, [redacted], and the following information has been developed:

On 6/19/68 [redacted], Berkeley, Calif., (protect), advised [redacted] opened Savings Account [redacted] on 9/10/63 with the First Savings and Loan Association, 2151 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, with an initial deposit of $10. This account was closed 12/31/63 after reaching a maximum of $10.16. [redacted] listed his address as [redacted], Berkeley, telephone [redacted] at the time of this account.

On 6/19/68 [redacted], Berkeley, advised [redacted], Berkeley, opened Savings Account [redacted] 5/20/64 with the American Savings and Loan Association, 150 Berkeley Square, Berkeley, with an initial deposit of $404.28. From 5/20/64 to 9/1/65 the account fluctuated with a low balance of $5 to a high balance on 6/30/65 of $877.40. Steady withdrawals and a withdrawal of $278.81 on 8/30/65 reduced this account to zero and it was closed 9/1/65.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco
(1-100-54060)
DEJ:kah #10
(4)

REC-34 100-449698-47-4
EX-105
JUN 24 1968

Recorded
File copy
in 100-443052
re: SAVIO

SEP 27 1968

INTERCOMMUNICATION COPY FILED IN 100-443052

INT. SEC.

SF 100-60968
DEJ:kah

On 6/19/68 [redacted] Berkeley, advised that on 3/14/66 [redacted] opened a joint savings account with an initial deposit of $609.79 at Twin Pines Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1484 University Ave., Berkeley. Consistent small withdrawals continually reduced this account to the current balance as of June 19, 1968, of $2.20.

On 6/19/68 [redacted] Berkeley (protect) advised that on 12/23/66 [redacted] opened a revokable trust account [redacted] for his son [redacted], with an initial deposit of $100. On 3/13/67 [redacted] made a deposit of $1,700, stating that "a friend had given him the money for a trust account for his son." On 3/17/67 [redacted] withdrew $100 and continued making withdrawals in the amount of several hundred dollars until the account was reduced to $33.40, the current balance. [redacted] made only three other deposits to this account:

3/17/67 - $30.35
4/17/67 - $100
6/12/67 - $25

No checking account has been located for [redacted] or his wife, [redacted] [redacted] advised Western Mortgage Corp. in 4/68 that they "did not have a bank account".

The following most logical and major banks in Berkeley, Calif., were checked as indicated and no checking or savings account was located for the [redacted]

Berkeley Main Office, Wells Fargo Bank,
Center Street and Shattuck Ave., Berkeley,
6/19/68

Wells Fargo Bank, West Berkeley Office,
1095 University Ave., Berkeley,
6/19/68

Main Branch, Bank of America,
Center and Shattuck, Berkeley,
6/19/68

Bank of America, West Berkeley Branch,
2032 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley,
6/19/68

SF 100-60968
DEJ:kah

Regarding the Bureau's suggestion that telephone toll checks might be made to determine the Subject's contacts, the following information is set out:

On 2/2/68 [redacted] Oakland, Calif., advised that [redacted] established a telephone on 12/20/67, number [redacted] with PT&T under the name [redacted], Berkeley. The bill for this telephone was sent to [redacted] at [redacted] Berkeley. On March 26, 1968, [redacted] requested that the number for [redacted] be changed from [redacted] to [redacted].

On 6/18/68 [redacted] furnished the following information:

On 5/23/68 [redacted] again requested a change of number to [redacted] and requested this telephone number in the name of [redacted] Berkeley, to be billed to [redacted], [redacted], Berkeley.

Both of these telephone numbers have been disconnected and [redacted] current telephone is [redacted] listed under the name of [redacted], Berkeley, billed to [redacted] Berkeley.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had shown himself as unemployed on his most recent application for a change of telephone number and he noted that [redacted] has been "very slow" in payment of his bill and the Telephone Company has been forced to take necessary steps to collect delinquent telephone bills. According to [redacted] the telephone bills have been within the normal range of a family telephone based on the bills from January through May, 1968.

In view of the above information regarding changing his telephone and the fact that records after a telephone is disconnected are filed in such a way that it makes it extremely difficult to review closed records, and the fact that [redacted] advised that [redacted]s phone did not appear to be used more than a normal family telephone, it is not believed necessary to check [redacted] telephone toll record.

In keeping with the Bureau's request that [redacted] day-to-day activities be determined, all logical live informants in the East Bay region have been alerted to furnish any and all information coming to their attention regarding [redacted] activities.

In addition, a neighborhood source has been established immediately across the street from [redacted] residence in the persons of [redacted], Berkeley. [redacted] is a semi-retired U. S. Coast Guard employee and is currently a teacher of Coast Guard classes at Albany High School. [redacted] stated he would do anything possible to aid the FBI in determining [redacted] activities. [redacted] noted, however, that during the [redacted] campaign for State Senator on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket was the only time there has been any unusual activity at the [redacted] residence. [redacted] stated he was personally disgusted with the method in which [redacted] maintains his property at [redacted] [redacted] stated that [redacted] permits the lawn to grow up in weeds and has "junk and papers scattered around his front porch and house area". [redacted] stated that he did not think [redacted] could "influence any intelligent person toward his way of life."

In addition to the live informant coverage and the neighborhood source, periodic spot surveillances are made at the [redacted] residence and this has been done during February, March, April, May and June without producing any positive results of any consequence.

The Bureau's referenced letter dated 5/17/68 also points out that no recommendation has been received to include [redacted] on the Agitator Index. After a review of [redacted] case and particularly his recent activities which involve primarily his pursuit of a political office in a legally constituted political party in the State of California, it does not appear that he qualifies for the Agitator Index. Therefore, no recommendation is being made in this regard.

The Bureau's referenced letter dated 5/17/68 points out that "the Subject may be moving away from those new left groups which have demonstrated their revolutionary bent and may be moving toward a more politically stable posture as revealed in his current candidacy on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket. It may well be that the Subject is maturing politically and may no longer be classified as a Key Activist".

A review of [redacted] speeches as set out in referenced report during his recent political campaign indicates that [redacted] continues to be "an angry young man" opposed to many of the U. S. Government's policies, however, he gave no indication of an affiliation with any basic revolutionary group such as the CP, SWP, PLP, or even the new left oriented SDS. It appears that [redacted]s only bent toward a revolutionary type group at this time is his apparent sanction of the Black Panther Party.

SF 100-60968
DEJ:kah

Subsequent to [redacted] permitting the CP to use his residence in 8/66 for CP educational classes, and his close association at that time with [redacted] no information has come to the attention of this office indicating that he continues to be closely associated with [redacted] or other CP members since he has had only one known appearance with [redacted] when he appeared on a panel at a local radio station with her.

It is also noted that [redacted] received less than two per cent of a total vote cast for State Senator in the 11th District of the State of California of 216,047, [redacted] receiving only 4,292. Since [redacted] defeat, he has apparently had difficulty in obtaining employment and has only recently begun part-time work as a Casual Ship's Clerk through the local ILWU.

A dispatcher at ILWU advised SA [redacted] on 6/19/68 that he (the dispatcher) would do everything in his power to keep [redacted] from getting anywhere through the hiring hall. He stated [redacted] is not wanted around the hiring hall and is certain he would wield very little influence, if any.

[redacted] has not traveled outside of the U. S. since he took a vacation tour in Mexico in May, 1967.

In view of the above, it would appear that [redacted] does not currently qualify as a Key Activist and should be removed from this particular classification.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 6/17/68

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISCUSSION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 5/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies of a LHM, captioned NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, HUMBOLDT STATE COLLEGE, ARCATA, CALIFORNIA.

Informant coverage at Humboldt State College is [redacted]

During the forthcoming academic year, every effort will be made to obtain qualified PSI's who we can direct into SDS and any other such new left organizations as might appear on campus.

To date there has been no violation on the campus at Humboldt State, and there seems to be little potential for any violence during the forthcoming school year.

100-449698-47-3

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE,
SECSERV, RAO (ISD, CW) 1010
DATE FORWARDED: 7-25-68
HOW FORWARDED: R/S
BY: RHH:pop

REC 45 ~~100-449698-287~~

ENCLOSURE

22 JUL 22 1968

(2) - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 15)
1 - San Francisco
JEB/mcn

Sec'd LHM 902 WD
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81 JUL 25 1968

INTERNAL SECURITY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 17, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, HUMBOLDT
STATE COLLEGE, ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

There have not been any campus disruptive activities at this school during the past year.

The only New Left campus organization at the school is a chapter for Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) that has approximately a membership of 30 people.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix pages.

The [redacted] SDS is [redacted] He is a white male American, born on April [redacted], 1944, at San Francisco, California. He resides at [redacted] Arcata, California with a permanent residence of [redacted] Rolling Hills, California. Other than his association with SDS, there is no other known subversive information on [redacted]

A second ringleader in the SDS Chapter is [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Arcata, California. He is a white male American, born August 25, 1941 at Altadena, California. FBI identification record [redacted] reflects that [redacted] during the period 1962-1965, had been arrested for disturbing the peace, refusing to disperse, blocking the entrance to an Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Office, and obstruction of the U.S. Mails. In January, 1967, he was again arrested by the San Francisco Police Department for failure to disperse on a police order and possession of marijuana.

Prior to attending Humboldt State College, [redacted] attended California State College, Los Angeles, California. As of November 1965, the records of the Dean of Students, California State College, reflected Sheasby, who lived at [redacted], Sierra Madre, California, was a charter member of the California State College DuBois Club.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club is contained in the Appendix.

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.

100-449648-47-3

281

ENCLOSURE

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.

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

A source has advised that as of April, 1966, the records of the DCA reflect that the following Du Bois Clubs and/or Chapters in Northern California are affiliated with the parent organization, the DCA:

1. Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC), (Chartered)
2. Fillmore Du Bois Club (FDBC), (Chartered)
3. San Francisco Du Bois Club (SFDBC); (Chartered)
4. San Francisco State College Du Bois Club (SFSCDBC), (Chartered)
5. San Jose Du Bois Club (SJDBC), (Chartered)
6. San Jose State College Du Bois Club (SJSCDBC), (Non-chartered)
7. Stanford University Du Bois Club (SUDBC), (Non-chartered)

A second source has advised in April, 1967, that for all intent and purpose, the DCA is defunct in the general San Francisco Bay Area, although certain elements in the Northern California District Communist Party are attempting to revive interest in the DCA.

APPENDIX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/14/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY -
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 5/23/68 with copies for all offices captioned as above setting a deadline of 6/14/68 to furnish the Bureau detailed information regarding false allegations of police brutality, immorality, and action by college administrators in connection with the activities of the new left.

San Francisco will not be able to meet the deadline of 6/14/68 in the submission of this survey due to the fact that nine agents assigned to security work have just finished an In Service class ending 6/7/68 and have not been available for this review. Also this office has had numerous other deadline matters which have prevented a thorough file review in order to furnish a reply concerning all of the issues involved. This letter will be submitted to reach the Bureau about 6/24/68.

This review entails the activities at 14 colleges located in this field division. The only allegation of police brutality which will be commented on in detail in the submission of the San Francisco review took place at San Francisco State College in connection with the demonstrations which grew out of excessive student demands which were not met by the college officials. Action on the part of the demonstrators and officials will have to be analyzed and further evaluated in order to provide the Bureau with information showing the results of the action taken by the college administrations and how it played a part in the outcome of this situation.

100-449698-47-2

Concerning immorality on the part of the New Left, as individual situations come to the attention of this office this information will be forwarded to the Bureau in accordance with Bureau request. As noted in San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 5/31/68 captioned as above on page 2 San Francisco briefly commented on the habits and living conditions of some of the individuals engaged in New Left activities.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
GAH/sea
(4)

EX-114

REC-47

JUN 19 1968

INT. SEC.

70 JUL 9 1968

FBI SAN FRAN

3453 PM URGENT 6/13/68 VLJ

TO DIRECTOR (105-106720) (25-563586) AND NEW YORK (105-73096)

(25-124500)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-46832) (25-69179) (100-60968) (P) 3P

[redacted] SM-MISC. (KEY ACTIVIST); [redacted] ET AL,

SOA, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT; COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - DISRUPTION

OF THE NEW LEFT.

// [redacted] SOURCE OF THE //

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, ADVISED THIS DATE HE HAD LEARNED [redacted]

HAD ALONG WITH THREE OTHER INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED SUBPOENAS TO APPEAR

BEFORE THE FGJ, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, U.S. COURTHOUSE,

FOLEY SQUARE, ROOM ONE FOUR ZERO ONE AT TEN A.M. JUNE THIRTEEN AND

FOURTEEN.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE, [redacted] HAS

BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE BUREAU AS A KEY ACTIVIST AND, AS NEW YORK IS

AWARE, THE BUREAU DESIRES KEY ACTIVISTS RECEIVE DAY TO DAY COVERAGE OF

THEIR ACTIVITIES. NEW YORK IS THEREFORE REQUESTED TO COVER THIS

MATTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS HAVING TO DO

WITH KEY ACTIVISTS AND ADVISE THE BUREAU AND SAN FRANCISCO OF THE RESULTS

OF [redacted]'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE FGJ. ANY OTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED

SUCH AS STATEMENTS MADE BY [redacted] ETC. SHOULD OF COURSE BE REPORTED.

ANY INFORMATION APPEARING IN THE PRESS AS A RESULT OF [redacted] APPEARANCE

SHOULD BE ONE

100-449678-47

NOT RECORDED

JUN 19 1968

55 JUN 21 1968

SHOULD, OF COURSE, BE FORWARDED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

A CHECK OF THE U.S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO REFLECTS THAT SUBPOENAS WERE ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW YORK FILE TWENTYFIVE ONE TWO FOUR THREE ZERO EIGHT, [redacted] ET AL, SSA, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, OO: NY. SUBPOENAS WERE ISSUED FOR [redacted] "RAMPARTS" [redacted] "RAMPARTS"; AND [redacted] "RAMPARTS".

BUREAU COMMUNICATIONS UNDER THE TITLE OF "COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT" HAVE POINTED OUT THAT THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF THE BUREAU IN THIS PROGRAM IS "TO BRING ABOUT THE NEUTRALIZATION OF A NEW LEFT LEADER". SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES ARE PRESENTED IN THIS SITUATION. JAILING [redacted] WOULD CERTAINLY NEUTRALIZE HIM. THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE NEW YORK TO ADVISE THE USA ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS OF THE BACKGROUND OF [redacted] AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE OF TREMENDOUS INTEREST TO THE USA'S OFFICE AND WOULD NO DOUBT MAKE THIS PROSECUTION SOMETHING MORE THAN THE PROSECUTION OF A VIOLATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW.

IN THE EVENT THE AFOREMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS ARE INDICTED FOR VIOLATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW IT SHOULD HAVE A DAMPENING

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

[illegible] THE NEW LEF[illegible]Y SHOWING THE GOVERNMENT[illegible] NOT GOING TO STOP [illegible] AND HAVE DRAFT CARDS BURNED AND TOLERATE OTHER SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOL[illegible]IONS WITHOUT THE PERPETRATORS ANSWERING FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES.

[illegible] NEW YORK FILE ONE HUNDRED ONE THREE SEVEN EIGHT NINE SEVEN IS A SUMMARY REPORT ON [redacted] AND CONTAINS SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO ADVISE THE [illegible]. NEW YORK IS ALSO IN POSSESSION OF A CHARACTERIZATION OF [redacted]

[illegible] NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO CLOSELY FOLLOW THIS MATTER CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF A TRUE BILL BEING RETURNED IN THE SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATION AND ADVISE SAN FRANCISCO TELEPHONICALLY IN ORDER THAT SAN FRANCISCO MAY, WITH BUREAU PERMISSION, PROVIDE [redacted] WITH THIS INFORMATION AS IT WOULD BE OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA. AS THE BUREAU IS AWARE [redacted] HAS PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS IN THE PAST AND HAS BEEN DISCREET.

END

GFH

FBI WASH DC

[illegible], MR. GALE, SELECTIVE SERVICE

SAC, San Francisco (100-60968) 6/17/68

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

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Reurlet 5/31/68.

Relet is not responsive to the Bureau's request. Bulet 5/10/68 instructed that you furnish a detailed analysis of potential counterintelligence action against New Left organizations and Key Activists. Specific recommendations were requested for any logical immediate counterintelligence action. You are to resubmit your letter to comply with the Bureau's request.

Your letter also indicates that in the case of Key Activists you will submit proposed counterintelligence action under the individual's caption. Proposed counterintelligence action is to be submitted under the caption of this letter.

The Bureau will prepare a letter for all offices setting out pertinent counterintelligence suggestions which can be applied by all offices. You are reminded that this Program requires enthusiasm and imagination. Inasmuch as your office is a center for the New Left, you are expected to pursue this matter aggressively.

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NOTE: Bulet 5/10/68 to all offices instructed that each office submit to the Bureau proposed counterintelligence actions against the New Left. The SF Office replied to the Bulet; however, its answer was not responsive and indicated that any counterintelligence action against Key Activists would be submitted under the individual's caption. This is not desirable as it would be a part of the Counterintelligence Program.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/31/68

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60968)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 5/10/68 requesting that offices submit to the Bureau by 6/1/68 an analysis of potential counterintelligence action for use against the new left organizations and key activists.

The San Francisco Office presently has three individuals, [redacted], and [redacted] who have been designated as key activists by the Bureau. As the Bureau commented in a letter to San Francisco dated 5/17/68 concerning [redacted] it would appear [redacted] may be moving away from the new left group and may be moving toward a more stable posture as revealed in his current candidacy on a Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) ticket. Further, it may be [redacted] is maturing politically and may no longer be classified as a key activist. San Francisco agrees with the Bureau concerning [redacted] and this office does not feel [redacted] should be continued as a key activist. A specific letter, including more detail, will be submitted in the near future in the [redacted] case.

Concerning [redacted], the Bureau has been advised by San Francisco letter 5/9/68 that [redacted] has just returned to San Francisco after spending several weeks in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was working with the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs). The Albuquerque Office advised by airtel 5/13/68 that they had no information that [redacted] is presently in New Mexico. Albuquerque advised they would closely follow this matter and advise San Francisco. More specific comments concerning steps to be taken in this case will be commented upon in a letter to the Bureau under the caption [redacted]

NCC-32 MCT 100-449698-47-1

2 - Bureau (RM)
5 - San Francisco
2 - 100-60968
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

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SF 100-60968
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In connection with the case on [redacted] San Francisco has utilized pretext telephone calls as well as physical surveillance, both at [redacted] residence and place of employment, in an effort to determine the pattern of his day-to-day activities. We have checked the bank account of his employer "Ramparts" as well as his personal account. One security informant contacts [redacted] from time to time in an effort to obtain information regarding his plans [redacted] technical coverage is also considered. It is possible that the information obtained from the efforts set forth above will result in obtaining information suitable for use in this new counterintelligence program. Further details will be furnished separately under the [redacted] caption.

It should be noted the above three San Francisco key activists, as the Bureau has been advised in the past, are not members of any known subversive organizations such as the CP, SWP, et cetera. They are independent free thinkers and do not appear to be answerable to any one person or any group or organization.

San Francisco has reliable and friendly newspaper sources who could and it is felt would cooperate in any disruption that might be possible and feasible.

For the Bureau's information, the news reporting media, including radio and television, seem to utilize controversy, sensationalism, nudity, and sex in their productions which do expose to the public scrutiny the activities of the people involved in the new left. Most of the individuals seem to enjoy this attention and the more notorious press they get the better they like it.

The habits and living conditions of these individuals are clearly known to most of the residents in this area through the wide-spread attention they get in the local press. They are not embarrassed by this coverage and, in fact, they seem to enjoy it and thrive on it. It is not believed that as far as the San Francisco area is concerned any action concerning immorality on the part of the new left should be dealt with. As the Bureau has noted many of the underground newspapers that deal so much with the new left contain stories that deal with sensationalism and the use of drugs. They are highly critical of the actions of police and public officials. It is the opinion of this office that further publicity given to this segment of our population acts as an advertisement for them and possibly attracts new people and perhaps young people to experimenting in this type of life. Therefore, San Francisco will be most circumspect in recommending any counterintelligence activities along these lines.

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The counterintelligence activities that have been undertaken by this office in the past have been for the most part directed against subversives who are organized such as in the CP, CP fronts, et cetera. The new left, at least in this area, seems to be rather a disorganized federation of many types of groups and there is really no one main group or individual that the counterintelligence program can be directed against. As noted earlier in this letter the three key activists in this area do not belong to any organization. The only thing the three activists have in common is association with the new PFP which is a duly constituted political party on the California ballot.

To give the Bureau a specific example of the difficulty involved in slowing down the public appearances of some of the leaders as the Bureau was advised on 5/9/68 [redacted] was invited by an employee of the Department of Housing and his appearance was approved by RICHARD PITTS, Regional Administrator of the Department of Housing, to address all of the interns who are new employees in the U. S. Department of Housing at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, 5/15/68. [redacted] planned to talk about the Black Panther Party and its alliance with the PFP. Here is a situation where a prominent and important government official sanctions the appearance of [redacted] in the same building in which the FBI is located, the Federal Building in San Francisco. It is probable in this case that even if the FBI had told RICHARD PITTS about [redacted] background he would have gone ahead and let [redacted] appear as information has been received from an Investigations Field Director in the Department of Housing (a former Special Agent of the FBI) that PITTS would not even answer his telephone call concerning [redacted] appearance in the Federal Building.

There are eight Special Agents who will participate in the new counterintelligence program currently attending In Service. Upon their return further discussions will be had with them concerning any ideas that may have been brought forth in the In Service class which may be useful in the disruption of the new left.

San Francisco will carefully continue to analyze the situation of the new left and be alert for any possible tactics that could be used in its disruption. San Francisco would appreciate receiving any suggestions that have been received by the Bureau from other offices that might be utilized in this area.