FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

LOS ANGELES

SECTION 1

100-449698-26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/29/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 5/10/68.

It appears from the Los Angeles Office's experience in investigating the New Left that counterintelligence programs instituted by the Bureau in this regard necessitate a different approach from previous efforts directed at the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and other groups.

The New Left differs from these organizations in that the New Left organizations such as Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the Los Angeles area are unstructured and both membership and leadership is constantly changing. In addition, many of the New Left groups are based on the campuses of institutions of learning.

A Los Angeles informant in the SDS describes meetings to plan a demonstration as approaching choas. Numerous suggestions are made at the informal meetings. None are adopted and when the demonstration takes place it appears that the student who shouts his idea the loudest has his plan adopted.

It is suggested that the Bureau's counterintelligence efforts be directed at these two features of the New Left, i.e. the unstructured, fluid composition of the organization and the fact that they are usually based on campus. Recently a newspaper article in a Los Angeles paper reported on a student demonstration in a Colorado university. As a result of the demonstration, the university president dismissed the students from the school and was instrumental in their being prosecuted for violation of the law. No subsequent reports of demonstrations from this school have appeared in Los Angeles papers.

REC 11

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

115 MCI 100-449698-26

2 JUN 3 1968

NHG:mak
(3)

INT. SEC.

JUL 3 1968

This appears to be highly effective counterintelligence. It would also appear that the palliative school administration is not so fortunate. If the Bureau can effect isolation of the leadership of these groups by expulsion from school, criminal prosecution or repudiation by students in general, our counterintelligence program will be successful.

It appears that the most desirable counterintelligence action should be initiated by the school administration with a view to promptly and firmly discouraging student demonstrations. It has been noted that when the school administration vacillates, the demonstrations increase in intensity and conversely where prompt vigorous action is taken the demonstrations subside. It is, therefore, suggested that the Bureau consider initiating a series of conferences similar to those now held regarding bank robberies. These conferences might be called by a prominent educator who is friendly to the Bureau. Both school administration and law enforcement officials would participate. It is possible that someone from the academic community might present a paper of the causes of the demonstrations and local law enforcement could then make suggestions as to the control of the demonstrations. These conferences might be held on either a national or regional basis.

In line with this, it is suggested that consideration be given to advising friendly school administration officials of pending demonstrations on their campuses and the identity of persons who will be leading the demonstrations with the hope that they might take prior action which would eliminate or minimize the effect of the demonstration.

The Los Angeles Office is continuing close liaison with local law enforcement officials regarding proposed demonstrations and plans to continue to do so and to alert local law enforcement to any potential trouble areas and to encourage them to take prompt vigorous action to curtail any violence growing out of the demonstration.

Other counterintelligence action appears to be contingent upon effective informant penetration of on campus dissident groups.

It is also suggested that consideration be given to furnishing Selective Service with information regarding students eligible for the draft who participate in New Left activities resulting in violence.

It is also suggested that the Bureau through sources which may be available to them encourage ~~a sponsoring~~ of a research paper by a prominent educator which would point up the causes of these demonstrations and the relationship of student leaders to the CP and related groups.

Consideration might also be given to urging school administrations through appropriate sources to adopt more stringent rules regarding campus demonstrations which might result in the expulsion of the dissident leaders. In this regard it is also suggested that an effort be made to encourage school administrations to prosecute locally violations of the law in connection with the demonstrations.

Los Angeles has only one key activist, i.e. [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 6/4/63

ATTN. Internal Security Section

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet dated 5/23/68.

There is enclosed a copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" in accordance with referenced Bulet. This publication is the main regulary printed underground newspaper in the Los Angeles area and will be forwarded on a weekly basis. This paper claims a subscription list of over 60,000.

In addition to the "Los Angeles Free Press," there is enclosed a copy of "Open City," which claims to be published every two weeks in Los Angeles. "Open City" is published on an erratic basis and copies of this publication will be forwarded as it is published.

Enclosures filed in 902 100-449698-26-2

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(US/RB
5)

REC 36

JUN 6 1968

62 JUN 12 1968

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/11/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

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

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 6/4/68.

Attached herewith is one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City" newspapers.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

ENCLS attached

100-449698-26

115

~~REC G~~

NOT RECORDED
17 JUN 17 1968

INT. SEC.

59 JUN 25 1968

[illegible] DEPARTMENT

TO : [illegible], FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/13/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71756)(P)

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

Re Bulet to all offices 5/23/68.

Requesting information concerning the items set forth below:

1) False Allegations of Police Brutality

On 6/23/67, President JOHNSON visited Los Angeles to attend a presidential ball at the Century Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles. Upon receiving word of the presidential visit, numerous peace oriented groups, including the Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Day Committee, began to organize a protest demonstration concerning the war in Vietnam. The demonstration was allegedly to be a peaceful one. However, meetings of various peace groups in the Los Angeles area split on the issue of whether or not there was to be civil disobedience. The June 16, 1967, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" carried an article on page 25, Section 1, captioned "Johnson Visit Causes Split Among Peace Action Group." The article states in part that at a meeting of the Peace Action Council the issue of civil disobedience was discussed but not resolved.

Subsequent articles in the "Los Angeles Times" indicated that civil disobedience and violence was planned for this meeting. The 6/26/67 issue of the "Evening Outlook," Santa Monica daily newspaper, carried an article on page 14 captioned "Blueprint for Los Angeles Protests Told." The article states in part that a private detective had been in contact with the demonstration leaders and had been advised to act against police in such a way at the protest as to cause harm to [illegible] and in turn cause a riot.

2 - Director (INT)
1 - Los Angeles
[illegible]
(3)

100-449698-26-3

REC-35 JUN 18 1968

INT. SEC.

54 JUL 9 1968

On 6/23/67, the crowd, estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand persons, demonstrated violently in the vicinity of the Century Plaza Hotel and openly opposed police. The City Council of Los Angeles subsequently voted ten to five for a resolution which praised the Los Angeles Police Department for their restraint; however, a June 23rd Movement was formed to protest alleged police brutality during the demonstration. In response to an American Civil Liberty Union accusation of police brutality, one police officer commented that "We dispersed ten thousand people. Only forty were hurt and the worst injury I know of was one man who had four stitches taken."

On 11/13-14/67, a demonstration was held at the University of California at Los Angeles protesting recruiting by the Dow Chemical Company on campus, which involved about two hundred persons to envade the University Placement Center. The "Evening Outlook," supra, carried an article on page 1 of the 11/15/67 edition by its managing editor, R. D. FUNK. In the article, FUNK witnessed a demonstration on 11/14/67 at UCLA. He states in part, "I watched struggling officers raise their batons threatening, but hold back from swinging." He also noted that the officers were being called names and otherwise assaulted, including students jumping on and kicking the police officers. In commenting on the demonstration, FUNK stated, "I don't see how the officers controlled themselves but they all deserve congratulations." He also commented, "I was amazed--and relieved--that police could refrain from swinging clubs in what would have been plain self-defense."

2) Immorality

On April 13 and 14, 1968, a "feed-in" involving three thousand hippies and a "glow-in" involving ten thousand hippies took place in uninhabited portions of the Los Angeles area. At the "glow-in" on 4/14/68, 41 arrests were made, including 38 arrests for narcotics violations, two for being drunk, and one for indecent exposure. At both arrests police officers observed numerous acts of obscene behavior and were able to make arrests in only a few cases. At the "feed-in" on 4/13/68, officers were pelted with stones and bottles and forced to retreat from the park area at one point. At both events, officers stated they observed almost every form of normal and abnormal sexual behavior on numerous occasions by the hippies.

3) Action by School Administrators

There is no known incidence involving a school or university in the Los Angeles area in which the school administration took sufficiently vigorous action to prevent subsequent demonstrations by students. In most cases in which some action was taken, including arrests, the students seemed to have achieved the goal or goals of their demonstration. For instance, Dow Chemical Company recruiters now refuse to visit most Los Angeles college campuses because of treatment received in the past. In a demonstration involving a Dow Chemical Company at California State College at Los Angeles on 12/6/67, no arrests were made until a week later and the dispositions of some of the arrests are still pending.

Because of the unsatisfactory results achieved by State college administrations to date, the State legislature has issued instructions to the effect that if the school administrations fail to take sufficiently vigorous actions to forestall demonstrations, the legislature will act directly.

Matters falling under the above three captions will be closely followed in the Los Angeles area and the Bureau will be promptly advised of any information received relating to the above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/20/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 6/11/68.

Attached herewith is one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (6/14-20/68) and "Open City" (6/14-20/68) newspapers.

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

EX 109 100-449698-26

~~REC 58~~ 100-449698-1

NOT RECORDED
75 JUN 27 1968

INT. SEC.

66 JUL 9 1968

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

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[illegible])

DATE: 6/26/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 6/20/68.

Attached is one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (6/21-27/68) and "Open City" (6/21-27/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

NOT RECORDED
1 JUL 1 1968

INT/SEC

66 JUL 8 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/3/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bulet to Los Angeles, 5/28/68.

I. Identity of New Left Organizations

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (Bureau has approved appendix page) is the major New Left Organization operating on campuses of most major colleges and universities in the Los Angeles Division. Most New Left campus organizations such as the University of California at Los Angeles, Vietnam Day Committee (UCLA-VDC) have merged with SDS, and formed a loose, non-structured group that meets on an irregular basis and usually has only three to four dues paying, nationally affiliated SDS members.

Because colleges and universities in the Los Angeles area have terminated their regular sessions and are holding summer classes it is impossible to accurately estimate membership in SDS, at this time. Most of the chapters have disbanded for the summer months.

II. Ringleaders of New Left

Since ringleaders for the most part consist of students, who are out of school for the summers, and who may have completed school June, 1968, it is not possible at this time to identify them. At the present time Agents to whom SDS chapters are assigned on the campuses are preparing individual letterhead memoranda in accordance with instructions set forth in referenced letter. These letterhead memoranda, which will reach the Bureau by 7/24/68, will include those persons who were ringleaders during the past year. Delay in submission of these letterhead memoranda has been due to Agents working on Murkin, Kensalt and Selbomb specials.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (100-66519)
(1 - 100-71737)

100-449698-26-14

REC 26

EX-110

SB/llg
(4)

22 JUL 5 1968

56 JUL 15 1968

In Los Angeles Regional Office located at 510½ North Hoover Street, Los Angeles, MICHAEL KLONSKY recently elected SDS national secretary and SUE KLONSKY, nee Eanet (recently married to KLONSKY and designated a Key Activist) have been the ringleaders and organizers.

III. Campus Distruptive Activities

A summary of disruptive activities which occurred during the past year at each college and university will be submitted in letterhead memoranda mentioned above. Minor disturbances protesting appearance of Dow Chemical Company recruiters on campus have been sponsored by UCLA-VDC members during the past year. On 12/6/67 SDS members at California State College, Los Angeles (CSCLA) participated in a riot which resulted in Dow Chemical Company recruiters fleeing the campus in fear of physical harm. Sixteen persons were arrested as a result of the riot. The outcome of their trials is being followed and reported to the Bureau and will be included in letterhead memoranda. Faculty members at CSCLA took part in this riot.

The cover communication for each letterhead memorandum will set forth the information requested in referenced letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

There is enclosed a copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (6/28 - 7/4/68).

100-449698-26

REC-44

NOT RECORDED

2 - Bureau (Enc 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[illegible])

DATE: 7/8/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 7/3/68.

Attached is one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (7/5-11/68) and "Open City" (7/5-11/68).

2 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCH:rmk
(4)

NOT RECORDED
31 JUL 10 1968

INT. SEC.

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/22/68

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-70663)(P)

SUBJECT: "OPEN CITY" (Newspaper)
IS - C
OO: LOS ANGELES

Re Los Angeles letter to Director dated 7/8/68 and captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security, Disruption of the New Left (Bufile 100-449698; Los Angeles file 100-71737).

Referenced communication enclosed a copy of the 7/5-11/68 edition of the "Open City" newspaper.

The Los Angeles Division is currently developing background information on this newspaper under the caption, "Open City" (Newspaper), IS - C (Los Angeles file 100-70663), the results of which will be furnished the Bureau upon completion of investigation.

For the information of the Bureau, on 7/16/68, [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that his department had received numerous complaints concerning a photograph of a nude female appearing in the 7/5-11/68 edition of "Open City" newspaper, and his department had obtained authorization by the Los Angeles City Attorney to [redacted]

On 7/17/68, Sgt. [redacted] LAPD, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that one [redacted]

(4) - Bureau
2 - 100- ("Open City")
2 - 100-449698
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-71737)
WGA/slj
(6)

NOT RECORDED

34: JUL

6 AUG 2 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (7/12-18/68) and one copy of "Open City" (7/12-18/68) marked obscene.

[redacted] advised on 7/17/68 that [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJ:[illegible]
(1)

100-449698-26-5

REC-35

JUL 22 1968

68 JUL 29 1968

EXEC. SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference: Los Angeles memorandum dated 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.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

[redacted]

[redacted] as been an active spokesman for the SDS in the Los Angeles area. He was one of twenty SDS members who toured Cuba in February, 1968, and on April 26, 1968 spoke at an anti-draft rally held on the Los Angeles City College campus regarding his tour.

When the organization known as "Friends of SDS" was granted a charter on the LACC campus on November 21, 1967, [redacted] was listed as an "organizer."

[redacted]

During the past year, the only disruptive activity promoted by captioned organization was in connection with the "Ten Days of Resistance" programs. Mr. [redacted] LACC, advised that this organization received minimal support from the general student body during the period of April 20, 1968 through April 30, 1968. He advised that a draft resistance counseling service was attempted on the campus, but he knew of no students other than those active SDS members who attended. He also stated that the organization

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

called for a mass walkout of classes on Friday afternoon, April 26, 1968. He advised that no other students walked out of their classes on that day. He advised that there was a meeting at the school's flag pole that day, but those in attendance were only students who happened to be in the vicinity of the flag pole at that time. Mr. [redacted] stated that no other demonstrations or disruptive activity were initiated by, or participated in, by "Friends of SDS". No faculty members participated in any attempted programs by captioned organization during April 20, 1968 through April 30, 1968.

This [illegible] is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Source, a member of the faculty at Los Angeles City College (LACC) furnished the following information:

"Friends of Students for a Democratic Society" (SDS) chartered on November 11, 1967 at LACC is the only New Left organization on campus.

This organization has attempted to promote SDS activities with minimal success on campus. The organization has been unable to influence the general student body. As of May, 1968, the organization had four active members, three of which were actually students, one having been a former student.

[redacted]

100-449698-26--6

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference Los Angeles memorandum dated 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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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 31, 1968, that the only organization operating within the New Left, on the campus at the University of California at Irvine (UCI), is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See appendix). Source advised the SDS is an officially recognized campus organization. He further indicated there have been no disturbances on the campus to date nor has the SDS attempted to disrupt campus activities. He advised that the leading activists in the SDS on the campus at UCI are:

[redacted]

[redacted] WFO Letter

[redacted]

100-449698-26-6
~~100-449698-307~~

[redacted]

RESIDENT AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

[redacted]

Other sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised as follows:

[redacted] attended the National Committee meeting of the SDS held in Michigan in June 1967.

[redacted] attended the National Committee meeting of the SDS held in Berkeley, California, in December 1966.

[redacted] attended the SDS National Convention in June 1967, and is a member of the National Council of the SDS.

[redacted] attended the meeting of the SDS National Committee in Berkeley, California in December 1966.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference Los Angeles memorandum dated 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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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
July 16, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

On June 18, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the only new left activist organization active on the campus at California State College at Fullerton, California (CSF) is the Jack London Chapter of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) (See appendix). Source advised the Jack London Society was a recognized campus organization and that on May 2, 1968, the Jack London Society held a press conference to announce that it had become an official affiliate of the SDS and would be known as the Jack London Chapter, SDS. Source stated the Jack London Society had sponsored a number of anti-Vietnam speakers on the campus prior to its affiliation with the SDS, but has not been overly active since that time. Source also indicated the possibility exists that the SDS, which is not a campus recognized organization, may not be granted official recognition when and if it applies in September 1968.

Source also advised that [redacted] is the faculty advisor for the above organization. Source also stated [redacted] has been active for two years in promoting anti-Vietnam demonstrations and speakers on the campus. Source stated that [redacted]

Source indicated the SDS has about thirty members on the campus, about half of whom are relatively inactive. No disruptive activities have resulted on the campus as a result of the activities of the SDS.

[redacted]

421127 [illegible] Ed/MP

[redacted]

This document [illegible] and is [illegible] contents are not to be [illegible]

[redacted]

100-449698-26-6
[illegible] 304

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
LOS ANGELES VALLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE

Character

Reference Los Angeles memorandum dated as above.

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

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

[redacted]

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

[redacted]

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - LOS ANGELES VALLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE (VJC)

Source one advised on July 10, 1968 that the only so called "new left" group currently recognized as a student organization on the VJC campus is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See Appendix). This SDS group was organized during the winter 1967 and early spring 1968 term and the current leader (president) is [redacted] a student at VJC. The VJC faculty advisor for this group is [redacted] Both [redacted] and [redacted] have expressed anti-Vietnam war sentiments. Also active with this SDS group is [redacted] a [redacted] at VJC, who has been very active in anti-Vietnam war matters.

The February 8, 1968 edition of the "Valley Star", campus newspaper at VJC, contains an article concerning a "free speech" protest at the VJC campus wherein several of the students who were described as SDS members passed out a mimeographed leaflet advocating a change in the policy of the Los Angeles Board of Education which requires written material distributed on campus to be approved before circulation.

Source two advised on July 9, 1968 that a "fire bombing" occurred in the Job Placement Center area in the Administration Building on the VJC campus on March 10, 1968. No actual suspects were developed with regard to the person or persons responsible for this act.

Source two also advised on July 9, 1968 that SDS sponsored activities were held on the VJC campus in April 1968 as a part of the nationally held "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance". According to this source, on April 23, 1968

ON 5/27/71 6080 Ted/MP

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[redacted]

ENCLOSURE [redacted]

an anti-war and anti-draft rally was held from 11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon which was attended by approximately 125 students. On April 25, 1968, a lecture at which a regional organizer of the SDS was the main speaker was given. Only 15 VJC students attended this lecture. On April 26, 1968, a program consisting of various speakers, including [redacted] mentioned above, was held in the free speech area of the VJC campus. The topics discussed were Black Power, American Imperialism, condemnation of the war in Vietnam and the "psychology of war". Approximately 120 students attended this program which lasted for about one hour and fifteen minutes. According to source two, all of this "Ten Days of Protest and Resistance" activity on the VJC campus was orderly and no arrests were made.

This document [illegible] conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

Character

Reference Los Angeles memorandum dated 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.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes", the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 205, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (SFVSC)

Source one advised on July 9, 1968 that currently the only so called "new left" group is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (See Appendix), which is a recognized student organization on the SFVSC campus. It is loosely organized, holds no scheduled meetings, collects no dues and, at present, is without leadership. This source estimates that for the Fall semester there will be approximately 12 students who will be affiliated with this SDS group. The faculty advisor is currently [redacted], a professor of [redacted] at SFVSC. The recorded SDS student representative is [redacted]

Source two advised on July 9, 1968 that [redacted] is a member of the Peace and Freedom Party, a newly formed political party in California which stresses peace in Vietnam, and he has openly expressed anti-Vietnam war sentiments.

This source also advised on July 9, 1968 that [redacted] has participated in recent anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the Los Angeles area.

Source two advised on July 31, 1967 that SFVSC SDS group sponsored a demonstration protesting the Vietnam war at the Armed Forces Induction Station (AFIS) in Los Angeles on July 31, 1967 in which 35 persons participated.

Source two also advised on August 1, 1967 that a demonstration sponsored by the SFVSC SDS group was held on this date at the AFIS to protest the draft and the Vietnam war.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6086 Lad TAP
ON 5-27-77

[redacted]

100-449698-26-6

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE (SFVSC)

Source one advised on October 18, 1967 the SFVSC SDS group sponsored a rally on this date protesting the Vietnam war, on the campus of SFVSC.

The December 6, 1967 edition of the "Daily Sundial", the campus newspaper at SFVSC, contains an article which shows that on December 5, 1967 the SDS held a protest demonstration against the Dow Chemical Company on the SFVSC campus. The article pointed out that the demonstrators were jeered by a large number of pro-Dow students who were in favor of open recruiting of the SFVSC campus.

Source one advised on April 26, 1968 that on this date a program sponsored by the SDS was held in the free speech area on the SFVSC campus. The activity began at 12:00 noon and ended at 1:15 PM and was attended by approximately 150 students. Topics used by the speakers were Black Power, American imperialism and protest of the Vietnam war.

Source one pointed out on July 9, 1968 that all the above activity was orderly and no violence erupted from same.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE

Character

Reference: Los Angeles memorandum dated 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.

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY -
SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE

On July 8, 1968, [redacted] (SBCC), Santa Barbara, California, advised that until the end of the school year in May 1968 there existed a chapter of Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) at SBCC consisting of two students, [redacted] and [redacted]. The organization [redacted] will probably not resume in the fall of 1968 because both members are expected to transfer to other schools.

[redacted]

In the past year, according to [redacted] one of the SBCC students who gave blood for Americans at a college "bleed-in", but [redacted] tried to insist that his blood be sent to North Vietnam. [redacted] also sought to circulate obscene literature on the campus over the objections of school authorities. [redacted] also agitated for male SBCC students to turn in their draft cards, but [redacted] was the only student to do so.

[redacted]

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 100-449698-26-6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

July 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference: Los Angeles memorandum dated 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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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBR)

A source advised in May, 1968 that the LACDBR has expanded its former scope of interest relating to the foreign born, and has become a militant general defense organization allegedly seeking to safeguard the rights of all individuals, including the Foreign Born, as well as those seeking to avoid military service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The LACDBR is a non-membership organization which is represented by an Administrative Board of about 125 individuals from loosely organized area committees interested in the work of the LACDBR. These board members are invited by [redacted] of the LACDBR, who is the guiding, dominant, and motivating force behind the LACDBR. Its headquarters are maintained at 326 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

Another source advised in May, 1968, that [redacted] is currently [redacted] of the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
July 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1968 a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)(see appendix) exists, though not an approved organization, on campus of Cal State College at Long Beach, California (CSCLB).

The March 6, 1968 issue of "The 49er", official CSCLB publication, identified [redacted] as [redacted] of SDS.

[redacted]

Source advised in December, 1967 that [redacted] in December, 1967 was attempting to organize an SDS chapter at CSCLB.

[redacted]

[redacted]

AFTER LAST ENTRIES
AND FIELD REPORTS
ATTACH BY ROUTING
SLIPS OF ~~[illegible]~~ declass
DATE TJS/mrc 6-3-77

[redacted]

100-449698-26

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 5/27-77 Ltr TAS

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

The March 6, 1968 issue of "The 49er" identifies [redacted] of SDS at CSCLB.

[redacted]

Source advised that on various dates from May 28, 1968 through June 4, 1968 demonstrations took place at CSCLB primarily to protest the banning by college officials of a public showing of sculptures by Bill Spater, a former graduate student at CSCLB. These sculptures, providing a "graphic description of sexual activity", had been deemed obscene by college officials. The demonstrations, sponsored by SDS chapter in the Long Beach area took place on May 28, 29, 31, June 3 and 4, 1968.

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 28, 1968

At about noon, about 150 persons held a march on the campus. The demonstrators marched from the free speech area to the Administration Building. They proceeded into the Administration Building where they remained for only a short time before leaving without incident. The demonstrators then dispersed.

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 29, 1968

At about 12:30 p.m., about 300 to 350 students marched into the Administration Building. The demonstrators remained in the Administration Building despite warnings by college officials to leave or face arrest. Many of the demonstrators did leave the building and those that did not leave were arrested by campus police with assistance from the Long Beach Police Department. Forty two persons were arrested on charges of unlawful assembly and failure to disperse.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

On May 30, 1968, source advised that members of the SDS and other militant student activists at CSCLB were planning action to close down the campus on May 31, 1968. It was reported that [redacted], a [redacted] SDS was reportedly making arrangements with local college SDS groups to support this demonstration. [redacted] was also in contact with the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (see appendix), in order to make arrangements for bail money in the event additional arrests took place on May 31, 1968

DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 31, 1968

At about noon, a rally was held in the free speech area with about 750 persons present. At about 1:00 p.m. this group of persons marched around the Administration Building, but did not enter. The demonstrators then returned to the free speech area where a rally continued until about 3:30 p.m. About 40 instructors and professors at CSCLB participated in the march and about 100 non-student demonstrators were in attendance. There were no incidents of violence.

DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 3, 1968

At 12:00 noon, about 150 demonstrators, led by [redacted] (supra), [redacted] SDS members, gathered on campus and at 12:45 p.m. began a march to the Administration Building which was entered. The demonstrators remained in the hallways of this building for about an hour before leaving. They then returned to the free speech area where a rally was conducted until about 2:30 p.m. No arrests or incidents of violence were connected with this demonstration and about 1,000 spectators were present.

DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 4, 1968

At noon, about 53 persons, led by [redacted] participated in a rally at the free speech area for about 15

[redacted]

[redacted]

minutes and then marched to the Administration Building. The demonstrators did not go into the building. After remaining in the Administration Building area for about 30 minutes, the demonstrators then returned to the free speech area, held a short rally, and then dispersed without incident. About 75 persons were observed participating in the march.

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

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference. Los Angeles memorandum dated 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.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
July 22, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY, UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE,
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] has characterized the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as the only new left group at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). She described this campus organization as a loosely organized amalgam of those students who feel a need to actively protest against the institution, that is, the administration. She said they number about 20 to 25 members and this would be at the height of their activity.

[redacted] advised that the leaders of the SDS are graduate students. [redacted]

On November 15, 1967 about 25 students at UCR staged a one hour sit-in at the entrance of the Placement Center sponsored by the SDS to protest the presence of two Air Force recruiters on the campus. No incidents were recorded and the demonstration was orderly.

About 25 students were interviewed on December 7, 1967 by a Dow Chemical Company representative. Approximately 300 students attended what the Riverside press of December 8, 1967 described as a "somewhat uneventful protest" at UCR. No incidents were recorded.

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.

1*

100-449698-26-6

ENCLOSURE

~~[illegible]-307~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/23/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter 5/28/68 and Los Angeles letter 7/3/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies each of letterhead memoranda captioned as follows:

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY - CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH

- SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE

- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
STATE COLLEGE

- LOS ANGELES VALLEY
JUNIOR COLLEGE

- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT RIVERSIDE
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA (UCR)

- CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT IRVINE (UCI)

- LOS ANGELES CITY COLLEGE (LACC)

8 cc to:
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE, CIA, [illegible]
DATE FORWARD: 7-27-68
HOW FORWARD: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

EX 110 REC 22

100-449698-26-6

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc 120) (REGISTERED)
10 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66519)(SDS)
(1 - 100-67849)(CAL STATE LONG BEACH)
(1 - 100-67846)(SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE)
(1 - 100-67764)(SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE)
(1 - 100-70797)(LOS ANGELES VALLEY JR. COLLEGE)
(1 - 100-67765)(UCR)
(1 - 100-67766)(CAL STATE FULLERTON)
(1 - 100-67854)(UCI)
(1 - 100-70482)(LACC)

WSB:mak
(12)

12 JUL 25 1968

EXP-PROC

INTERNAL SEC.

53 AUG 7 1968

Enclosed letterhead memoranda, except Santa Barbara City College and UCR, are classified confidential inasmuch as disclosure of sources who furnished information on a confidential basis could reasonably be expected to jeopardize their future effectiveness.

Set forth below under the appropriate caption is a listing of present informant and source coverage on each campus and a comment on programs in existence to improve this coverage where coverage is not felt to be adequate. As to the potential for violence on campuses within the Los Angeles Division, comment is made below where it is felt that there is a potential for violence based on past activity or current knowledge of planned protests. Other than as set out, there is no indication at this time that violence will erupt on the various college campuses mentioned.

CAL STATE COLLEGE
LONG BEACH

[redacted]

The following sources have been utilized in connection with the coverage of the New Left at Cal State College, Long Beach, California:

[redacted]

In addition, a letter has recently been submitted to the Bureau captioned "[redacted], PSI", who is a student at Cal State College, Long Beach and whom this office is considering for development as a PSI in connection with New Left activities at this school.

Source advised that there is no information to indicate there is any potential for violence in the immediate

future. Source expressed the opinion, based on knowledge of affairs at this college, that future violence and/or arrests could occur. Such events could arise out of some future militant demonstrations concerning such issues as the draft, Vietnam, school administration or the forthcoming political campaigns.

SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE

Los Angeles does not have an informant who is active as a student at Santa Barbara City College. Informant coverage is currently provided by [redacted] and [redacted], who are available to attend public and semi-public affairs at Santa Barbara City College. Additional coverage is provided by several faculty and administrative members at Santa Barbara City College who have been contacted in previous investigations and are considered established sources, including [redacted] who furnished a part of the information set forth in attached letterhead memorandum.

Since the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at Santa Barbara City College has become defunct and is not expected to resume in the fall, no potential for violence appears to exist. No additional coverage is therefore being planned and no specific program is being suggested at this time.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE

Source One is [redacted]

Source Two is [redacted]

These two sources continue to provide coverage as to activity at San Fernando Valley State College. Also established sources at San Fernando Valley State College are [redacted]

LOS ANGELES VALLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE

Source One is [redacted]

Source Two is CSLA [redacted]

These two sources continue to provide coverage as to activity at Los Angeles Valley Junior College. In addition, established sources at Los Angeles Valley Junior College are [redacted]

UCR

Coverage of the SDS at UCR is maintained through the intelligence activities of the [redacted] which is adequate as far as identifying the leaders of the organization and its campus activities. Efforts are being made to obtain additional coverage of individual meetings.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

Source referred to in referenced memorandum is [redacted]

Coverage of activities at California State College at Fullerton is fairly recent since the SDS affiliation of the Jack London Society was just announced in May 1968. Coverage is through above source as well as the [redacted]. Los Angeles is in the process of developing a student informant for the purpose of providing high level coverage of SDS at California State College at Fullerton.

[redacted] indicated on 6/18/68 that he does not feel there is a strong potential for violence on the campus at California State College at Fullerton in the immediate future.

UCI

Sources used in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF [redacted]

Coverage of activities of SDS at UCI is currently provided by [redacted] and the [redacted] In addition, [redacted] PSI will be directed to infiltrate the SDS at UCI when activities resume in [redacted]

Both [redacted] and [redacted] have advised that there is little potential for violence on the campus at UCI in the foreseeable future.

LACC

At the present time, an established source of information, [redacted] has furnished all available background information regarding any individual reportedly engaged in New Left activity. [redacted] regularly furnishes each issue of the LACC newspaper, the "Los Angeles Collegian".

A source of information utilized in letterhead memorandum is the [redacted] Mr. [redacted] has furnished information to SA [redacted] on a confidential basis regarding New Left activity at LACC. He has also advised that he will inform SA [redacted] of any advance information he may receive concerning planned New Left activity.

At the present time, efforts are being made to obtain coverage of "Friends of Students for a Democratic Society" at LACC through former LA [redacted]

During the past school year, no appreciable amount of New Left activity took place on the campus of LACC. If this trend continues, no violence is expected to take place during the coming school year.

Letterhead memoranda concerning New Left activity at El Camino College, University of California at Los Angeles,

University of Southern California and Cal State College at Los Angeles are being prepared and will be submitted to the Bureau.

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449693)

DATE: 7/26/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 7/18/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (7/19-25/68) and one copy of "Open City" (7/19-25/68) marked obscene.

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

100-449693-36

NOT RECORDED

1 JUL 29 1968

59 NOV 1 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 7/31/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 7/5/68.

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted]

[redacted] who is the subject of Bureau file 100-445439, Los Angeles file 100-63656 is very active in the functions of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and he makes every effort to support the SDS in their anti-Vietnam demonstrations. [redacted] and was a member of this group. He was one of the [redacted] an organization formed for the purpose of affirming the right of the people to demonstrate in any way they see fit against the war in Vietnam, to affirm the right of demonstrators to defend themselves against unwarranted attacks on the part of police, and to affirm the rights of individuals to protect others against unwarranted attacks by police.

The Los Angeles Office feels that the best way to counteract the efforts of the New Left is to discredit some of the leaders and to hold them up to ridicule. Accordingly, enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a letter from a fictitious organization, Black Nationalists for Freedom. It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to obtain a partial list of the faculty members at California State College at Los Angeles and to send to the select group a copy of this letter which ridicules [redacted]. The paper and envelopes which will be purchased, will be obtained in such a manner that they cannot be traced to the buyer.

ENCLOSURE

EX 110

REC 30

100-449698-26-7

15 AUG 5 1968

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-63656) [redacted]
jco:mmb
(5)

It is believed that if this letter is sent to select members of the academic community at California State College at Los Angeles, [redacted] will be embarrassed by it because those who are of the "left" will feel that the Negro community rejects [redacted], while those who are more conservative in their political beliefs will be aware of the type of individual in thehr midst who plans to run for political office. It is hoped that either group will treat [redacted] in such a way as to discredit him.

The Los Angeles Office will await authority of the Bureau before instituting such a counterintelligence program.

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 8/9/68

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 311 1 - Mr. Jackson
1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

EX-105 REC-122 100-449698-26

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 7/31/68.

It is felt that the mailing of a letter under the caption "Black Nationalists for Freedom," a fictitious organization, as recommended in relet has merit and should be pursued. Prior to taking this action, you should alter your letter in the following respects:

Since it is not likely that a militant black nationalist would have information about [redacted] attendance at meetings of the CP held in Los Angeles, you should delete this particular reference from your letter.

Your characterization of SDS too closely follows the published Bureau description of that organization. For this reason, you should paraphrase the last line of paragraph three so that it will not appear to have been taken from a Bureau document. In this regard, a statement such as "If you don't know it man, the head whitey of the Communist Party in the United States told newsmen in San Francisco that SDS was one of the Party's sould brothers," should be substituted.

MAILED 6
AUG 8 - 1968
COMM-FBI

After making the above changes, you are authorized to make the mailing as suggested.

You should take all possible steps to assure that the Bureau is not identified as the originator of the letter. In this regard, the letter should be prepared on locally obtained stationery that cannot be traced to the Bureau or to the Government.

Advise promptly of any results obtained.

RHH:jes
(6)

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

NOTE: [redacted], Los Angeles, and is a [redacted] is very active in the SDS, supports SDS in anti-Vietnam demonstrations, has been active and was [redacted]

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

61 AUG 12 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] an organization formed to affirm the rights of demonstrators to protect themselves from police. By relet, Los Angeles suggested mailing of a letter under the caption of "Black Nationalists for Freedom, a fictitious organization, which would ridicule [redacted] and embarrass him before his colleagues. This mailing could be effective and the above authorizes such a mailing. This mailing is to be made to faculty members at California State College at Los Angeles.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/1/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 5/23/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are xeroxed copies of the following:

1) "Los Angeles Times" editorial of July 29, 1968, titled "Give Campus Vandals Their Due" which calls for disciplinary action for those individuals who vandalized the campus admissions office at California State Los Angeles.

2) Article from the "Los Angeles Time" issue of July 29, 1968, captioned, "Complaint Prepared Against Five Officers". This article was concerned with alleged police brutality against a member of Black Congress.

The above articles are being sent to the Bureau because of their possible counterintelligence value.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE
2 - Los Angeles
JCO/met
(5)

100-449698-26-8

REC-3 ~~100-449698~~

17 AUG 7 1968

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 23 1968

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Give Campus Vandals Their Due

ISSUE: Do those students who last week ran rampant at Cal State L.A. deserve less than expulsion for their actions?

At Cal State Los Angeles last week a group of 10 young men identifying themselves as members of the Black Students Union vandalized the campus admissions offices, disrupting files to such an extent that 3,000 applications for entrance to the college in the fall now face a major delay in processing.

It was not the first time the BSU has resorted to such violence at Cal State. Last December members were involved in another demonstration that led to a virtual riot. At that time John A. Greenlee, president of Cal State, charged the BSU with "trying to take over the campus."

Last week's rampage in the admissions office followed rejection by college officials of a set of impossible demands made by the BSU. These involved "complete control" over admission of students sponsored by the BSU, including the channeling through the BSU of letters of acceptance or rejection for students applying for admission.

A number of the young men who participated in the vandalism were identified as being Cal State students and were called in for disciplinary action.

There can be no excuse or mitigation for the planned act of destruction at Cal State last week. Those students who were involved have, by their contemptuous attitude toward the rights of others, forfeited their privilege of attending the college. They should be expelled forthwith, and criminal action should be taken where warranted.

A campus is not a playground for vandals or a sanctuary for hoodlums. This is a point that must be underscored boldly.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
Part II, Page 4

Date: 7/29/68
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-26-8
~~100-447678~~

ENCLOSURE

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/1/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 7/26/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (7/26-8/1/68) and one copy of "Open City" (7/26-8/1/68) marked obscene.

WC 902 9FD
Sealed
ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

100-449698-26-

~~Rec 11~~ ~~100-449698-332~~

NOT RECORDED
15 AUG 5 1968

INT. SEC.

MAY 1961 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/7/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 8/1/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (8/2-8/68) and one copy of "Open City" (8/2-8/68).

Information concerning the FBI in the attached "Los Angeles Free Press" has been submitted previously under separate caption.

(902 ATD)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC-39~~

NOT RECORDED
6 AUG 12 1968
13

EX-105

54 AUG 20 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/14/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 8/7/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (8/9-15/68) and one copy of "Open City" (8/9-15/68).

Information concerning the FBI in the attached "Los Angeles Free Press" has been submitted previously under separate caption.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCH:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
22 AUG 19 1968

7 AUG 22 1968

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/21/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 8/1/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are copies of the following articles concerning individuals who vandalized records at the California State College Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California:

1) Article which appeared in the 8/17/68 edition of the "Los Angeles Times" captioned, "Three Indicted in Cal State Vandalism".

2) Article which appeared in the "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner", Los Angeles, California, 8/17/68, captioned, "Three BSU Members Indicted".

Inasmuch as the Bureau has instructed that articles concerning any instances where decisive actions are taken against those who indulge in campus disturbances be brought to the attention of the Bureau, the above are being submitted.

100-449698-26-9

EX 110

REC- 78

6 AUG 28 1968

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

jco/klm
(4)

Reads

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 8/23/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 8/14/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (8/16-22/68) and one copy of "Open City" (8/16-22/68).

Enc (Rec 902 ND)

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-26

~~REC 13~~

NOT RECORDED
AUG 29 1968

INDEXED

61 SEP 10 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/3/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 8/23/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (8/23-29/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mek
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC 43~~

NOT RECORDED
16 SEP 9 1968

EX-101

5 SEP 11 1968

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/4/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter 9/3/68.

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (8/30-9/5/68) and one copy of "Open City" (8/30-9/5/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

RJS:mak
(4)

100-449698-26
~~100-449698-383~~

~~REG 4~~

NOT RECORDED
16 SEP 9 1968

FX 106

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 5 1968
ENCIPHERED

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

WASHDC--1--

10:55PM URGENT 9-4-68 REF [redacted] APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

TO DIRECTOR (100-449698) /ENCODE/

FROM LOS ANGELES &00-54554) 4P

declass 6.3.77 TJS

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 Led/IAP
ON 5/21/77

COINTELPRO DASH NEW LEFT.

REBUTEL; SEPTEMBER THIRD LAST.

A RELIABLE SOURCE, WHO PARTICIPATED IN CHICAGO DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FROM AUGUST TWENTY SIX THROUGH AUGUSW TWENTY EIGHT LAST, OBSERVED NO INCIDENTS OF POLICE BRUTALITY OR "OVER REACTION" BY CHICAGO PD (CPD) AND HAS DESCRIBE REACTIONS OF CPD AS EXTREMELY TOLERANT IN VEIW OF PROVOCATIONS BY DEMONSTRATORS.

REC-41 100-449698-26-1

SOURCE; IN DESCRIBING MASS DEMONSTRATION AT LINCOLN PARK ON EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY SIX LAST, NOTED CPD REPEATEDLY WARNED DEMONSTRATORS THAT PARK CLOSED AT ELEVEN PM, AND THAT FOLLOWING FINAL WARNING AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN TWENTY FIVE PM, DEMONSTRATORS, REFUSING TO LEAVE, ASSEMBLED AROUND LARGE BONFIRE AND BUILT BARRICADE BETWEEN FIRE AND

END PAGE ONE

12 SEP 18 1968

[redacted]

51 SEP 23 1968

LA 100-94554

[redacted]

CONTINGENT OF CPD. AS CPD ADVANCED, DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTED OBSCENITIES AND BEGAN HURTLING ROCKS, BOTTLES, AND SMOKE BOMBS AT OFFICERS. OFFICERS THEN REPOKDED WITH TEAR GAS TO CLEAR AREA. NO INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP APPARENT AT THIS DEMONSTRATION.

LA DOW ACTION COMMITTEE MEMBER, [redacted] CLAIMS CPD ARRESTED HIM WITHOUT CAUSE AS HE LAY SICK IN HIS VOLKSWAGEN BUS, THAT CPD RANSACKED VEHICLE FOR NARCOTICS, AND SLASHED TIRES OF SAME. SOURCE FEELS CERTAIN [redacted] ACCOUNT EXAGGERATED AND FABRICATED.

SHORTLY AFTER ABOVE DEMONSTRATION, SOURCE OBSERVED DEMONSTRATORS THROWING MISSILES AT CPD VEHICLE PARKED AT NEARBY LA SALLE STREET INTERSECTION, CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

IN DESCRIBING CLASH BETWEEN DEMONSTRATORS AND CPD AT AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT LAST MASS RALLY AT GRANT PARK, SOURCE NOTED APPROXIMATELY FIFTY OFFICERS MOVED TOWARD DEMONSTRATORS AFTER A GROUP LOWERED THE AMERICAN FLAG AND RAISED A RED FLAG. STRUGGLE ENSUED BETWEEN OFFICERS AND DEMONSTRATORS, AND SOURCE OBSERVED NUMEROUS DEMONSTRATORS THROWING MISSILES INCLUDING SMOKE BOMBS AT OFFICERS AND NEARBY CPD VEHICLE.

END PAGE TWO

[redacted]

[redacted]

SOURCE NOT COGNIZANT OF UNDUE FORCE BY CPD, AND ALTHOUGH OBSERVED NUMEROUS DEMONSTRATORS INJURED ABOUT THE HEAD, FEELS DEMONSTRATORS PROVOKED INJURIES. SOURCE NOTED THAT AS RALLY BEGAN, DAVE DELLINGER, HEAD OF THE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, WHO DIRECTED THIS DEMONSTRATION, COMMENTED THAT THEY WOULD NOT HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY HANDLING THE APPROXIMATELY FIFTY POLICE OFFICERS VISIBLE IN PARK.

SOURCE RECALLED INCIDENT ON EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY-EIGHT LAST IN WHICH [redacted] ALSO KNOWN AS [redacted] WHO DRESSES IN OUTLANDISH MILITARY TYPE ATTIRE, REFUSED TO MOVE FROM BRIDGE ADJACENT TO GRAND PARK WHEN INSTRUCTED TO DO SO BY NATIONAL GUARD. GUARD REPONDED WITH TEAR GAS AT [redacted] AND ALTHOUGH OTHER DEMONSTRATORS BECAME QUITE NOISY, NO FURTHER INCIDENT ENSUED.

AS DEMONSTRATORS LATER PROCEEDED FROM GRANT PARK TO CONRAD HILTON HOTEL FOLLOWING ABOVE AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT LAST RALLY, SOURCE OBSERVED NUMEROUS INCIDENTS OF DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY DEMONSTRATORS. SOURCE ALSO OBSERVED EIGHT TO TEN DEMONSTRATORS ATTACK A LONE POLICE OFFICER.

ALTHOUGH SOURCE REPEATEDLY HEARD RUMORS FROM DEMONSTRATORS OF POLICE BRUTALITY, AT NO TIME DID SOURCE OBSERVE ANY UNDUE

END PAGE THREE

[redacted]

[redacted]

REACTION BY CPD. HRSOURCE FEELS RUMORS OF POLICE BRUTALITY TOWARD DEMONSTRATORS WERE IN MANY INSTANCES DELIBERATELY EXAGGERATED AND CIRCULATED FOR PURPOSES OF EXITING DEMONSTRATORS. /ADMINISTRATIVE/

[redacted]

OTHER SOURCES CONTACTED BUT COULD FURNISH NO FIRSTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIVITIES OF DEMONSTRATORS IN CHICAGO.

& END

RM FBI WASH DC

PL RERUN JUST PAGE THREE GA K

[redacted]

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/9/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Washington Field letter dated 8/29/68.

A review of the captioned letter was made by personnel in the Los Angeles Office who handle New Left matters and related activities and the following observations are set forth. It is felt that such a publication would be of great value in attaining the objectives set forth in the referenced letter, however, it is the opinion of Los Angeles personnel that such a publication should be brash, crude and youthful.

It is felt that the value of the publication could be enhanced and reach wider circulation if it were not so political as to be tied to a dogma such as the line of MAO or CHE GUEVARA. It is believed that these views could be expressed but the publisher and the writers should be strictly anarchist. The anarchist position could take any direction, such as an attack on Vietnam policies as well as an attack on the Soviets in Czechoslovakia.

It is believed that the anarchists point of view is the most disruptive element in the New Left and should be capitalized on in the most confusing ways.

It is felt that the newsletter should also cover vigorously such aspects of the New Left as underground cinema, music, sex, dope, humor and so on. These items undoubtedly would increase reader interest, at the same time offending those who monitor the activities of these papers.

The newsletter should request that readers submit articles, ads and observations and the like, and print these articles on the basis that they would be printed with no pay to the writers of such.

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-26-1

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

REC-21

22 SEP 12 1968

JCO/djy
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

56 SEP 18 1968

EX-101

It is also believed that the publication, since it originates in Washington, D.C., should contain articles from correspondants throughout the country who could write on local New Left happenings. These nation-wide correspondents could write on such activities as the demonstrations in Chicago and Berkeley, STOKELEY CARMICHAEL's appearance in Los Angeles which was a flop, etc. There is enclosed a sample copy of another type front page which is in the pattern of West Coast publications.

September 30, 19[illegible]
Issue No. 2[illegible]

The Workshop

Monthly Bulletin of the Marxist-Leninist
Washington, D.C.
P.O. Box [illegible]

- Be Familiar Stay — Page 2
- You [illegible] — Page 3
- Stanley's [illegible] Page 4
- Trit[illegible] Page 4
- "Chic[illegible] Page 5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/9/68

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

For the information of the Bureau, the building located at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, Los Angeles, California, is occupied by the Peace and Freedom Council of Los Angeles County, Radical Media Systems, Liberation News Service, Veterans for Peace, headquarters for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, member of the Black Panthers and Candidate for President of the United States on the California Peace and Freedom ticket, and Dow Action Committee, a committee which protests the manufacturing of napalm being used by United States troops in Vietnam.

The above information was obtained through [redacted] stated that the P and F had a lease for a 24 months period, however, they are very slow when it comes to paying their rent. It has also been determined that [redacted] has been characterized as a [redacted] in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was upset at one point because one of the checks issued by P and F in the amount of $300.00 was a bad check, however, this check has since been reissued and cashed.

It is the feeling of the Los Angeles Office that every effort be made to endeavor to have Peace and Freedom and the other movements removed from their present address. In each issue of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City", avant'garde Los Angeles papers, there are small advertisements announcing that meetings will be held at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue. These clearly indicate that other radical groups are meeting in this building and that this could become a central headquarters for such organizations.

2 - Bureau (FBI)
1 - Los Angeles

CO/fem
(4)

REC 29

EX 11

100-449698-2

17 SEP 13 1968

INT. SEC.

The present plans of the Los Angeles Office are to send issues of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City" to [redacted] each week, and to also send her throw-aways advertising events to be held at that address. It is felt that the above mentioned papers will shock her with their vulgar approach to sex, and their constant and uncouth criticism of the "establishment".

Bureau authority is requested to allow the Los Angeles Office to send the above mentioned items to [redacted] These will be sent in a surreptitious manner and will be mailed from locations throughout the Los Angeles and Orange County areas. They will be mailed in different type envelopes and will be typed, printed, and written so as to give the impression that many people are concerned with the use of the property by the radical left.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 9/23/68

REC-134

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 1 - Mr. R. H. Horner

100-449698-26-12

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Teurlet 9/9/68.

Authority is granted for your office to send issues of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City" to [redacted] in order that she may become aware of the nature of these papers [redacted]. You may also send her throwaways advertising events to be held on her property.

You are to assure that these mailings are made surreptitiously and that all precautions are taken to protect the Bureau as the source.

Follow this effort closely and advise the Bureau of any results obtained.

RJH:ra
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, Los Angeles advised that the Radical Media Systems and Liberation News Service among other groups were renting property in Los Angeles [redacted] Los Angeles feels that the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City" carry frequent articles indicating radical groups are meeting at this property. These underground papers also contain vulgarity, sexual obscenities, and uncouth critizisms of the Government. Los Angeles suggests that anonymous mailings of these papers to [redacted] It is felt that this suggestion has merit.

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

MAILED 27
SEP 23 1968
COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/13/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
RESEARCH OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (9/6-12/68) and one copy of "Open City" (9/6-12/68).

(Enc. 2) (REGISTERED)
Los Angeles

100-449698-26

~~HQ 3~~

NOT RECORDED
SEP 13 1968

SEC

539 1 2 1968

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/18/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71727)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (9/13-19/68) and one copy of "Open City" (9/13-19/68).

The Bureau was previously furnished a copy of "Los Angeles Free Press" under separate cover.

(Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE

EX-100

100-449698-26

~~REC 60~~

NOT RECORDED
SEP 20 1968

C54 JAN 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/30/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (9/20 - 9/26/68) and one copy of "Open City" (9/20 - 9/26/68).

100-449698-26

EX 109

~~REC 55~~

NOT RECORDED
14 OCT 8 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM/jem
(4)

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/30/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany dated 5/10/68.

1. POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The Los Angeles Office feels that inasmuch as so much of the activities of the "New Left" originates on the campuses of the universities the administrators of these schools should be made aware more clearly of the efforts of the "New Left". The Bureau article, "Campus or Battleground" which was received from the Bureau has been disseminated locally. It is felt that the best idea is to disseminate information to the responsible school officials either in an official capacity or in a surreptitious manner, making sure that the material disseminated is repulsive in content and thus that much more disagreeable to the administrator.

2. PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The Los Angeles Office has asked for and received permission from the Bureau to institute two counterintelligence measures. In the first instance permission was granted to mail a fictitious letter from a non-existent organization called Black Nationalists for Freedom, condemning the fact a [redacted] from [redacted], and noting that he didn't truly represent the blacks of Los Angeles. [redacted]

100-449698-26-13

REC-30

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

JCO/mdm
(5)

REGISTERED

17 OCT 4 1968

INT. SEC.

6 385

53 OCT 10

By letter dated 9/23/68, the Bureau authorized the mailings of copies of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and "Open City", avant-garde Los Angeles newspapers to [redacted] This property houses such "left" organizations as Peace and Freedom Council of Los Angeles, California, headquarters for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, member of the Black Panthers, and candidate for President of the United States, Liberation News Service, Veterans for Peace, and Dow Action Committee, a committee which protests the manufacture of napalm being used by U.S. troops in Vietnam.

It is the intention of this Office to continually send all types of offensive news articles and copies of the avant-garde papers to [redacted]

3. TANGIBLE RESULTS

An informant of the Los Angeles Office [redacted] who is very friendly with [redacted] has stated that [redacted] told her that the letter which was sent to many faculty members at California State at Los Angeles from the Black Nationalists for Freedom has caused him much embarrassment both at the school, where they are trying to remove him from the faculty, and among the black militants who attend CSCLA [redacted]

Results concerning the second counterintelligence program are not know at this time since Bureau permission has just been granted and the program is now underway to remove a segment of the "New Left" from their present home at [redacted]

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/3/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (9/27-10/3/68) and one copy of "Open City" (9/27-10/3/68.)

100-449698-26-486

EX 109

~~100-449698~~

~~REC 95~~

NOT RECORDED
15 OCT 8 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

RJG/jem
(4)

ENCLOSURE

INT SEC

6300115368

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	10/8/68	9/9/68 - 10/7/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMINFIL,
"OPEN CITY" (NEWSPAPER)

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY lel

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Los Angeles letter to Sacramento, 12/22/67.
Sacramento letter to Los Angeles, 1/29/68.
Los Angeles letter to San Diego, 2/23/68.
San Diego letter to Los Angeles, 2/29/68.
Los Angeles letters to Bureau, 7/22/68 and 10/1/68.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that a copy of each "Open City" newspaper is being furnished the Bureau under case entitled, "Counter-intelligence Program, Internal Security - Disruption of the New Left (Bufile 100-449698; Los Angeles file 100 71737)".

A review of the indices of the Los Angeles Office reflects no pertinent subversive information concerning the below listed individuals:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(6) - Bureau (RM)
(3 - 100-) (OPEN CITY)
(3 - 100-449698)
3 - Los Angeles
(2 - 100-70663) (OPEN CITY)
(1 - 100-71737)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-

NOT RECORDED
203 OCT 15 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[redacted]		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	[redacted]		
How Fwd.	[redacted]		
By	[redacted]		

Notations APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declass
DATE 6-6-71 TJS/

67 OCT 30 1968

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273

[redacted] is the subject of Los Angeles file 100-72166 and no investigation is currently being conducted concerning him.

[redacted] is the subject of Los Angeles file 100-53637 and there is no investigation currently being conducted concerning him.

Information under "MISCELLANEOUS" caption of this report was furnished on 7/16/68, to SA [redacted] and on 7/22/68 and 10/1/68, to SA [redacted]

Upon completion of the lead set forth in this report no further investigation concerning "Open City" is contemplated by the Los Angeles Office.

Pertinent information concerning the paper and its staff will be disseminated to respective files.

Investigation will be reinstituted upon receipt of information warranting such action.

This report is classified confidential in view of information furnished by LA T-[redacted] and LA T-[redacted], sources of continuing value, whose identity must be protected.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report results of [redacted] appearance in Division 33, Los Angeles County Municipal Court on [redacted]

LA 100-70663

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T[redacted] CSLA [redacted]	10/1/68 Review by SA [redacted]
LA T-[redacted] LA [redacted]	[redacted]

NEGATIVE INFORMANTS

LA [redacted]	9/27/68	SA [redacted]
LA	9/27/68	SA
LA	9/30/68	SA
LA	9/30/68	SA
LA	10/2/68	SA
LA	10/3/68	SA
LA	10/3/68	SA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Copy to: [redacted]

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 10/8/68

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-70663

Bureau File #:

Title: COMINFIL,
"OPEN CITY" (NEWSPAPER)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: "Open City" Newspaper, with office at 4369 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, originated at Los Angeles, California in 1967. Its purpose is to serve as the paper of the "New Society" (minority groups). The organization and background of "Open City" is set forth as well as information concerning arrest of "Open City" editor by Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) on 7/17/68. Sources generally familiar with Communist Party (CP) membership and activities in the Los Angeles area advised when contacted that they had no information concerning CP infiltration or control of "Open City" Newspaper.

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 Sed/mai
ON 5/22/77

[redacted]

[redacted]

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.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-875

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DETAILS:

This investigation was conducted in order to determine the nature, background, and communist infiltration of the "Open City" newspaper and its staff.

LOCATION

The current issue of "Open City" newspaper (issue number 72, October 4-10, 1968) reflects that it is located at 4369 Melrose, Los Angeles, California, 90029.

ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The following information, unless noted otherwise, was obtained from an October 1, 1968 review of the records of LA T[redacted] by a representative of the FBI. The information set forth was reflected in the "Open City", Volume 2, Number 1, dated May 5-11, 1967:

> "Open City" appeared once before under the name "Open City Press" in San Francisco, California, 1964 - 1965 with the same editor and most of this staff for 15 "inovative" editions."

The following "Open City" article reflects background information concerning the paper:

> "This week we present the first Los Angeles edition of 'Open City'.
>
> "Although it is an underground newspaper in the best sense, working beneath the surface of society to achieve meaningful changes --'Open City' will not write just for an 'underground' readership.
>
> "We are very interested in what happens within the greater community and intend to report issues which affect everyone who lives in this city (including stories of private and public corruption---of which there is plenty).

"The arts and the burgeoing Los Angeles cultural scene will receive much space. A complete weekly events calendar will also be featured.

"We are especially interested in covering those areas of conflict which this town's sell-out daily press so nervously ignores, those areas where angry and determined minorities continue to challenge the worst contemporary madness and injustice---such areas as:

"The illegal war in Vietnam (and the machinations of industrial-military complex which profits from that war).

"The sexual madness which helps to create the tensions for which war becomes an indespensable safety valve--a madness which beams thousands of murder images at us daily but forbids open discussion of the creative love instincts in man.

"Discrimination against racial and cultural minorities (the Negro, the Mexican-American, the homosexual, the teenybopper, the hippie).

"The perpetuation of police state terrorism which singles out socially harmless psychic voyagers whose experiences with hallucinogenic drugs make them less likely to join in the current militarist-materialist rat race.

"Obviously, we choose the areas to cover in which the contemporary conflict is the greatest and, at times, the most sensational.

Aims and Purposes

"We have a purpose in this---a definite social and political purpose.

"We feel that Los Angeles is on the verge of a cultural and political renaissance---that it is about to enter one of those golden periods in which a more open, more loving, and more human city will blossom.

"For a large minority, that renaissance has already begun.

"In the near future we expect to see increasing numbers of 'dissenting minorities'----the hippies, Negro, Mexican-American, homosexual, and the plain alienated middle class American who finds himself increasingly in need of real human contact since his old preconceptions have totally failed him.

"'Open City' feels that these groups will form a united front and create a new 'sub-society' which will significantly challenge today's morally bankrupt, death-loving, and materialistic system. Better yet, this new social grouping will offer alternative ways of thinking and living for everyone who wishes to see.

"It will be first of all loving, and then political, but its politics will be unprecedentedly flexible (totally unlike the old left) and fantastically effective because of the originality and genius and moral strength of this new front.

"We also realize that this new society will draw increasingly bitter attacks from the Establishment as it grows into a significant force here.

"We feel that the only way that such a new culture can get the growing room it needs and to get the heat off, will be to fully use its newfound power as a potent political and economic block.

"'Open City' will be the paper of this new society. It will cover the struggles of each of the minority groups which will eventually join in the new united front.

"We feel that when numbers of the now separated groups read the story of each other's struggle for freedom, they will find they have more in common than they had previously supposed. Such reportage, we feel, will have a positive and unifying effect.

"The paper will urge that Los Angeles be declared an 'open city', that is, a community which has room for great diversity of people and ways of life, a community which will no longer insist that everyone conform to one monolithic set of social rules.

"The new-society has a right to demand an open city policy because it is a humanist, benevolent grouping. Because it wishes to go its own way without violence to others.

"Open cities are neutral zones which the warring nations call a truce to their murder. They are meeting places where enemies are forgotten and trade and cultural exchange flourish.

"We feel that an open city can become a way station for the regeneration of all of American society and should first be an ideological meeting place where the old and the new cultures can learn from each other.

"'Open City' will work in the weeks and years to come to create a small working open community of its own which will be a tiny reflection of the greater sub-society we are building. We hope to create a loving and open community of writers and artists who will work on the paper itself, dedicated and talented people who work in a strong, professional, and committed way."

LA T[redacted] (3/5/68)

Source advised that "Open City" is a hippy weekly newspaper priced at 15¢ and printed at 4369 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Its editor is [redacted]

The paper is sold on news racks at prominent corners and also by teenage boys and girls on Hollywood Boulevard.

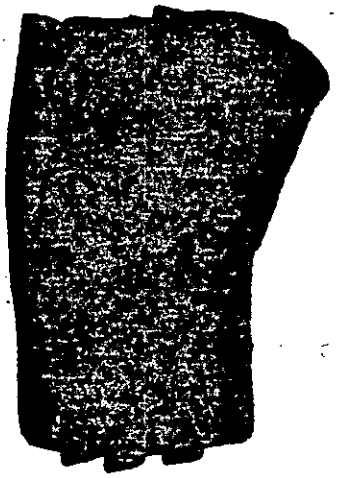
LA T[redacted] (10/1/68)

The San Fernando Valley Tribune Advertiser, a newspaper published weekly in the San Fernando, California, area, in the August 20, 1967, issue, listed "Open City" newspaper as one of five underground newspapers serving the "Hippies" in the Los Angeles, California, area.

OFFICERS

Current issue of "Open City (Number 72, October 4-10, 1968) reflects the below listed individuals:

Editor
Managing Editor
News Editor
Advertising
Art Director
International
Editor
Circulation
Reporter
Demolitions
Expert
Love
Bail Bondsman



MEMBERSHIP

LA T[redacted] (10/1/68)

"Open City" is a member of the underground Press Syndicate (UPS) which includes some 30 member papers throughout the country. UPS papers have exchange arrangements of information and newspaper articles with one another.

CIRCULATION

LA T[redacted] (10/1/68)

Source advised that the first issue of "Open City" indicated that "Open City will circulate at least 10,000 copies of each issue andhopes to rapidly increase to 20,000 copies.

CORPORATE STATUS

[redacted] that a newspaper is not required to be licensed in the State of California.

She advised that "Open City" is not incorporated in the State of California.

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 16, 1968, [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), [redacted] advised a representative of the FBI that his department had received numerous complaints concerning a photograph of a nude female appearing in the July 5 through 11, 1968, edition of "Open City" newspaper, and his department had obtained authorization from the Los Angeles City Attorney to arrest the editor of the paper on a charge of distributing obscenity.

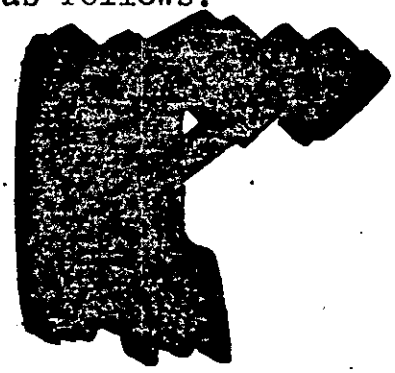
On July 17, 1968, [redacted] advised a representative of the FBI that one [redacted]

He stated that [redacted]

[redacted]s described as follows:

Name
Birth data

Race
Sex
Hair
Eyes
Height
Weight



Records of [redacted] Los Angeles, California, were caused to be reviewed by a representative of the FBI on October 1, 1968, and they reflect the following information:

[redacted]

SUPPORT OF THE "OPEN CITY" NEWSPAPER BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)

Sources generally familiar with Communist Party (CP) membership and activities in the Los Angeles area advised when contacted during September and October 1968, that they had no information concerning CP infiltration or dominance of the "Open City" newspaper. There is no indication that "Open City" is funded by the CP.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 8, 1968

Title COMINFIL, "OPEN CITY" (NEWSPAPER)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles.

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.

SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos

A small but highly active band of college students, calling themselves Students for a Democratic Society, are doing everything they can to dispense with both democracy and society

By Eugene H. Methvin

During the past year, college campuses across the United States from Columbia to Stanford exploded with violence, bloodshed and arson. In the thick of this disruption was an organization of self-proclaimed radicals called the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

This fall, as classes resume, educators and police who once shrugged off SDS as just another band of youthful rebels are bracing for more trouble. To see why, look at a sampling of SDS's recent record. At the University of Wisconsin last fall, 70 persons were injured after an SDS-organized riot against Dow Chemical Co. recruiters. At the University of Georgia, SDS-led demonstrators occupied the administration building, demanding that women students be allowed to drink and stay out all night. At San Francisco State, they launched a rampage of looting, brawling and attempted arson of a campus bookstore, all in the name of defending four hoodlums who had beaten up the editor of the student newspaper. At the University of California in Berkeley, they deployed radio-directed students as shock troops, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police in an assault on the Oakland Induction Center.

New York University philosophy professor Sidney Hook sums it up:

"By their lawless actions, the members of SDS threaten to become the true grave diggers of academic freedom in the United States."

Salable Line. SDS was activated in June 1962 by a gathering of 59 collegians at Port Huron, Mich. The organization's first manifesto was the "Port Huron Statement," a 30,000-word mildly Marxist economic critique of America. In it, the members were, in one SDSer's words, "naming the enemy and then saying how to get him."

This has proved a most salable line among the new collegiate generation. In just 14 years, America's college population has skyrocketed from 2,600,000 to seven million. Typically, at Cornell the biggest freshman and sophomore classes fell to green teaching assistants with an average age of 26; at Berkeley, 900 graduate assistants carried the instruction load in the first two years, and classes often bloated to 1500. Thousands of students arrived on campus expecting close and intellectually enriching contact with wise professors, and instead crashed up against the increasing impersonality, the anonymity and regimented demands of today's mass universities.

Some among them began looking for a scapegoat. Yale psychologist Kenneth Keniston calls the activists a tiny minority with a "protest-prone personality." Prof. Lewis Feuer, who quit Berkeley in disgust after campus totalitarians took over, found them "possessed by a terrible, compulsive irrationality that corrupted their idealism." Another critic diagnosed this significant and talented minority as "super-idealists, unhappy because America fails to live up to its textbook image, upset because life is different from dreams."

Bored with the prospect of ordinary careers in the affluent "post-industrial" technocracy, many of these students began cranking SDS mimeographs, walking picket lines and attending SDS rallies. By mid-1968, SDS claimed to have 6300 dues-paying members with another 35,000 unregistered participants in 250 chapters, all under the direction of SDS headquarters in a shabby two-room flat on Chicago's West Madison Street.

Miniskirts and Manuals. The student who walks into an SDS meeting today hears Marxist rhetoric often virtually indistinguishable from Radio Moscow's worst Stalinist paranoia. SDS organizers denounce "oppressors," "exploiters," and the "Al Capones who run this country." The university is a "colony" of "the military-industrial complex." Members refer openly to themselves as "professional revolutionaries" whose careers are "committed to the destruction of imperialism and capitalism." SDS National Secretary Greg Calvert boasted to a New York *Times* reporter: "We're working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. We're actively organizing sedition."

Scores of those who have swallowed the SDS hook are attracted by

big issues such as slum poverty, civil rights and the Vietnam war. But SDS strategy also calls for agitating on *any issue* that will excite students. At Princeton it was letting girls in the dormitories, at the University of Texas the presence of a Confederate flag, at San Francisco State a food-price protest and demand to take over the cafeteria and bookstore, at the University of Chicago a controversy over draft-deferment exams and class rankings.

"Every attempt should be made to connect campus issues with off-campus questions," advises former SDS Vice President Carl Davidson. "In the high schools, raise demands to wear long hair and miniskirts, and then politicalize them," prescribes a California SDSer. At Wisconsin, another reports, "We organized dormitory students around rules, and then it was easy to move them on such issues as the university's relation to Chase Manhattan Bank."

Specific suggestions for throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery of society include such tactics as: picking public fights with welfare workers; starting trash-can fires and pulling fire alarms in high schools as "forms of protest"; making appointments by the score with university deans and registrars—to "overuse the bureaucracy"; checking out an inordinate number of books to disrupt libraries and study programs; disrupting draft boards by registering under a false name so "federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist." Such tactics are far more than youthful pranks. Their ultimate goal is nothing less than the destruction of society itself.

How Pink? Though the SDS has an image of independent radicalism, mounting evidence indicates it is not as much a "New Left" as it would have press and public believe. For instance:

- Communists have sat in on SDS meetings and coached organizers from the start. In turn, SDS leaders have been welcomed at secret communist conventions.
- The 1965 SDS convention repealed a constitutional stipulation barring communists from membership. Subsequently, Communist Party leaders quietly told members they "could work through SDS." Soon a Progressive Labor Party group sympathetic to the Red Chinese moved into SDS. Today the Maoist, Stalinist and Trotskyite Communist Parties abound at SDS conventions and control some SDS chapters.
- SDSers maintain contacts with communist nations through frequent foreign travels. Tom Hayden, an SDS founder and its tactical chieftain, visited Hanoi in 1965 with top U.S. Red strategist Herbert Aptheker. He has also sojourned in Moscow, Peking and Havana. In September 1967, ten SDSers journeyed to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, for a week-long ultra-secret powwow with Vietcong and North Vietnamese representatives. Other leaders went to Havana for Castro's

International Cultural Congress last January.

• A strong communist flavor was vividly apparent at SDS's national convention in East Lansing, Mich., last June. Moved by the romantic image of Castro, delegates spouted the maxims of Che Guevara and paraded in khakis. Of the three national officers chosen, only one failed to proclaim himself a communist. Before her unanimous election as inter-organizational secretary, non-student Bernadine Dohrn, 26, was asked if she was a "socialist." Her reply: "I consider myself a revolutionary communist." At that, the audience of 500 rose in cheers.

The SDSers marched the red flag of communist revolution and the black flag of anarchy to the dais of their convention hall. Without a ripple of dissent, speaker after speaker espoused the dogma that American society must be destroyed by constant disruption now and revolutionary "armed struggle" when the time is ripe: "The ability to manipulate people through violence and mass media has never been greater, the potential for us as radicals never more exciting, than now," one speaker proclaimed. Behind the scenes, FBI intelligence has revealed, a secret workshop in "sabotage and explosives" dealt with what type of bomb best destroys communications and how to fire Molotov cocktails from shotguns.

Yet it would be a mistake simply to identify all SDS members as Moscow or Peking communists. Indeed, many are actively anti-Kremlin and non-communist. Their common bond "is a passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down," says FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. "To put it bluntly, they are a new type of subversive, and their danger is great."

To understand *how* dangerous, look at the SDS in action at the most explosive of the recent disorders—the upheaval at Columbia.

Revolt at Columbia. Late last year, 300 delegates to the SDS National Council at Bloomington, Ind., decided to launch a national campaign they dubbed "Ten days to shake the empire." Secret caucuses picked Columbia for a "beacon" demonstration whose flare would spark a nationwide conflagration.

Field general for the insurrection was junior Mark Rudd, who had been named Columbia SDS chapter chairman after returning from a January tour in Cuba. On March 27, he led a hundred followers into Low Library, Columbia's large-domed administrative center, and demanded that the university end its sponsorship of a defense research institute. Ordered to appear for disciplinary action, Rudd announced that a new march would be made into Low Library on April 23. Blocked by 200 anti-SDS students on that date, he and his followers stormed into Hamilton Hall, Columbia's main undergraduate classroom center. There they imprisoned Dean Henry Coleman and two aides for 25 hours and unveiled a list of "demands," rang-

ing from complete amnesty [illegible] Rudd and others to stopping construction on a nearby gym bordering Harlem. The next day, an SDS raiding party smashed into and occupied Low Library; later three other university buildings were seized. Raiders broke into the university president's office, filched his files, handed out copies of his personal correspondence. They set up a "war room" in one building and coordinated activity through a network of 40 walkie-talkies, telephones and runners.

Shut out of their classes, other students were outraged. They formed a "Majority Coalition," swiftly marshaled 2000 signatures demanding that the university president take "firm action." Said Coalition spokesman Paul Vilardi: "Students do have some reasonable complaints, but what SDS is doing to Columbia is like slitting your wife's throat because she eats crackers in bed."

But President Grayson Kirk vacillated. He suspended gym construction, and reportedly promised to end military research, even to tender his own resignation "for reasons of health." So 400 anti-protesters, wearing coats and ties as their own badge of protest, formed a human wall around Low Library offices to stop food and messengers. The radicals tried to storm through, swinging fists, but the blockaders held. Finally, with the radicals rumored to be arming themselves with pipes, staves and bricks, Kirk sent the Majority Coalition home and asked police to clear the buildings.

At Low Library, 500 students and faculty blocked the way; at Fayerweather Hall, another 125. They screamed "Police brutality!" into grinding television cameras as police formed a standard riot wedge and charged, bloodying noses and heads. Police arrested 707—26 percent not on Columbia student rolls.

"This cop violence is good!" said Rudd. "We're going to get a lot of help." Grabbing the police-intervention issue, SDSers inveigled many former critics into joining a campus-wide strike. The Columbia faculty gave in and canceled formal classes for the rest of the school year.

But that was not the end of the Columbia tragedy. Four weeks later Rudd and his followers marched into Hamilton again. Campus gates were barricaded, and, following a peaceful arrest, fires were set in Fayerweather, and bricks were hurled at police. Someone even broke into the office of a professor who had condemned extremism, and there burned his manuscript and notes representing ten years of research.

Time to Get Tough. The sad lesson of Columbia was stated by New York *Times* education writer Fred M. Hechinger: "Any society, academic or otherwise, that lacks the will to defend itself against illegitimate disruption and takeover is crippled and, as a free society, may be doomed."

Indeed, the lessons must now be clear to all:

1. Students and faculty must sup-

port prompt action to maintain campus peace. At Brooklyn College, when SDSers seized the registrar's office, other students condemned the disrupters as "today's version of Hitler's storm troopers," demanded "strict enforcement of the law"—and got it. College authorities summarily expelled the rebels, police carted them off, and peace returned to Brooklyn College.

2. College administrators must not appease or temporize with totalitarian minorities using coercion and anti-democratic tactics. Although the intervention of civic police was abhorrent to all, both students and administrators at Columbia admit that firm action taken against the first few hundred Hamilton Hall sit-ins would have avoided the escalation of protest to a university-wide strike. Before Columbia's troubles were over, 5000 students were involved, a serious clash with police had occurred, and the entire school had suffered an inestimable loss of prestige.

3. We must all support basic university reforms that *are* needed. Inevitably, a "knowledge factory" atmosphere has developed in the campus population explosion, with accompanying depersonalization and frustration. Educators must pay far more attention to the individual student and to legitimate, orderly expression of grievances.

Talking to educators and students around the country, I find a hopeful, growing determination that responsible, forceful action by the democratic majority can demolish the SDS "imperialist conspiracy" syndrome. "Students are usually idealists and in fact come to college to seek a better world by getting the best possible education," Columbia junior Jonathan Edelstein said to me. "But if we let a dictatorial extremist minority who think they have already found all the answers rob us of that opportunity, we will lose the future."

THE NOVEMBER Reader's Digest will carry an article exploring some of the causes of student dissatisfaction today—and the reasons why even nonradical students often lend their support to the current rebellion.

For information on reprints of this article, see page 18

Campaign Cuties. Alice Maloney, a Democrat, and Barbara Hess, a Republican, live across the street from each other, and both were helping their respective political parties in money-raising drives. After an evening of canvassing they compared notes and were amazed at the number of times each hit the opposition party on their calls. So the gals got an inspiration: they made the calls together. When Barbara was brushed off with "I'm a Democrat," she'd answer, "Fine. Mrs. Maloney, here, is collecting for your party."

—Rockville, Md., *Bethesda-Chevy Chase Advertiser*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/2/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 7/29/68.

Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau are two copies of an article, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" which appeared in the October 1968 issue of "Reader's Digest".

It is recommended that copies of this article be secured from "Reader's Digest" and disseminated in the same manner as "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities".

If copies are obtained by the Bureau, it is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to furnish copies to established sources at educational institutions, and to mail the article anonymously to any college educator or administrator who has shown a reluctance to take decisive action against the New Left.

For the information of the Bureau, copies of this article are available at a cost of $28.00 for 1,000 copies.

100-449698-26-14

REC-47

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

jco/mjn
(3)

SAC, New York (100-163303) 10/10/68

REC-47

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

100-449698-26-14

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT EX-114

The October, 1968, edition of "Reader's Digest" contained an article captioned "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos," written by Eugene H. Methvin. Promptly furnish the Bureau 500 reprints of this article for use in the captioned Program.

1 - Los Angeles (100-71737)

RHH:jes
(5)

NOTE:

The October, 1968, issue of "Reader's Digest" carried a well written article on SDS which can be of use in our Counter-intelligence Program. We plan to have reprints of this article anonymously mailed to universities and colleges throughout the country.

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

MAILED 20
OCT 9 - 1968
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/14/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (10/4-10/10/68) and one copy of "Open City" (10/4-10/10/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC 68~~

NOT RECORDED
11 OCT 23 1968

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-419698)

DATE: 10/18/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (10/11-10/17/68) and one copy of "Open City" (10/11-10/17/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCH:mak
(4)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/23/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (10/18-10/24/68) and one copy of "Open City" (10/18-10/24/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC 31~~

NOT RECORDED

79 NOV 1 - 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/30/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (10/25-10/31/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
14 NOV 4 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/1/68

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(~~RUC~~)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re San Francisco airtel dated 10/25/68.

For the information of the Bureau and San Francisco it is believed that [redacted] referred to by the San Francisco Office, is the [redacted]

By letter dated 8/7/68, the Research Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division of the Bureau requested that copies of this magazine should be forwarded to that Section. The Los Angeles Office has obtained a subscription to the [redacted]" and copies are being sent to the Bureau [redacted]

It is being left to the discretion of the San Francisco Office whether an article should be submitted, but the Los Angeles Office feels that any article which could possibly educate the young regarding the evils of narcotics can only be beneficial.

100-449698-26-1.5

REC 55 1-449698

18 NOV 7 1968

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco(100-60968)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 100-71737)
(1 - 100-72055)

jco/amc

6 NOV 13 1968

ALL INFO CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-10-97

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/4/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of "Open City" (10/25-10/31/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 1)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE

JCM:mak
(4)

NOT RECORDED
2 NOV 12 1968

INT. SEC.

61 NOV 13 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/6/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (11/1 - 11/7/68) and one copy of "Open City" (11/1 - 11/7/68).

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

NOT RECORDED
22 NOV 11 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 11/7/68

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 10/23/68.

For the information of the Bureau, there are three recognizable factions within Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the Los Angeles area. They are (1) Progressive Labor Party, which has pushed for the adoption of the Worker-Student Alliance mentioned in Bureau letter, (2) Communist Party, which generally advocates the programs of the Communist Party, and (3) Up Against the Wall M----- F----- (OBSCENE), a group which is composed mostly of anarchist activists.

An informant [redacted] who is close to the SDS scene at California State College, Los Angeles, has advised that there is constant friction between the Progressive Labor Party and the Communist Party at the SDS Chapter at this school. Both groups have endeavored to get their own people elected to positions of leadership in the chapter so that they can control the chapter. It is the practice of the Progressive Labor Party members to call a meeting and not tell the Communist Party faction anything about the meeting and vice versa. They will call such meetings and when the other group is not present they will vote in their programs. The Up Against the Wall MF resents any control whatsoever and they resent the attempts of either the Progressive Labor Party or Communist Party faction to control their activities.

This conflict and efforts to gain power within the SDS is not at California State College, Los Angeles, alone and at schools like University of California at Los Angeles the Communist Party dominates the SDS while at Valley State College, Los Angeles, the Up Against the Walls MF dominate.

100-449698-26-16

In guiding our informants, the Los Angeles Office has taken the attitude that openly they desire only that the SDS and its program prosper, while behind the scenes they

1 - Bureau REGISTERED 51-113
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-70289)(New Left)
(1 - 100-66519)(SDS)

NOV 14 1968

jcb/jmb
(5)

raise questions of doubt among the different factions, in this manner endeavoring to completely thwart the efforts of the SDS locally. The Los Angeles Office will continue to direct the SDS informants to cause conflicts within the organization by raising questions of doubt among separate factions within the SDS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/13/68

ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT : COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (11/8-11/13/68) and one copy of "Open City" (11/8-11/14/68).

3 - Bureau (Enc 2)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

JCM:mak
(4)

100-449698-26

SI-115

NOT RECORded
12 NOV 18 1968

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/22/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are two copies of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (11/15-21/68 and 11/22-28/68) and two copies of "Open City" (11/15-21/68 and 11/22-28/68).

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
12 NOV 25 1968

1-ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/gja
(4)

INT. SEC.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 11/29/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (11/29/68 - 12/5/68) and "Open City"(11/29/68 - 12/5/68).

EX-100

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
12 DEC 2 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

~~ENC. BEHIND FILE~~

co/gja
(1)

INT. SEC.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/6/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (12/5/68 - 12/12/68) and "Open City" (12/6/68 - 12/12/68).

100-449698-26

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

~~ENC. BEHIND CASE~~

62 DEC 10 1968

61 DEC 18 1968

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

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

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 11/7/68, and San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 11/22/68.

On the campus of the California State College, Los Angeles (CSCLA) there are two factions that operate within the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) chapter on that campus. The one faction is composed of members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), while the other faction is composed of the anarchist group, Up Against The Wall M----- F----- (obscene) (UAWMF).

[redacted]

As a counter-intelligence program, efforts are being taken to widen the breach between the two factions at CSCLA, to cause disunity, and thus make the efforts of SDS on the CSCLA campus ineffective.

[redacted]

100-449698-26--17

[redacted]

(6) - Bureau (RM) REC 54
2 - Chicago (100-45316) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-60963) (RM)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66519) (SDS)
(1 - 100-70289) (New Left)
(1 - 100-[illegible]2003) (LA 4891-S)
JCO/kap
(10)

Classified by [illegible]
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of [illegible] indefinite

DEC 18 1968

DEC 30 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

In view of the apparent success of this program, [redacted], the Los Angeles Office will continue to guide LA [redacted] in this counter-intelligence program.

Copies of this letter are being sent to the San Francisco Office for their information, also to Chicago Office, inasmuch as they are office of origin for the New Left Movement.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/27/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (12/28/68 - 1/3/69) and "Open City" (12/27/68 - 1/2/69).

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

NOT RECORDED
JAN 2 1969

SEC

54 JAN 9 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/13/68
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (12/13 - 19/68) and "Open City" (12/13 - 19/68).

100-449698-26

~~REC 45~~

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

NOT RECORDED
DEC 16 1968

jco/pjc
(4)

INT. SEC.

67 DEC 23 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 12/20/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (12/20 - 27/68) and "Open City" (12/20 - 26/68).

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

ENC. BEHIND FILE

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED

61 JAN 13 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1/2/69

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 9/30/68.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTER INTELLIGENCE ACTION

As noted in Los Angeles letter dated 9/30/68, copies of "Campus or Battleground" were distributed locally. It is now planned to distribute copies of "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos", which appeared in the October 1968 issue of "Readers Digest." It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to continue to endeavor to impress upon the local college and university officials the fact that the SDS and other such radical groups can only be a cause of future trouble for the schools. This information will continue to be disseminated directly or in a surreptitious manner.

The following persons were the recipients of "Campus or Battleground", and will be receiving copies of "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos":

[redacted]

100-449698-26-18

[redacted]

1 JAN 6 1969

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

INT. SEC

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

jcc/das

JAN 10 1969

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

CONFIDENTIAL

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

For the information of the Bureau, the most important counterintelligence program now pending in the Los Angeles Office can be described as follows:

On the campus of the California State College, Los Angeles (CSLA) there are two factions that operate within the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) chapter on that campus. The one faction is composed of members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), while the other faction is composed of the anarchist group, Up Against The Wall M----- F----- (obscene) (UAWMF).

[redacted]

As a counter-intelligence program, efforts are being taken to widen the breach between the two factions at CSCLA, to cause disunity, and thus make the efforts of SDS on the CSCLA campus ineffective.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

The Los Angeles Office will continue to guide this valuable informant in [redacted] efforts to divide SDS at CSCLA and thus cause the organization to be ineffective in its efforts to disrupt that institution of learning.

In view of the apparent success of this program, UACB, the Los Angeles Office will continue to guide LA [redacted] in this counter-intelligence program.

This conflict and efforts to gain power within the SDS is not at California State College, Los Angeles, alone, and at schools like University of California at Los Angeles the Communist Party dominates the SDS while at Valley State College, Los Angeles, the Up Against the Wall MF dominate.

In guiding our informants, the Los Angeles Office has taken the attitude that openly they desire only that the SDS and its program prosper, while behind the scenes they raise questions of doubt among the different factions, in this manner endeavoriong to completely thwart the efforts of the SDS locally.. The Los Angeles Office will continue to direct the SDS informants to cause conflicts within the organization by raising questions of doubt among separate factions within the SDS.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

[redacted]

[redacted] has advised [redacted] Los Angeles resident [redacted] California, is very concerned about the mailings that she has been receiving from "Loyal Americans", Los Angeles, California. [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted] is trying to find a loophole in the deed that will allow her to remove the "New Left" from the premises. It was casually suggested to [redacted] that the premises were being used by "hippies" for sleeping headquarters and he said that if this was substantiated those at 619 could be asked to leave.

By letter dated 10/2/68 the Los Angeles Office suggested that copies of the article, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" be purchased and disseminated. By letter dated 10/10/68, the Bureau advised that 500 copies of this article were being purchased by the New York Office.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/3/69
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (1/3 to 10/69) and "Open City" (12/27/68 to 1/2/69).

Enclosures retained in 92 SD

100-449698-26

~~100-449698-672~~

ENCLOSURE

~~DEC 17~~

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

NOT RECORDED
17 JAN 6 1969

jco/pjc
(4)

EX-115

INT/SEC

61 JAN 16 1969

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 1/6/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO NEW LEFT
SM - C

For the information of the Bureau, in early December 1968, [redacted], PSI advised that [redacted] (Key Activist), [redacted] at the San Fernando Valley State College, [redacted] was attempting to obtain employment at [redacted], California.

On 12/11/68, [redacted], was contacted concerning information indicating that [redacted] was applying for a teaching position at [redacted] was furnished with non-specific and general characterization of [redacted] and [redacted] stated that though he was not personally aware of any application by [redacted] he would immediately check and make certain that [redacted] was not hired.

100-449698-26-19

~~100-449698-68~~

2 - Bureau (RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-67271 [redacted]
(1 - [redacted] PCI)

JCO/ecr
(5)

REC-25 JAN 8 1969

51 JAN 14 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/10/69
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (1/10 to 16/69) and "Open City" (1/10 to 16/69).

EX-102

100-449698-26-

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

~~REC-89~~ ~~100-449698-694~~

jco/pjc
(4)

NOT RECORDED
14 JAN 13 1969

INTERNAL SEC.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/17/69
(ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (1/17 - 23/69) and "Open City" (1/17 - 23/69).

G. M. Moore for D. J. M.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

~~REC 32~~

100-449698-26-
~~100-449698-714~~

NOT RECORDED
10 JAN 21 1969

EX-101

1) B. A. W.
2) D. J. M.

56 JAN 29 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 1/24/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71237)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (1/24 - 31/69) and "Open City" (1/24 - 30/69).

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
3 JAN 27 1969

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 1/20/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 1/2/69.

The Los Angeles Office, in an effort to make the local high school administrators aware of the evils of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), are of the opinion that copies of "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos", which appeared in the October 1968 issue of "Readers Digest", and "Campus or Battleground?", which appeared in "Barron's Magazine", should be sent to these high school principals.

Set forth below are the names and addresses of the administrators and schools which are located in the Los Angele , California area:

In a recent conversation with [redacted] stated that in his visits to the various school districts in his area, he has found that in most cases the principals of these schools are totally unaware of the SDS and its aims and objectives. It is felt that the receipt of these articles will make them more aware of the SDS and its efforts to disrupt the normal educational process.

The Bureau is requested to authorize the sending of these articles in a surreptitious manner. If this authority is granted, it is requested that the Bureau send to the Los Angeles Office seventy (70) copies of both articles.

REC-33 EX-102

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 70289)(NEW LEFT)
100/Kim
(4)

~~REC-33 100-449698-73~~

100-449698-26-10

JAN 27 1969

(INT. 2)

[redacted]
William Tell Aggeler High School
21050 Plummer Street
Chatsworth, California 91311

[redacted]
Banning High School
1500 Avalon Boulevard
Wilmington, California 90744

[redacted]
Bell High School
4328 Bell Avenue
Bell, California 90201

[redacted]
Belmont High School
1575 West Second Street
Los Angeles, California 90026

[redacted]
Birmingham High School
17000 Haynes Street,
Van Nuys, California 91406

[redacted]
Canoga Park High School
Vanowen Street & Topanga Canyon Road
Canoga Park, California

[redacted]
Carson High School
22328 South Main Street
Torrance, California 90502

[redacted]
Chatsworth High School
10027 Lurline Avenue
Chatsworth, California 91311

[redacted]
Grover Cleveland High School
8140 Vanalden Avenue
Reseda, California

[redacted]
James F. Cooper High School
2210 Taper Avenue
San Pedro, California 90731

[redacted]
Dorsey High School
3537 Farmdale Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90016

[redacted]
Eagle Rock High School
1750 Yosemite Drive
Los Angeles, California 90041

[redacted]
Fairfax High School
7850 Melrose Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90046

[redacted]
Francis Polytechnic High School
12431 Roscoe Boulevard
Sun Valley, California 91352

[redacted]
Benjamin Franklin High School
820 North Avenue 54.
Los Angeles, California 90042

[redacted]
John C. Fremont High School
7676 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California 90003

[redacted]
Garden Gate High School
935 East 42nd Place
Los Angeles, California 90011

[redacted]
Gardena High School
1301 West 182nd Street
Gardena, California 90247

[redacted]
James A. Garfield High School
5101 East Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90022

[redacted]
Granada Hills High School
10535 Zelzah Avenue
Granada Hills, California 91344

[redacted]
Ulysses S. Grant High School
13000 Oxnard Street
Van Nuys, California 91401

[redacted]
Alexander Hamilton High School
2955 Robertson Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90034

[redacted]
Hollywood High School
1521 North Highland Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90028

[redacted]
Huntington Park High School
6020 Miles Avenue
Huntington Park, California 90256

[redacted]
Andrew Jackson High School
2821 East Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90023

[redacted]
Thomas Jefferson High School
1319 East 41st Street
Los Angeles, California 90011

[redacted]
David Jordan High School
2265 East 103rd Street
Los Angeles, California 90002

[redacted]
Abraham Lincoln High School
3501 North Broadway
Los Angeles, California 90031

[redacted]
Los Angeles High School
4600 West Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90019

[redacted]
Manual Arts High School
4131 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90037

[redacted]
John Marshall High School
3939 Tracy Street
Los Angeles, California 90027

[redacted]
Metropolitan High School
1822 East Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90021

[redacted]
James Monroe High School
9229 Haskell Avenue
Sepulveda, California 91343

[redacted]
Narbonne High School
24300 South Western Avenue
Harbor City, California 90710

[redacted]
North Hollywood High School
5231 Colfax Avenue
North Hollywood, California 91601

[redacted]
Palisades High School
15777 Bowdoin Street
Pacific Palisades, California 90272

[redacted]

Ramona High School
231 South Alma Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90063

[redacted]

Reseda High School
18230 Kittridge Street
Reseda, California 91335

[redacted]

Roosevelt High School
450 South Fickett Street
Los Angeles, California 90033

[redacted]

Betsy Ross High School
717 North Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

[redacted]

San Fernando High School
11133 O'Melveny Avenue
San Fernando, California 91340

[redacted]

San Pedro High School
1001 West 15th Street
San Pedro, California 90731

[redacted]

South Gate High School
3351 Firestone Boulevard
South Gate, California 90280

[redacted]

Sylmar High School
13050 Borden Avenue
Sylmar, California 91342

[redacted]

Wm. H. Taft High School
5461 Winnetka Avenue
Woodland Hills, California 91364

LA 100-71737

[redacted]
University High School
11800 Texas Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90025

[redacted]
Van Nuys High School
6535 Cedros Avenue
Van Nuys, California 91401

[redacted]
Venice High School
13000 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90066

[redacted]
Verdugo Hills High School
10625 Plainview Avenue
Tujunga, California 91042

[redacted]
George Washington High School
10860 South Denker Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90047

[redacted]
Westchester High School
7400 West Manchester Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90045

[redacted]
Woodrow Wilson High School
2839 North Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90032

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 2/7/69

REC-123

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 930 1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

100-449698-26-20

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReLAlet 1/20/69.

Authority is granted to anonymously furnish those individuals listed in relet with copies of the articles entitled "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" which appeared in the October, 1968, issue of "Reader's Digest" and "Campus or Battleground? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities" which appeared in "Barron's." Assure that all necessary steps are taken to protect the identity of the Bureau as the source of these articles.

A sufficient quantity of the reprints is being sent to you by separate cover.

RHH:jes
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, LA advised that in conversation with [redacted] indicated that he had found that in most cases the principals of schools in the area are totally unaware of the SDS, its aims, and its objectives. LA suggested sending the principals and administrators of these schools the above material on an anonymous basis in order that they would be more aware of the SDS and its efforts to disrupt the normal educational processes. LA identified approximately 50 principals of area schools who would receive these articles. As a broad educational program relating to SDS is needed, LA is being furnished by separate cover, 70 copies each of these articles for this purpose.

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

MAILED 20
FEB 7 - 1969
COMM-FBI

51 FEB 20 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/30/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 12/12/68.

[redacted]

Because of the factionalism within the SDS, they have lost much of their power to influence, and LA [redacted] recently stated that the relationship the SDS once realized with the campus Black Student Union and United Mexican-American Students has been totally severed at this point.

The Los Angeles Office will continue to closely follow the activities of the SDS at CSCLA and continue to endeavor to destroy their effectiveness as a legitimate college organization.

100-449698-26-21

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Chicago (100-45316)(RM)
5 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66519)(SDS)
(1 - 100-70289)(NEW LEFT)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-72643) [redacted]

CO/mdm
(9)

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

FEB 28 1969

WHEREAS, [redacted] physically attacked a fellow SDS member without provocation or response on two separate occasions:

1. at the rally committee meeting December 4.

2. publically, at the rally December 6.

WHEREAS, [redacted] attempted to intimidate and alienate members of SDS by:

1. calling a fellow member at midnight and telling her to get out of SDS or else...

2. threatening a fellow member with physical violence because this member was not being "serious."

3. announcing publically that "hippies and dopers" (sic.) will not be allowed in SDS.

WHEREAS, [redacted] has taken control of the chapter away from the body by:

1. arbitrarily setting up the agendas for the meetings.

2. suppressing discussion in the meetings.

3. failing to report to the body what takes place at the Third World Coalition meetings.

4. giving SDS a bad image with PSU and UMAS because of his methods of dealing with these organizations.

5. failing to report SDS's relationships with other groups on campus (e.g. He did not report the three demands made of him by UMAS.).

6. failing to report decisions made by him in the name of SDS (e.g. the appointment of John Bartolo to the Indian Symposium sponsored by Epic as the representative of SDS).

7. arbitrarily making political decisions in the name of SDS without the authorization of the body.

RESOLVED, That [redacted] be asked to resign and to refrain from acting as a representative of SDS.

RESOLVED, That an interim steering committee be democratically elected to help plan SDS activities until the chairmanship election of the Winter quarter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/31/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (1/31 - 2/7/69) and "Open City" (1/31 - 2/6/69).

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2 RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC 36~~

NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 3 1969

INT SEC.

FEB 24 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44969)

DATE: 1/31/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re San Antonio letter to Bureau dated 1/14/69, captioned, "Cointelpro-New Left."

For the information of the San Antonio Office, [redacted]

Enclosed for the San Antonio Office is a copy of pages 21-22 of "The Movement" published monthly by the Movement Press, 55 Colton Street, San Francisco, Calif., (94103). This is the December 1968 issue (Vol. 4, No. 11). Also enclosed is an original article and xerox copy concerning the Oleo Strut and [redacted] which appeared in the February 1969 issue of "Playboy Magazine."

100-449698-26-22

The Los Angeles Office is of the opinion that any letter to the parents of [redacted] would be of little success in lessening his activities. They are certainly aware of the activities of their son while in this area and yet it would appear they were unable or unwilling to influence him in any way.

REC 82

Encl detached + sent to San Antonio

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 3)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-68498)([redacted])
(2 - 100-71737)(COUNTER INTELLIGENCE)

10 FEB 4 1969

JCO/mdm
(7)

FEB 12 1969

INTERNAL SEC.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 2/11/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of "Public Higher Education in California: Some Causes of Student Revolt". This report by the Committee on Public Education is being disseminated locally by the Fire and Police Research Association of Los Angeles (FIPO) 3354 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. For the information of the Bureau, FIPO is a privately run organization which is privately endowed. As noted on the rear of this report, this particular endeavor by FPRA was printed as a public service by Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association, Ninth and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, California.

This booklet is being sent to the Bureau for assistance in the Cointelpro - New Left.

ENCLOSURE

100-449698-26-23

REC-25 ~~100-449698-73~~

3 - Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/eld
(4)

CT-112 FEB 14 1969

MAR 20 1969

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

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 2/7/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (2/7 to 13/69) and "Open City" (2/7 to 14/69).

2d (3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
FEB 10 1969

14 FEB 14 1969

253

INT SEC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 2/14/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (2/14 to 2/20/69) and "Open City" (2/15 to 22/69).

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

100-449698-26

~~REC 30~~ ~~100-449698~~

NOT RECORDED
14 FEB 17 1969

54 FEB 25 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/24/69

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (2/21 to 27/68) and "Open City" (2/23 to 3/1/69).

It is to be noted that the copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" is dated 2/21-27/68 not 1969.

100-449698-26-

~~REC 113~~ ~~100-449698~~ 799

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles
jco/slj
(4)

NOT RECORDED
4 FEB 26 1969

MAR 5 1969

I.D. SEC.

1 - Mr. R.L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

SAC, Los Angeles (100-64359) 2/25/69

Director, FBI (105-131265)

[redacted]

SM - AHA (KEY ACTIVIST) COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 2/6/69.

Authority to make the anonymous mailing as set forth in relet is denied.

It is to be noted that the University's Chancellor has already defended [redacted] activities as the private right of any citizen. It would therefore seem that the mailing as suggested would have little effect with regard to having him removed from the University.

Your interest in suggesting this matter is appreciated. You should continue to give this program your closest attention.

1 - 100-449698

RHH:slw
(6)

NOTE:

By relet, Los Angeles noted that captioned subject, [redacted], has been living with a young female student [redacted]

Relet notes that the Chancellor of the University has previously defended [redacted]. Los Angeles suggests an anonymous letter be sent to the Chancellor which would bring his attention to the fact that he is apparently living with a young lady who is a student at the University. As the Chancellor apparently is already aware of the subject's activities, it does not appear that such a mailing would be effective.

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
136 FEB 27 1969

DUPLICATE YELLOW

56 MAR 1 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached are one copy each of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (2/28 to 3/6/69) and "Open City" (2/28 to 3/6/69).

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED

10 MAR 3 1969

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

co/pjc
4)

INT. SEC.

55 MAR 7 1969

FBI

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) [redacted]

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-185245)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-72612)(P)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SM-ANA
(NEW LEFT-FOREIGN INFLUENCE-
WEST GERMANY)

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 2/26/69; San Francisco teletype to Bureau and Los Angeles 2/28/69; and Bureau teletype to Los Angeles and others 2/28/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning the appearance of subject in Los Angeles on 3/1 and 3/3/69. Information copies are being furnished Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. No local dissemination is being made to outside agencies in the Los Angeles area.

The LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as it contains information furnished by confidential informants of continuing value.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - 100-449698 (COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)
1 - Chicago (100-40903)(Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1)(100-14444)(Info)(RM)
2 - New York (105-98911)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
3 - San Francisco (Enc. 3)(RM)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-60955)(COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT)
(1 - 100-52152)(SDS)
1 - Seattle (100-29549)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 Ted/MR ON 5-27-77

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED 178 MAR 14 1969

JRP/eja
(15)

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED OF DECLASSIFICATION DATE 6-6-77 TTS/Nar

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: 59 MAR 20 1969 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

Informants utilized are:

LA T-[redacted]

LA T-[redacted]

LA T-[redacted]

LA T-[redacted]

LA T-[redacted]

Los Angeles has been unable to obtain any information concerning the alleged stopping of car in which [redacted] was riding on 3/1/69 by the Los Angeles Police Department.

Informants of the Los Angeles Office have been unable to provide any information concerning any activities of [redacted] in the Los Angeles area on 3/2/69.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Appearance at SDS Regional Office

LA T[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] spoke at the SDS [redacted] in Los Angeles from approximately 8:15 to 10:45 p.m. on the evening of [redacted] Some 40-50 persons, mainly youth of college age, who are believed to be in SDS, attended this meeting to hear [redacted] a SDS member, was in charge of this meeting. [redacted] stated he came to the United States from Canada and stated that after a speaking engagement scheduled for 8:00 p.m. on [redacted], he was planning to return to [redacted] He stated he is traveling alone. He indicated that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in the United States is attempting to deport him, and he would probably not be in the United States as long as he had originally planned. He stated the sole purpose of his trip to the United States is for fund raising. At the conclusion of his talk, [redacted] asked for donations. [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY [illegible]
SEP(S) OF declass
DATE 6-6-77 TJS/[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 Sedman
ON 5/27/77

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] In addition to this [redacted] sold [redacted] five or six posters [redacted] description of the fascist police state [redacted]

LA T[redacted] advised that during his speech at the SDS Regional Office, [redacted] spoke in favor of Marxism and Leninism, quoting frequently from Marx. He stated that the ruling class oppresses the working class and claimed that student and working class dissent is in the "pre-pre-revolutionary stage." [redacted]

Appearance at California State College at Los Angeles

LA T[redacted] advised that [redacted] spoke on the [redacted] This from approximately [redacted] meeting was sponsored by SDS at [redacted] college and was held in the Science Building, [redacted]. The persons in attendance numbered about 75 to 100 and almost entirely were of student age.

[redacted] was introduced to the audience by a white female, [redacted] introduced [redacted] as the [redacted]. [redacted] then spoke and stated he had come into the United States from Canada. In Canada, he found that people are extremely upset over students taking over the schools rather than being concerned over major issues such as the rise of Neo-Nazism in many nations. He stated this is a world-wide problem and he knew from personal experience that in West Germany, efforts are being made to wipe out student radicals. He likened this to the days when Hitler was rising to power. He emphasized repeatedly in his speech that high school students and young workers must be organized along with the college group.

He claimed the primary reason for his being in the United States was to raise money for radicals in [redacted] since once arrested, they are having a difficult time obtaining jobs. A question and answer period followed his speech

[redacted]

[redacted]

during which time he stated that the SDS was sponsoring his appearances in the United States and was paying for expenses. LA T[redacted] had no idea as to how much was collected when donations were requested.

LA T[redacted] advised that the [redacted] on the CSCLA campus [redacted]. He claimed to have been severely misquoted in the "Canadian Press" during his stay in Canada, and he found the Canadians to lack concern for the rise of Neo-Nazism. He stated he sees a dangerous trend toward Fascism in Canada and all allied countries, but admitted that he did not know what the situation was in the United States. He did state that the Los Angeles Police Department had let him know that they were aware that he was in Los Angeles after his arrival in the city on [redacted] It was on his trip from the airport to the downtown Los Angeles area that the car in which he was riding was stopped by the Los Angeles Police Department on the pretext that possibly it was a stolen car. He stated that the "Old Left" had failed in Germany. The youth, whether they are members of the working groups or are students, are organizing and are progressing steadily. They differ from the "Old Left" in that the students are helping the workers to organize themselves and not trying to assimilate the working groups into the student groups.

It was learned after the meeting that [redacted]

Appearance at Los Angeles City College (LACC)

LA T[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] spoke from approximately [redacted] His speech was in Room 101 of Franklin Hall [redacted] about 45 persons, almost entirely of student age, present. [redacted] mentioned that he had been stopped in a car on his way from the Los Angeles Airport on [redacted], and claimed that this was purely political harrassment. He stated the car had Washington State license plates but did not identify it further. He suggested that possibly a

[redacted]

"sit-in" should take place at the Los Angeles Police Department to retaliate for this harrassment. He described the Los Angeles Police Department as "pigs" and attacked the Central Intelligence Agency [redacted] for meddling in the internal affairs of that country. [redacted]

Appearance at the Ash Grove,
Los Angeles, California

LA T[redacted] advised on March 4, 1969 that [redacted] spoke at the [redacted] Los Angeles, California from about 10:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. on the evening of [redacted] About 200 persons were present. The meeting had actually started at about 8:00 p.m. and for approximately two hours, silent films were shown to those present [redacted]

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.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United States 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 July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

FD-220 (Rev. 11-20-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
March 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LA 100-72612

Title [redacted]

Character SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHISTS

Reference Los Angeles Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/7/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (3/7 to 14/69). Also enclosed for the Bureau is an FD-350 which contains an article from the "Los Angeles Times" issue of 3/7/69, which reveals that "Open City" has ceased publication.

100-449698-26

REC-35

EX 106

NOT RECORDED
MAR 11 1969

ENCLOSURE
Retained 92-7D

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

co/pjc
(4)

INT. SEC.

53 APR 1 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (3/14 - 3/21/69).

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC 5

100-449698

MAR 21 1969

I.S. SEC.

59 APR 1 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/21/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

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

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (3/21 to 3/27/69).

100-449698-36

NOT RECORDED
MAR 24 1969

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc

INT. SEC.

0 APR 2 - 1969

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: 3/28/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (3/28 to 4/4/69).

100-449698-26

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

REC 105

NOT RECORDED
10 APR 1 1969

6 APR 8 1969

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 4/7/69

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

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (4/4 to 4/10/69).

REC 109

3 - Bureau (Encls. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc (4)

ENCLOSURE
ENC. BEHIND FILE

3 APR 9 1969

INT. SEC.

APR 24 1969

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/10/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letters to Bureau dated 1/20/69 and 3/21/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Chicago are copies of a newspaper titled, "Rebellion," being published by the "South Bay Daily Breeze," 5215 Torrance Boulevard, Torrance, California. The content of the paper was derived from six articles written by ROBERT BETTS, writer, Copley News Service, concerning campus rebellion, which appeared in the "South Bay Daily Breeze," during the period of 3/2-7/69.

It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office, with the authority of the Bureau, to mail copies of "Rebellion" to all of the principals of the Los Angeles City Schools as listed in Los Angeles letter dated 1/20/69. Copies of this paper will be obtained without the identity of the FBI Agent handling COINTELPRO being disclosed to any employee of the "South Bay Daily Breeze."

It is felt by the Los Angeles Office that only by an awareness of the danger from the New Left can the educational administrators be in a position to combat this danger if the need arises. By receipt of this newspaper, coupled with the receipt of the two articles previously mailed to these educators, it is hoped that this awareness will continue.

The Bureau is requested to authorize the sending of "Rebellion" in a surreptitious manner to the individuals listed in Los Angeles letter dated 1/20/69.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1)(RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc.1)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-70289)(NEW LEFT)

JCO/gja
(6)

APR 16 1969

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

5MAY 19 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 2/31/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 1/2/69.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

[redacted] located at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] advised in early March 1969 that the building was occupied by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Los Angeles Newsreel, Liberation University and the Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee. In addition he made available [redacted] officers of the respective organizations. As recently as 3/18/69, [redacted] advised that the Dow Action Committee (DAC), once housed at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, had now moved to its new headquarters at 1507 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California. The Los Angeles Office now feels that it is in the best interest of the COINTELPRO to encourage [redacted] continue [redacted] the above mentioned organizations so that this office can be aware of their respective activities and help in identifying those associated with the organizations.

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Recently the Los Angeles Office received numerous copies of a booklet called, "Public Higher Education in California: Some Causes of Student Revolt." This was a report by the Committee on Public Education, Fire and Police Research Association (FIPO), 3354 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, a privately endowed organization.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-70289 (New Left))

REC 10T 100-449698-24-27

12 APR 4 1969

~~Classified by 6921~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

UCO/kcc
(4)

APR 8 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This booklet, which was distributed by FIPO, was printed as a public service by the Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association, Ninth and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, California. This booklet, which concerned itself with revolution and perversion on the campuses, was anonymously distributed to educators in the Los Angeles, California, area and sources have advised that it was well received because of its informative content.

Recently the California Students for Integrity in Education, an ad-hoc committee which operates from a Post Office Box in Buena Park, Orange County, California, distributed copies of the Message from Director J. EDGAR HOOVER which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 2/1/69 issue. In this article Mr. HOOVER discussed the organizations at the core of the campus disorders, with emphasis on the SDS, Progressive Labor Party, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and the Socialist Workers Party. [redacted] Buena Park, California, responsible for this distribution, stated that this material had been mailed to college administrators, students and homes in the Orange County area of California. It was suggested and agreed upon by [redacted] that this article should be sent to LAWRENCE LABOWITZ, Editor of "Open Campus," a newspaper of the United Students Association (USA) of San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California. The USA is anti-SDS, anti-Black Student Union and in direct conflict with "Outcry" which features articles by SDS members.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

The Los Angeles Office, after receiving authority of the Bureau (Bulet 2/7/69), distributed to every high school principal in the City of Los Angeles (52 schools in number) copies of an article, "SDS: Engineers of Campus Chaos" which had appeared in the "Reader's Digest" issue of October 1968. Also included in this anonymous mailing was an article, "Campus or Battleground ? Columbia is a Warning to All American Universities" which appeared in "Barron's" issue of 5/20/68. As a result of this mailing to one [redacted] was learned from racial liason source [redacted] that [redacted] ordered 400 copies of the "Reader's Digest" article which he sent to school principals and other school administrators in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] is a former principal at [redacted], Los Angeles, California.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted], California, and was not going to be [redacted] because of his militant activities on the campus. It was ascertained through a [redacted] source that [redacted] was applying for a position at [redacted]. At this point, [redacted]

[redacted]

The 3/14-21/69, issue of the "Los Angeles Free Press," page 1, contains the following article concerning the demise of "Open City," an avant-garde Los Angeles newspaper:

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Open City succumbs to cops, ego trips

ALEX APOSTOLIDES

Open City died last week and I am very sorry. The paper's death hit me in a peculiarly personal way, because I sat in at its inception, heard all the wonderful words and plans, wrote in joyous frenzy as contributing editor for a hectic, never-dull year.

The Establishment didn't like Open City. It saw too much and said too much. It said it loudly and sometimes its brashness overshadowed the importance of what it tried to say. But these were growing pains, and somewhere at the end of the road there was always the vision of a paper truly free.

It never made the grade. Too many ego-trips got in the way. Too much hassle with cops and judges, too much pressure from too many egos all pulling in different directions, each with a special need, set the death seal on the sheet.

And this is a rotten shame in many more ways than one.

The creation of a loving and open community was Open City's

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Continued from Page 1)

goal. It never made it—but it tried.

There were great, raging, beautiful staff fights and moments of deep satisfaction, of feeling that something valid had been done and where's-the-next-crusade? It was a living, breathing thing, this paper—for a while. And it performed a very vital function while it lived. It let voices be heard which were too often smothered in the press and hurry-up of every day. Some of those voices were important ones and some of them were shrill—but they had a chance to make themselves heard, and this is more important than what they had to say.

People became involved with Open City—and even after you knew the game was up, that the necessary growth was never going to take place—even then, you'd do a piece, hoping to inject some life into the dying sheet.

And others got involved, right up to the last shocked day when a note on a morning door told them Open City was no more, kaput—and thank you for your time.

They got involved and worked their loving tails and minds off, getting the paper out week after uncertain week, doing it because it had to be done and never mind the writing on the wall.

There was a lot of talk about "love" at Open City—but the love got lost somewhere in the pain and the hassle and divorce suits and lawyers; briefs and fuzz smirking through the door and bailbondsmen crooked and avid for the back.

And, one day last week, John Bryan had enough. He took the makeup pages and he walked out the Open City door and never made it back. This is not hard to understand—but it's extremely hard to forgive.

Because Open City was more than just one man. It was all the people who gave their hearts and their time over the past two hungry years, who did it because it needed doing. They deserved better than what they got. The people on whom Open City counted were let down in the end, left holding an empty room, an empty dream—wondering what the hell had happened, and how—and why.

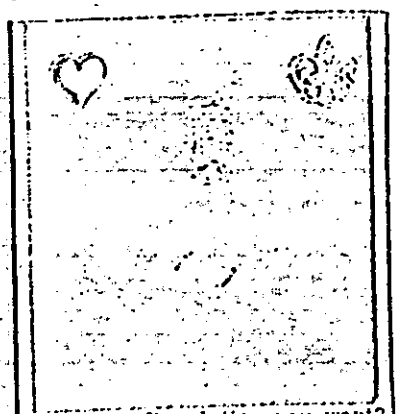
Well, it's done, it's over. And I'm sorrier for John than I am for the people left behind. They're rich because they gave... maybe the secret is that all those people believed in Open City and what it set out to do, while John could never bring himself to believe that it was so. In walking out, he lost a treasure that he never can replace.

But Open City's loss is the loss of every one of us, because each voice that's stilled diminishes each of us by its going. Enough people standing up on their hind legs and yelling when they see something going on they think is wrong can help make this country a little more like the Free Land people talk about.

There was plenty of room—and reason—for Open City, but it didn't grow to fill that space, and there's the sorry truth of it. It tried, though—this is the important thing. It tried, it bloomed for brief and shining moments—and then it died.

But that's not the end of the story, and the Establishment can count no coup. The alternate press fills a vital need in a sick and sad society—where Open City died another must spring up. And another. And another. Until every man may have a voice.

There's room in this town and this country for more than one alternate voice. There's room enough, and need.



Brothers: Revolution you want? First read "THE FUNCTION OF THE ORGASM" & "THE MURDER OF CHRIST" by Wilhelm Reich. Both in paperback. See you soon! Love,

ARTHUR

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

While the Los Angeles Office cannot take the credit for the demise of "Open City," it is to be noted that when the "Open City" issue of 7/5-11/65, appeared with a pictures of a nude female this was brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Police Department and. An arrest resulted as [redacted] to be noted that [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/18/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (4/11 to 18/69).

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

ENCLOSURE

jco/pjc
(4)

100-449698-26

NOT RECORDED
APR 23 1969

APR 25 1969

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/22/69
ATTN: INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Attached is one copy of the "Los Angeles Free Press" (4/11 to 17/69).

ENC (922 ST-0) ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(4)

~~REC'D~~ 100-449698-26

5 APR 14 1969

APR 22 1969

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 5/23/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau 4/10/69.

The Los Angeles Office desires that copies of "Rebellion", being published by the "South Bay Daily Breeze" be mailed to those educators listed in Los Angeles letter dated 1/20/69, and before the school year ends.

Accordingly, UACB this office will mail, in a surreptitious manner, copies of "Rebellion" on 6/6/69.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjp

REC-49 100-449698-21-28

MAY 26 1969

INT. SEC.

70 JUN 3 1969

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/10/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT : COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 4/10/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of a booklet, "Reds Grow Bolder on Campuses," which are reprints of articles which appeared in "The Post-Advocate," Alhambra, California.

For the information of the Bureau these are the same articles which appeared in the "South Bay Daily Breeze," Torrance, California, and are merely being sent to the Bureau to show the widespread distribution of the articles.

[redacted] contacted under a suitable pretext on 6/6/69, advised that the articles have been distributed by the Santa Monica, California, Kiwanis, and appeared in the "San Diego Union" and "San Pedro News Pilot," San Pedro, California.

REC. 82

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

5 JUN 12 1969

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

jco/pjc
(3)

55 JUN 20 1969

Reds Grow Bolder On Campuses

By ROBERT BETTS
Copley News Service

Reprinted from

The Post-Advocate

As college campus riots spread, so does the Communists' role in the disturbances. The following articles written by a reporter for Copley News Service tell how the Reds work and the tools they use to disrupt and destroy.

BUSY ROLE IN YOUTH PROTESTS

Actions Reveal Reds

By ROBERT BETTS
Copley News Service

Americans do not have to look for Reds under the bed.

They can be seen almost any night on television — leading a college riot or mingling in the melee like extras in a movie crowd scene.

They are not all card-carrying members of the Communist party. They are defined not by whether they pay party dues, but by their actions, their vocabulary and the way they always manage to be where trouble is.

Those who keep close, continuing watch on the unfolding pattern of subversion in this country can pick them out easily.

The average American sees only turmoil and shakes his head over the "impetuousness of youth."

Educators tell him — between frequent fires, bombings and other acts of sabotage and terrorism — that the young people have many legitimate grievances and that they need "patience and understanding."

Others oversimplify the problem, and play into the hands of those who ridicule "Red-baiters," by attributing all criticism and protest to "the Communist conspiracy."

A bewildering assortment of youth protest movements adds to the confusion — the Third World Liberation Front, Progressive Labor Movement, New Left Forum, W.E.B. DuBois clubs, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, Young People's Socialist League, Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee and dozens of others.

Communist activity inside such groups is so subtle and diversified that it is not always easy to distinguish between real enemies and well-meaning, misguided, would-be reformers.

Whatever the radicals call themselves, democratic-socialist or Marxist-Leninist, progressive-laborite or Trotskyite, Stalinist or Maoist, white Castroite or black militant, so far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is concerned, they are all the same color underneath — Red.

Distinction between such labels is irrelevant, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation points out, "because the basic objective of both New Left and old-line Communist and their adherents in our society is to completely destroy our form of government."

The leaders of campus violence make no secret of it. They travel from campus to campus making speeches and distributing literature calling for the overthrow of "bourgeois America."

Peter Camejo, 29-year-old nonstudent leader of the Socialist Workers party, who has loomed large at every demonstration of consequence over the last four years, recently told the Third World Liberation Front in San Francisco: "Yours is but part of a world struggle against the ruling class of the United States. Your victory will be the victory of oppressed peoples around the world."

Camejo, who faces a conspiracy trial for his part in the seizure of Moses Hall, Berkeley, last October, was writing from Cuba. Police list him as a "Trotskyite-Communist professional agitator."

Another familiar face is that of Tom Hayden of the Students for a Democratic Society, whose members call themselves "professional revolutionaries" committed to the destruction of imperialism and capitalism by organized sedition and guerrilla force.

Hayden, 29, helped found the SDS in 1961 when he was a University of Michigan student. Today he is SDS tactical chieftain. He visited Hanoi in 1965 with top U.S. Red strategist Herbert Aptheker. He also has consorted with Red bigwigs in Moscow, Peking and Havana.

Last year he went to Paris to confer with North Vietnamese delegates, then came home to lead a student crusade against the draft.

He was also at Columbia last May, helping local SDS

man Mark Rudd, another delegate to Cuba, to organize the assault on the university buildings.

Two months later Hayden, disguised this time with dark glasses, pulled-down hat and bandana mask, was among the 8,000 Chicago demonstrators during their confrontation with the police. Still later, he showed up for the troubles at San Francisco State College.

The task, says Hayden, is to "create more 'Chicagos' in our cities, more 'Columbias' on our campuses."

Also on the picket line recently at San Francisco State was Arthur Goldberg, one of the organizers of the Free Speech Movement which in 1964 put the blight on Berkeley.

Other FSM instigators who have been busy before and since include:

Steve Weissman, who graduatedfrom Berkeley and went on to Stanford to be a ringleader in the troubles there.

Bettina Aptheker, Communist daughter of Herbert. Having at the tender age of 16 suffered three broken ribs during a rowdy "peace" demonstration in New York, Bettina is not such an ardent advocate of the violent method. She prefers the strategy of "going limp," a fashion she set during the Berkeley riots.

Mike Myerson, former chairman of the early Berkeley radical group SLATE, delegate to the Eighth World Communist Youth Festival in Helsinki, who went on to found, with Bettina and others, the DuBois clubs for bringing together Communist youth. On a visit to Hanoi in 1965, Myerson was proclaimed an "honorary nephew" of Communist leader Ho Chi Minh. He has participated in demonstrations in this country wearing a Viet Cong cap and a ring he claims was made from the wreckage of an American plane.

Karen Wald, or Lieberman, who reportedly went from Berkeley to Cuba, on to Moscow, back to New York in time for the Columbia uprising, then back to Berkeley for the latest disturbance there.

Jerry Rubin, now in prison for his part in the Chicago disorders. In a letter to friends asking for contributions to the "Rubin Defense Committee," Rubin wrote: "To challenge the courts is to attack American society at its roots. In campus rebellions, the most revolutionary demand, the demand that can never be granted by the administration, is the demand for amnesty . . . An offensive against the courts and jails — including direct action and direct legal and financial aid to the victims of the system — would be the most immediate link that a white movement could possibly make with blacks and poor whites . . . As a beginning let's organize massive mobilizations for the spring, nationally coordinated and very theatrical, taking place near courts, jails and military stockades."

Others who will not be appearing on television for a while are Eldridge Cleaver, 33, in hiding after a parole violation in connection with charges stemming from a gun battle with police, and Huey Newton, 26, Black Panther "minister of defense," now serving 2 to 15 years for manslaughter of an Oakland policeman.

Both men were defended by Charles Garry, a San Francisco lawyer identified as a Communist by a former fellow member in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1957.

A member of the Communist-organized National Lawyers Guild which, it is said, forms the "legal bulwark of the Communist party," Garry is one of several called on to defend Communists in court, as well as to play a leading role as public speakers and lobbyists against federal and local government security programs.

Garry is also one of the defense attorneys in the trial of the seven Oakland radicals arrested during "Stop the Draft" week in October, 1967.

Among the seven is Terry Cannon, who recently met comrades of the National Liberation Front in Budapest.

"The NLF could not understand why we did not have a single revolutionary organization like them in this country, one organization with a strategy for the liberation of America," he recently told fellow students. "We tried to explain that we were new at this business, we were experimenting, we were still trying to find the revolutionary tactic that would bring this country down."

When it does come down, Cannon thinks, it will be through "some massive combination of leaflets, sit-downs, strikes and fighting in the streets—all of them together."

Another one of the seven is Steve Hamilton, a well known Berkeley troublemaker, listed

on file in the dean of students' office as chairman of Campus Progressive Labor, president of the May 2 Movement, chairman of the Medical Aid Committee (formed to give aid to wounded demonstrators).

Hamilton told the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1966: "I joined with other people who are fighting for a just and socialist society and I became a member of the Progressive Labor party and became a Marxist-Leninist."

Some Negro groups have steered clear of the Communists. Their leaders are experienced, sincere men concerned only to right the wrongs that Negroes have undeniably suffered down the years. They are conducting a responsible, worthwhile campaign for better facilities for their people and, in schools, more courses tailored to what they regard as their own needs. Above all, they want recognition for the black people as people with pride in their own heroes, history and culture.

Some black groups, however, have fallen under the Communist spell. For all the venomous anti-white invective, it is never anti-Red. The Red line is followed. The same language is used. Communists provide the causes, the propaganda and much of the funds. To calls for "Negro rights" have been added slogans like "imperialist warmongers," "capitalist scum" and others supplied by the Reds.

Nor is the campaign confined to hate words and obscenities. The threat of physical violence—beating, knifing, shooting—is also used to deter opposition.

Black Panther "minister of education" George Murray, former Oakland elementary schoolteacher, education coordinator for San Francisco State's Summer Youth Work program and lately part-time English teacher at the college, has told students: "America represents slavery, America represents hell."

He calls the American flag "a piece of toilet paper" and says it should be "flushed down the toilet and burned in the sewers."

Murray claims he was victimized by suspension from the college for urging the students to "carry guns to protect themselves." His actual words at the campus rally left little doubt what he meant. "What we want to do," he said, "is use guns and force to liberate black people, as our brothers all over the world are doing against American imperialism."

Murray is an old-time Marxist. The Communist party publication in Cuba, which he also has visited, gave him 2½ pages. He was quoted as saying: "Every time a guerrilla knocks out a U.S. soldier this means one aggressor less against those who fight for freedom in the United States." The Detroit riot, he said, kept National Guardsmen busy so they could not even be considered for duty in Vietnam.

Many student demonstrators, both black and white, deride suggestions of Communist connection with their movements.

"Marx? Lenin? Those old fuddy-duddies," one young Berkeley demonstrator chuckled through his beard. "Communists are square, man. They wear collars and ties—just like you!"

Square or not, the Communists are past masters in the art of mob manipulation. They have had 60 years experience of organizing peasant and worker uprisings around the world.

II

"Fronts are things of the past—we don't need them," said Gus Hall, secretary of the Communist party, U.S.A.

He was right. No operation of subversive forces in this country has been more bold, direct or blatant than the Communist takeover of the youth protest movement.

"We've got the DuBois Clubs, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Students for a Democratic Society," Hall boasted. "We have them going for us and they are not fronts in the usual sense of the word."

He could have listed several more.

The Communists have made great headway since 1961 when they started their plan to capitalize on the energies, resourcefulness, idealism and inexperience of young American hotheads.

On Jan. 20, 1961, Hall told his national committee: "The party must give much higher priority for the work among youth in all fields of endeavor."

A national organizing committee was set up to form a national network of dissident youth groups, tying in the

'FREE SPEECH TO FREE SEX'...

Marxist and socialist-oriented groups that already were springing up.

Contact was made with groups that were not, like SLATE and Advance, already Communist fronts. The idea was to give them every encouragement and help to feed them with propaganda and, where they showed promise, to supply them with more funds.

Where local leaders were not considered active or militant enough, trained leaders were dispatched to the area. Their job was to build up the group by recruitment among the rootless intellectuals and loudmouthed malcontents, to make more impact on the community and stir up more resentment.

Liberal movements, calling themselves non-Communist or even anti-Communist, were also marked for infiltration. While concealing his Communist connections, the agent was to exploit existing grievances, arouse members to protest other "wrongs," and use his own persuasive personality either to be elected or eventually to take over as spokesman for the group. Activities thereafter were to be directed along channels that served the ends of the party.

College campuses were particularly fertile soil. Fidel Castro's victory in Cuba in 1959 had shown what could be achieved by a small group of young, dedicated followers.

Castro's deeds had stirred the imagination of American students already touched with revolutionary fever. They were ripe for indoctrination by Communist, pro-Communist and liberal professors. There were plenty of these around ready to talk about the "evils" and "injustices" of imperialism, capitalism and the American system, and the plight of oppressed peoples around the world.

Back-up was provided from outside by Communist party functionaries, including Hall himself, making speaking tours of the campuses.

Other vehicles of indoctrination were open forums, rallies and teach-ins. The teach-ins were a technique developed from the earlier Communist front "study group" to reach larger audiences.

Dressed up to look like fair debate, the "teach-in" was in fact carefully planned, timed and supervised by specially picked "discussion leaders" to give the organizers the advantage over the invited opposing speakers. Planted strategically about the hall were hecklers armed with prepared questions and statements, versed in the art of stifling the opposition and swaying an audience.

It also was no longer necessary to confine activities to the old secret Communist "cells." Radical students and non-student radicals were enlisted to organize college chapters of new national organizations formed under various banners—civil rights, "fair play for Cuba," "end the war in Vietnam," "stop the draft," "academic freedom"—everything from free speech to free sex.

One of the first, and most radical, was the Progressive Labor Movement, formed in 1962 by two long-time Communists who wanted action according to the teachings of Red Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung.

This movement organized student trips to Cuba, arranged karate classes and established arms caches in the New York area. Mortimer Scheer, a former member of the New York State Committee of the Communist party, later founded Progressive Labor's West Coast chapter in San Francisco. He was active in the Free Speech Movement and the Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California campus at Berkeley and since has been busy at most of the big Berkeley demonstrations.

West Coast organizer for the Progressive Labor group today is Steve Cherkoss, who was assigned by the VDC to head the anti-draft committee. He also led anti-draft demonstrations at Berkeley High School and at Garfield Junior High in Berkeley, where he recruited 12- and 13-year-olds for a Junior Vietnam Day Committee.

The Students for a Democratic Society was the new name given to the student affiliate of the socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Although SDS originally repudiated communism as an authoritarian system and excluded Communists from its membership, Communist agents sat in on meetings and coached organizers almost from the start.

As a result, the 1965 SDS

convention repealed a constitutional stipulation barring Communists from membership. Subsequently, Communist party leaders quietly told members they "could work through SDS." Today they control several chapters.

By mid-1968, SDS claimed to have 6,300 dues-paying members with another 35,000 unregistered participants in 250 chapters across the country, all under the direction of SDS headquarters in Chicago.

SDS members now openly embrace the Red cause, wave Viet Cong flags, display portraits of Marx and Mao, denounce "capitalist exploiters" and "the Al Capones who run this country," and shout slogans like, "Lenin won, Castro won, and we will win too!" They have been in the thick of the disruption and violence that has exploded on campuses from Berkeley to Columbia.

The latest SDS statement, appearing in one of the underground student papers which serve as organs of Communist propaganda, says: "The notion that we must remain simply 'an anti-imperialist student organization' is no longer viable. The nature of our struggle is such that it necessitates an organization that is made up of youth and not just students, and that these youth become class conscious. This means that our struggle must be integrated into the struggles of the working people."

SDS organizers are told that they should "direct the focus of their energies to organizing on campuses of working-class colleges, community schools, trade schools and technical schools as well as high schools and junior colleges."

Following SDS came the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, named for the founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. DuBois joined the Communist party at the age of 93. He died in Ghana.

The first club was established at the University of Wisconsin in 1964. One of the founders was Eugene Dennis Jr., son of a former national secretary of the party. Another was Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Herbert Aptheker, the party's leading theoretician.

Other chapters quickly sprang up across the country. The UC Berkeley chapter was one of the prime movers behind the 1964 Berkeley riots.

By May, 1965, the Communists were boasting openly, in their party newspaper, of other DuBois achievements. They said: "The DuBois Club of New York, a socialist youth organization, is proud to say that, along with hundreds of others on campuses and in communities throughout the country, have sponsored teach-ins, sit-ins, rallies, marches and the huge demonstration of over 25,000 Americans in Washington, D.C., last April 17 to protest the war in Vietnam."

Some party members originally had suggested that a major effort should be made to bring all student radicals together inside a single national organization. The wily, more experienced leaders knew this would not work.

"The kids are too erratic to sustain any popular front," they said. "They're unpredictable and they go from one cause to another. Better to let them choose their own labels, while we do the prompting from behind the scenes."

Local organizers—dedicated volunteers as well as paid, full-time agents—worked to build up cooperation between those students supporting different causes. They arranged for the distribution and exchange of literature appropriately sympathetic to the other's complaints, suggested they share meeting places and other facilities as well as some of the functions such as handbill distribution and fund-collecting.

Thus, students who originally were interested mainly in civil rights, or a greater say in domestic university matters, were conned into demonstrating, marching and rioting in common cause with others protesting everything from "capitalistic exploitation" to the draft.

Said Inspector Tom Fitzpatrick, director of the San Francisco Police Department's intelligence unit:

"It is no mere coincidence that most of the leaders in recent demonstrations either

are or were members of the Communist party or some revolutionary organization.

"Nor is it without significance that the pattern of agitation and action neatly conforms to procedures carried out by Communists or revolutionaries elsewhere and at other times."

III

For all that has been said about the impetuousness of youth and the so-called "generation revolt," few campus riots are spontaneous. Most are the result of careful planning and organization.

Communists call it "mob manipulation." They have had long practice at it. About the only new method they have introduced is the use of the two-way radio for the ringleaders to keep in touch with each other.

The operation is carried out in six stages:

STAGE 1: Infiltration of any group already protesting some grievance. Agents also are moved into strategic position where they can aggravate some real or imagined wrong and form a new protest group.

STAGE 2: Meetings are arranged, on or off campus, to discuss an issue and what should be done about it. Small contributions are sought to help the cause. Attention is drawn to some article in one of the underground student newspapers that carry Red propaganda which "happens to deal with this very subject." Volunteers are enlisted to distribute leaflets and posters.

STAGE 3: Bigger public meetings are organized; rallies and forums are held to call wider attention to the grievance. Other "injustices" are aired and the charge made that they are all the result of "exploitation and oppression."

Supporting speakers are invited from outside. Their Communist connections are not advertised. The word "Communist" is generally avoided.

Allusions are made rather to such universal aspirations as "freedom," "peace," "civil liberties" or—a sure winner on campuses—"students' rights."

Neither is it made apparent, at least not in the early stages, that there is any connection or cooperation with other radical groups parading under different banners but using similar slogans.

The aim is to draw sympathy, break down trust in this society's established traditions and ways of keeping order, appeal to malcontents and restive youths eager to join in any defiance of authority.

If such agitation succeeds in recruiting more adherents to the cause and building up the hard-core membership, so much the better. The main intention, however, is to stir up as much discontent as possible and win enough sympathizers to stage an impressive demonstration.

It is also at this stage that support is enlisted from liberal faculty members. Some professors already are party members. A lucid professor who is popular with students can be of enormous help to the cause and add dignity to the proceedings.

STAGE 4: Matters are forced to a head by getting members and sympathizers to agree on a list of demands to be presented to the university authorities. They may be demands for changes in campus rules, better cafeteria food, more black admissions or a stop to on-campus recruiting by industrial firms contributing to the war effort. It does not really matter, so long as it has the support of several dissident groups and discomfits the authorities.

If the authorities yield, the organizers prepare new demands. The strategy is to keep adding issues until the authorities call a demand impossible and refuse to yield.

STAGE 5: The issue is dramatized by calling a mass meeting or demonstration and appealing for active support from other groups.

A ringleader climbs on the stand and makes an impassioned but well-prepared speech about "our just rights" and "the hidebound bullies who are trying to deny them."

The stand is yielded to others who back up the main speaker. They also introduce wider issues like "civil liberties" and the "unjust war in Vietnam" to convey the impression that these are all connected and all due to the same hateful cause—"capitalist exploitation."

University authorities are

represented as "hired lackeys of the system," "stooges of the military-industrial complex," upholders of racism and the real enemies of truth and justice.

Anyone who tries to speak in opposition is lumped with them.

An emotional frenzy is worked up by contrasting hate words with rousing slogans like "freedom now," "we shall overcome," "let's show 'em," and "let's march."

Chanted repeatedly to the accompaniment of waving banners, these have an effect similar to the repeated suggestions at a hypnosis session.

STAGE 6: This is the direct confrontation. It calls for violation of campus rules or civil laws to "force the issue" and to challenge the authorities to take disciplinary action.

Students who sympathize with the dissidents but who don't go along with violence by now have been drowned out. Anyone who has the courage to stand up and call for "further negotiations" is ridiculed and shouted down.

Faced with incidents which escalate from strikes and sit-ins to outright assault on college buildings, the authorities finally must choose between yielding to "student power" or calling in the police.

The riot organizers prefer the latter. The appearance of police on campus — even to many who have not swallowed all the incessant Communist propaganda — is seen as the ultimate crime that a university administration can commit. It stirs up a heady feeling of revulsion against these ultimate symbols of authority and of sympathy for the demonstrators.

"Police brutality" and "pigs" are terms that have been used by Communists in other riots long before police ever appeared on U.S. campuses. It is taken up by other students as policemen, goaded by obscene insults and flying bricks and challenges to use their nightsticks, try to quell what has by now become a full-scale riot.

The riot organizers also welcome television cameras, especially if one can give a close-up of a policeman standing over a student with a bloodied head. It is good propaganda and costs nothing.

The ringleaders are not necessarily the riot manipulators. These are less obtrusive. They direct operations, keeping in touch with each other by means of hand signals, runners and two-way radio.

"The ability to manipulate people through violence and the mass media has never been greater, the potential for us radicals never more exciting than now," proclaimed a speaker at a meeting of the Students for a Democratic Society, a Communist-backed organization which has been behind many college riots.

The SDS and other radical groups under Communist direction have worked up demonstrations and riots at San Francisco State College, at the Universities of California, Texas, Georgia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Princeton, Brandeis, Howard and many other colleges. They also have organized many riots off campus.

In the name of defending such issues as "free speech," "better cafeteria food," allowing girls in men's dormitories, draft deferment, no on-campus recruiting, more black studies, etc., they have launched rampages of looting, brawling and arson. Carrying the red flag of Communist revolution and the black flag of anarchy, they have stormed buildings, held people captive, beaten up opponents, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with the police, deploying radio-directed students as shock troops.

The Columbia riot was directed by an SDS "high command" which set up headquarters in one of the occupied college buildings, and coordinated activities through a network of 40 walkie-talkies, telephones and runners. The same kind of organization has been observed at Berkeley and elsewhere.

IV

"University reform can only be a means to revolution, never a revolutionary end in it-

sell. Once you secure the campus you have just begun."

So asserts Lee Felsenstein, who calls himself "military editor" of the Berkeley Barb.

The Barb is one of nearly 50 underground newspapers circulating in the United States and sold on many campuses. They are joined in a syndicate, which includes others in Canada, Latin America and Europe.

They freely use each other's material. Much of it is virtually indistinguishable in tone from the anti-American outpourings from Moscow, Peking and Havana.

Such publications serve not only as organs of Red propaganda; they also are used to transmit directives to party members and others working for the same cause. Detailed subversive tactics are worked out locally at secret meetings, but there is no secrecy about the over-all mission and the objectives.

Under the heading "Commune-ism Can Win" the Barb piece outlines a plan for setting up "revolutionary communes, each consisting of from 10 to 30 people who live near each other."

Such communes, Felsenstein says, could form a "decentralized revolutionary organization which is so vital for sustained militancy. It would be a substantial and yet invisible organization, capable of explosive activity or dormancy as the situation demanded."

Since several groups of this nature are already known — at least by the Federal Bureau of Investigation — to be in existence, such articles can only have the purpose of building up the network.

"Some of us should move into factories and shops as well as into working class communities," the Communist-backed Students for a Democratic Society proclaims through the underground press. "We should move into the liberation struggle now being fought inside the armed forces and take an active part."

Educators used to shrug off the SDS as just an unruly bunch of impetuous youngsters until a congressional report last year charged it with having given "open support to guerrilla warfare in the United States."

The SDS makes no bones about it. "We're working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment," it states. "We're actively organizing sedition," boasted national secretary Greg Calvert.

Recruiting for revolution reaches down to high schools, junior high and even lower.

One SDS pamphlet urges young school radicals to exploit tensions and potentialities existing in the American high school setup. Suggested ways for creating disorder at the junior level include starting trash can fires, setting off false fire alarms, organizing mass protests on such issues as dress regulations, attendance, even education itself.

"We have much to learn from SLATE, the Berkeley campus political movement," the SDS lectures its up-and-coming agitators. SLATE, an early Communist front organization, helped structure the Free Speech Movement which disrupted Berkeley in 1964.

At San Francisco State College, student rebels were given specific instructions on how to make bigger and better Molotov cocktails and how to make use of sodium, potassium or white phosphorus, which could be obtained from the college's chemistry department.

Another statement put out by the SDS during the San Francisco State trouble was headed, "The Need to Fight the Cops." It exhorted:

"The weapon that the rulers always fall back on when others fail is their armed might. In this case it was the police forces from San Francisco and surrounding counties. (President S. I.) Hayakawa thought if he used enough police terror we would quit and give up the strike, but instead of rolling over and playing dead we fought back. We met their clubs with Mace and rocks and bottles. Several plainclothesmen were beaten up when they were discovered. This was a big step forward for many of the white students. They overcame their awe and fear of the pigs and helped defeat every attempt to smash the strike."

How are radicals who help the Reds financed?

Said Inspector Tom Fitzpatrick, director of San Francisco Police Department's intelligence unit: "We know they take up collections, charge dues or solicit contributions from well-heeled fellow travel-

ers, of whom there are many. But all these sources put together couldn't come up with the money it takes to run their operations.

"Some of them, for instance, have been able to commute between Havana, Hanoi and even Moscow, like well-to-do globetrotters, not to speak of frequent transcontinental trips."

Proceeds from the sales of underground publications, plus profits from the salacious commercial ads and personal "want" columns, make up only a small part of the revenue to finance the youth subversion program.

Membership dues to various radical groups are used to subsidize the propaganda campaign. For every paid, full-time worker there are dozens of volunteers — canvassing, fund-raising or busy in makeshift offices near the campus, cranking out mimeographed sheets, letters and notices of forthcoming meetings.

In some cases where radicals control the student body, part of the student body fees are channeled off to leftist causes. The California Education Code specifically prohibits grants of student funds (which are compulsory college fees) to racist organizations. This may keep out Ku-Kluxers all right but not their opposite numbers.

Outraged students at San Francisco State College sent Gov. Reagan and Atty. Gen. Thomas Lynch a letter showing how these fees had provided money for a number of radical groups including the Third World Liberation Front ($15,339) and the Black Students Union ($22,973). The attorney general's investigation of the San Francisco State budget revealed that one speaker had quietly returned a $400 student government speaking fee to the Black Students Union and that an officer of the Black Students Union had bought a sniper rifle with a telescopic sight with a $150 student government check.

Public money also is misdirected into Communist causes by New Left students and others who have worked their way into influential positions on various off-campus projects financed under the War on Poverty. Local office facilities have been used for printing and distributing propaganda.

An investigation by an Office of Economic Opportunity auditing team showed that over $6,000 of federal funds had been expended in promoting various rallies and demonstrations in San Francisco, events having nothing whatsoever to do with the War on Poverty.

Summer youth camps have also been occasions for Red indoctrination. A San Francisco mother complained that her son returned from one weekend cuting laden with Communist propaganda literature. He told of having lectures on Marxism and Maoism.

Investigators found that chartered buses were taking 60 to 70 youngsters at a time from around that area to a camp owned and operated by Willie and Else Beltran, long-time functionaries of the Communist Party. Manager was Virginia Proctor, wife of Roscoe Proctor, righthand man of Mickie Lima, who heads the Northern California branch of the Communist Party U.S.A. Buses, lodging and other costs were paid for out of War on Poverty funds.

Other so-called "youth leaders," some carrying the title of "reverend" but identified as working for Communists, have participated in similar projects.

Other big money raisers are admission fees to private pornographic plays and movies which have lately been making the rounds of more and more campuses. The proceeds from sales of pornographic books and drugs, as well as from organized looting and robbery, are documented according to cases on file with the FBI.

Also on file is evidence of funds supplied from Communist sources abroad. The Progressive Labor Party obtained $43,000 in Peking, money that had been changed into U.S. currency. It was picked up at the Mexican City National Bank in Mexico City by a girl University of California student, who brought it to Berkeley and, according to House Committee investigation, delivered it to PLP leaders Mortimer Scheer and Lee Coe.

Testimony was given in Washington a few months ago by breakaway members of the PLP and Trotskyite Social Workers Party.

They told how activity had

been financed by money sent from Peking by way of Havana. It was brought into the United States in the diplomatic pouches of the United Nations Mission from Cuba. Agents picked up the briefcases in New York.

The nationwide network of subversion is made up of old-time "cells"—groups meeting in private houses or "clubs" — front establishments like private schools, summer camps and hotels which are really training and indoctrinating schools—plus many groups openly calling themselves Communist, pro-Communist, leftist or New Left.

. . .

The main "knots" in the network are New York in the East, Chicago in the interior and San Francisco in the West.

One of San Francisco's earliest Communist front establishments was the California Labor School. After the U.S. Justice Department put it on the subversive list as a Communist indoctrination center and closed it down, organizers moved out into other subversive activities, where they are still busy today, some of them on college campuses.

West Coast source of much Red propaganda material is 55 Colton Street, one of a shabby, broken-down block of buildings with closed doors and shuttered windows off San Francisco's Market Street. It is headquarters for the Third World Liberation Front and the Vietnam Day Committee, and command post of Asher Harar, reportedly the No. 3 Trotskyite in the United States and No. 1 man west of the Mississippi River. It also is the hangout of the Black Panthers and other revolutionary groups.

There the office mimeograph machines run late turning out anti-police, anti-establishment, pro-revolutionary propaganda.

One of the directives that went out coast to coast said: "If you are working for a defense plant engaged in making munitions, you want to see that that munition proves to be a dud when it gets there. If you are working for a food plant making K ration, do whatever you can to contaminate that food so it will be nonedible when it gets there."

San Francisco was chosen as the launching place for subversion in the West because of its cosmopolitan population, the climate of liberalism that already existed, and, chiefly, because it was also the home of one of the greatest, most influential centers of learning in the world—the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

V

The wave of disorder and violence that has swept U.S. universities and colleges was set in motion at the Berkeley campus of the University of California in 1964.

Few people are aware of the full significance of the "Battle of Berkeley." It was no spontaneous student uprising. It was planned and organized by Communists, with the help of the so-called "New Left" and others committed to the destruction of this country's system of government.

They won an historic victory. Berkeley became the beachhead from which to try to launch a revolution across the nation's campuses.

Today's Communists or pro-Communists control some of the positions of authority within the faculty and administrative offices. They dominate at least 10 important departments of the university.

The result is "a great and continuous barrage of propaganda at Berkeley denouncing this nation and its foreign policies. It has nothing to do with a youth movement. It is the effect of the subversion of youth."

The words are those of a Berkeley professor concerned enough to utter public warning of what has happened and is happening there. He is Dr. Hardin B. Jones, no wild-eyed Red-baiting fanatic.

Professor of medical physics, assistant director of the Donner Laboratory and an internationally respected scientist, he is a tall, dignified, quiet-mannered man with more than 30 years' close contact with Berkeley, beginning when he was a student.

"No one any longer speaks out effectively in the faculty or administration at Berkeley for the important concepts basic to our free society or to retain the excellences of our past social achievements, even though such identified excellences are usually regarded as the core material

for an education." said Jones.

Several professors, including some who had considered themselves liberal, have left Berkeley in disgust.

Sociology Prof. William Peterson, who left to become research professor at the Institute of Human Sciences, Boston College, said:

"The University of California, still the nation's greatest public institution of higher learning, is in rapid disintegration. The university has a dark prospect; and the reason is that there has been no one with the will, intelligence and courage to administer it."

Dr. Lewis S. Feuer, who moved on to become sociology professor at the University of Toronto, said:

"Berkeley has become a symbol for the world. To many Americans, it stands for studentry in senseless rebellion; to the Communist government of North Vietnam it is a faithful ally whose demonstrations against the United States government are the most valued propaganda."

The greater political awareness of the modern generation is widely acknowledged. Its members feel critical of society, condemning poverty, racism and war as weaknesses which they are impatient to correct. Many are ready to protest and demonstrate without Communist coaxing.

A small but determined group had been working to undermine the university's academic structure and "politicize" it long before the 1964 outburst over "free speech."

In 1957, a small student coalition called SLATE sought to gain the political advantage of claiming to utter their extremist political views in the name of the 20,000 registered students.

Its platform was that the student government "should take stands on national and international issues," contrary to the principle embodied in the university's charter that the university and its subdivisions should be "free from political influences."

SLATE was defeated. After repeated defiance of authority it became an off-campus organization, continuing to press radical demands. Communists held leading positions.

In the summer of 1964, SLATE issued a manifesto calling for revolution on the campus to match and support political revolution in the world. It urged students "to begin an open, fierce and thoroughgoing rebellion on this campus . . . start a program of agitation, petitioning, rallies, etc., in which the final resort will be to civil disobedience."

It exhorted them to "organize and split this campus wide open! If such a revolt were conducted with unrelenting toughness and courage, it could spread to other campuses across the country."

The SLATE slogans became the battle cry of the Free Speech Movement, whose organizers included the Red functionaries of SLATE.

For all the Free Speech Movement protesting, free speech was never a real issue. As a Berkeley professor, Nathan Glazer, put it:

"Berkeley was one of the few places in the country, I imagine, where in 1964 (pre-FSM) one could hear a public debate between the supporters of Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung on the Sino-Soviet dispute. There were organized student groups behind both positions."

It was not free speech, but freedom to organize political action and collect funds on campus that was the immediate issue in the dispute that broke out two weeks after the SLATE manifesto was distributed to students.

FSM victory depended upon a hard core of about 200 members of the faculty who were in sympathy with the movement from the beginning and whose leaders were in touch with FSM leaders.

Some radical professors abused their position of academic authority to help the FSM leaders. They called off classes to make the student strike more effective and spoke in support of the strikers.

"I am aware," said Jones, "that activists on the faculty at Berkeley regard the Free Speech Movement and its political offspring as the greatest event ever in American education. With no de facto restraints on speech, the major characteristic of Berkeley became that of a political war, including violence, against

American and Western society."

Though most university students might try to ignore or reject indoctrination aimed at the unqualified denial of the established principles of American society, there are few who could spend four or more years on campus without being affected by the deluge of propaganda.

Gradually the smaller political cliques that had been given freedom to campaign on campus formed themselves into larger, more cohesive groups which organized and led a series of activities on and off campus, — stopping troop trains, encouraging defiance of the Selective Service system, handing out pamphlets on "How to Beat the Draft," upholding "filthy speech" and "free sex."

Warnings by alarmed professors and other concerned citizens that the Berkeley situation would be the precursor of other university eruptions were soon justified.

According to Prof. John R. Searle, who supported the FSM at Berkeley, "Many college administrations in America don't yet seem to perceive that they are all in this together.

"Like buffaloes being shot, they look on with interest when another of their number goes down, without seriously thinking that they may be next."

VI

Beneath the flood of revolutionary propaganda and exhortations to violence aimed at today's youth is an undercurrent of filth which goes far deeper than most Americans realize.

For parents to be shocked at youthful pranks is nothing new.

What is sinister, however, about the present student preoccupation with sex, drugs and perversion is that, unlike "panty raids" and other student frolics, it is largely the result of planning and organization.

It is the most sinister aspect of the Red youth subversion program — one part of the East-West psychological warfare which is practically one-sided, because little is being done on this side to combat it.

The discovery of the "conditioned reflex" by the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov had an important influence on all of Russian biological and social sciences. Few Westerners are aware of how widely Communists have used the principle to condition political behavior.

"American scientists have tended to neglect this area of study," said Dr. Hardin B. Jones, professor of medical physics and physiology and assistant director of the Donner Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley. "American politicians have made comparatively little use of its capabilities because, until now, the politics of this country were very stable."

On the other hand, Jones said, "the leaders of world communism have relied heavily on the social methodology developed from Pavlov's principle of conditioning."

"It is a way in which satisfaction of animalistic human needs such as food, affection, discipline and sexual activities can be controlled so as to condition a person to actions and beliefs without intellectual evaluation."

Communists and radical Socialists used the principle for political purposes by seeking to subvert German youth movements in the 1930s. The animalistic mob culture they helped develop was taken over by Adolf Hitler. Through mass meetings, social activities and organized sexual contacts, the Hitler Youth was turned into a political army — unthinking, obedient, conditioned to give prompt reflex responses such as Pavlov studied. Elite members of the Nazi SS were introduced to abnormal sexual activities as part of the conditioning process to break down their attachment to traditional moral values.

Indoctrination through perversion came later to the United States as a weapon in the cold war. Young people, particularly university students, were the main targets. This came at the same time the universities were marked for political subversion and revolution.

The Vietnam Day Committee, also directed by Communists, followed by sponsoring on-campus plays which mixed politics with pornography. These and other indecent

shows and activities to which students were invited helped as fund raisers for antiwar, antidraft demonstrations, civil rights marches and related projects.

Four-letter vulgarities have become the stock-in-trade of campus radicals.

So have the obscene badges and open enticements of "sex" clubs and "sexual freedom" groups. So have the lurid language in the "underground" and many student newspapers which mix anti-American propaganda with titillating articles and pictures about drug-taking, sex and sex perversion. There also are columns of personal ads which leave nobody in doubt as to the prurient interests of the advertisers. These are but surface signs of the poison to which young minds today are being exposed.

Portraits of Lenin, Mao, Castro or Che Guevara, "Pig Brutality" and other "anti-imperialist" wall posters are an important part of the "scene." So are psychedelic art containing pornographic symbols, and "way out" music with its frenzied rhythmic beat, shrieking, hysterical voices and frequently lewd lyrics.

Veteran investigators into the underworld of dope and vice have a hard time holding onto their stomachs, as well as their sanity, when they look into some of the practices to which novices of the so-called New Left are introduced.

It goes far beyond "making love, not war." The narcotics in use today make the old dope dens look like dreary joss houses.

Neither are obscenity and pornography confined to the backroom "pads" of bearded, long-haired dirty-toed boys and their radical girl and boy-girl friends.

They are introduced into the theater and made part of student courses of instruction.

Performances for which "sick" might be considered too mild a description, have made the rounds of campuses. Either they are condoned by the "liberal" section of the faculty or are not objected to for fear of infringing rights of free speech. Some professors have even helped in publicizing and promoting them.

The "heroes" of these "dramas" are usually depicted as Socialist "revolutionaries." The villains are "capitalist pigs." Actors, sometimes naked or near-naked, portray characters in lustful, sadistic, brutish attitudes.

The coupling with political propaganda of blasphemous, sacrilegious and vulgar sexual terms used with regard to religious themes and family relationships is a deadly weapon, blatantly used to demoralize and destroy.

Another part of the same weapon is "sensitivity training," now being promoted on a massive scale in the United States, including on some campuses, notably the University of California.

The training consists of creating physical awareness of other persons. It is highly related to such physical contacts as between mother and infant and sexual feelings between persons. The idea is to become aware of the other person through touch and other forms of direct contact. Classes often are conducted in the nude.

"Sensitivity training," Jones said "is a powerful form of Pavlovian conditioning by which sexual-emotional types of response can be substituted for intellectual consideration of any proposition common to the group, developing a surge of animalistic mob response."

This conditioning, he stresses, has been developed "by the Communoid forces, who apply these techniques to control of group behavior."

Many of those interested in sensitivity training and its "group dynamics" are well-intentioned. They believe these emotional responses can be applied to increase a feeling of brotherly love in the antiwar movement and to generate similar feelings of affection and admiration between whites and blacks.

Jones warns, however: "To the extent we begin to be influenced by animalistic tendencies and mob psychology, we certainly lose the structure of a society based on solving its problems rationally."

More than 100 years ago British historian Lord Macaulay wrote this warning to an American friend: "Your republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th Century as the Roman empire was in the 5th, with this difference — that the Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country, by your own institutions."

America, Beware!

"If destruction be our lot, we ourselves must be the authors and finishers. As a nation of free men, we must live through all times, or die by suicide."

— *Abraham Lincoln*

"Your republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians . . . engendered within your own country, by your own institutions."— *British Historian Lord Macaulay to an American friend.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/9/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT : COINTELPRO--NEW LEFT

Rebulet to Albany, 5/10/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of an article, "The Real Crisis On The Campus," written by Dr. SIDNEY HOOK, Professor of Philosophy and former department head at New York University, New York City. This article appeared in the May 19, 1969, issue of "U. S. News & World Report."

Dr. HOOK has been very active in the civil liberties and left-wing causes, but in this article he sounds a word of warning concerning the campus unrest and refers to HERBERT MARCUSE, the "New Left" philosopher as muddle-headed in his thinking.

The Los Angeles Office is of the opinion that copies of this article should be sent to educators in the Los Angeles area in an anonymous fashion. It is felt that many of the school administrators are totally unaware of the danger from the "New Left" and if these educators are actually able to read an article such as that written by HOOK, they will be more aware of these dangers and act accordingly when trouble is about to erupt.

For the information of the Bureau, "U. S. News & World Reprt," Incorporated is located at 2300 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is requested that serious consideration be given to acquiring copies of the article mentioned above. The Los Angeles Office could use 200 copies of this article, which would be sent to all Los Angeles City high school principals and selected college administrators.

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THE REAL CRISIS ON THE CAMPUS

A Noted Educator Sounds a Warning—Exclusive Interview

Assaults . . . sit-ins . . . arson . . . arms-carrying students: Are the days of the American campus as it once existed numbered? What happens to academic freedom if student disorders continue?

Editors of "U. S. News & World Report" interviewed one of America's best-known philosophers, Prof. Sidney Hook, for answers to these and other questions now stirring nationwide concern.

Q Dr. Hook, have campus disorders brought universities to a turning point in their history?

A [illegible] Recent campuses have precipitated [illegible] education. Because of events at [illegible] institutions, it is no exaggeration to [illegible] higher education is confronted with the most fundamental challenge to its basic principles in history. And by [illegible] principles, here, I mean the principles of academic freedom.

After all, the demand on the part of students to determine not only the nature of the curriculum but who is to teach them and who is to be hired and fired, implies an abandonment of the traditions of academic freedom.

Q Just how do you define academic freedom?

A It is the freedom of professionally qualified individuals to inquire, to discover, to publish and teach the truth as they see it, independently of any controls except the standards by which conclusions or truths are established in their discipline.

Therefore, the principles of academic freedom require that, once a teacher is certified by his peers as professionally competent, there should be no interference with his right to reach and teach any conclusions in the field in which he is an expert. This principle obviously no longer applies with respect to black studies, because it is quite clear that, if black students disagree with the position of the teacher, they have the right to veto him. They have already moved in that direction in several institutions.

A year ago at Cornell, black students invaded the office of the chairman of the department of economics and demanded an apology, and later dismissal, of a lecturer because he expressed conclusions about Africa of which they disapproved. At UCLA [University of California at Los Angeles], a course in race was canceled at their demand.

Now, if this right to determine the nature of a black-studies curriculum and to select its teachers is given to black students, the natural thing will be to give white students the same right. Otherwise, it's an expression of racism. Otherwise, the implication would be: "Well, black studies are so unimportant, one can let black students determine what they want to be taught. But where white students are concerned, we must recognize traditions of academic [illegible]." This would be only absurd but worse.

If the practice is legitimate [illegible] to permit black students to do so but not for white students?

This demand is already part of the program of the Students for a Democratic Society. A few years ago it issued literature demanding that students have equal rights with the faculty in determining what should be taught and who is to teach it. Later on, in some places, it contended that students should have preponderant power.

Now that Harvard has recognized the principle that students can determine the content and personnel of instruction, the demand is sure to be made by white students in various fields. Only a few days ago, at the University of Colorado, an assembly of students passed a resolution condemning a professor of anthropology for having published an article on the American Indian which they regarded as racist. They rebuked him. Some demanded his dismissal.

It is quite clear that the epoch-making decision Harvard took will bring in its wake a demand by white students to control *their* curriculum and teachers.

However, this is only the beginning. What happens next will parallel what has happened with respect to black studies. The control of black studies today in most institutions is in the hands of black nationalists who are committed to separatism. They denounce people like Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin. In controlling what should be studied, they explicitly say that the curriculum must be organized in such a way as to reinforce the truth of black nationalism.

In other words, black studies have been politicalized. Partly by threats and partly by actual coercion, in various places where black studies are being taught and controlled by black students we find only one point of view expressed.

This was already prefigured at a meeting at Yale Univer-

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Avis announces early retirement for rent a cars.

Today almost every car in the Avis fleet is traded in by the time it's 180 days old.

Even if it's been driven only a few thousand miles.

Why so soon?

Because we know you people who rent cars like getting brand new cars to drive.

And we don't blame you.

A new car means new brakes, new tires, new shocks, new upholstery.

New everything.

And isn't it nice to know the shiny new Plymouth you're driving hasn't been driven hard—because it's hardly been driven?

AVIS

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Sidney Hook, professor of philosophy and formerly department head at New York University, is regarded—at home and abroad—as one of the leading American philosophers of his time. Now 66, Dr. Hook has championed civil liberties and left-wing causes, in writings and speeches, since the late 1920s.

"Freedom and self-respect are nonnegotiable," and college faculties should fight for their principles, Dr. Hook says.

sity in May, 1968, when Ron Karenga and Nathan Hare [black militants] indicated that "genuine" black studies must be organized and taught by blacks—and only by blacks committed to the ideals of black nationalism. This is equivalent to saying that if there are Jewish studies on campus, they must be taught only by Zionists and not by any other Jews or by gentiles.

Now, when white students take over and demand the same rights, the SDS or the Peace and Freedom Party will demonstrate—as they already have in some places—against some teacher of economics or history or anthropology or even some scientist on the ground that his conclusions, in their exalted wisdom, are "imperialist" or "class-biased." They will then demand he be dismissed.

This will definitely spell the end of academic freedom. If the faculties of this country do not organize themselves now to resist this mass assault against the principles of academic freedom, the end result will be the politicalization of the American university in the style of the universities of Asia and South America, many of which have been politicalized to a point where little study actually takes place.

It's not accidental that when South American and Asian students want a thorough education in any particular field they go to other countries. What they can get at their own institutions is a political education—and a partisan one at that.

Maybe something can be said for the politicalization of universities in authoritarian countries where there is little opportunity for political opposition. But in our own country, where opportunities abound for the expression of differing political points of view, to make the university a political instrument is educational genocide.

What I am saying is that the tendency legitimized by Harvard and by Cornell may result in a continuous purge of universities by students who have become politicalized. Even the high schools are becoming affected.

At the moment we hear a great deal from "revolutionary" or "left" students. But before long there will be a reaction to these students, and we will hear demands for politicalization from the "right." This backlash may be even more severe than the threat from the so-called "left."

Does this point to civil strife—even gun battles—ahead on the campus between competing factions?

I am not convinced that there will be civil war on the campuses. The failure of the educational authorities to implement their own rules will probably lead the civil authorities to step in. If universities refuse to govern themselves, the government will have to take over. It cannot permit assault, arson, possible loss of life merely because administrators—and the faculties—are cowardly.

The betrayal by the faculties, particularly at Cornell, of the principles of liberalism is what is so significant. It goes to the very heart of our agony, of our tragedy. The faculty at Cornell originally repudiated the capitulation of its dean and president in the face of armed threat, and upheld the earlier decision made by a regularly constituted committee of faculty and students to censure certain students for violent acts.

They then reversed themselves. In what did this betrayal consist? In the fact that these faculty members subordinated the processes of deliberation and justice to an opportunistic decision designed to get them off the hook.

Now, the essence of liberal civilization is the belief in due process. It is belief in the importance of rational consideration and evaluation of evidence in the hope of reaching a just conclusion. We have always taught that the process by which we reach conclusions is much more important than any specific conclusion—just as in science, the method is more reliable than any particular conclusion, because the method of science is self-corrective. We have always held that although man may be wrong in his belief, so long as the rational process is not tampered with, so long as the evidence is not "cooked," so long as there is honest inquiry, in time he will reach truth.

Similarly, for the administration of justice: We have believed that once we follow due process, we can correct any inequity that develops. The alternatives are mob rule and lynch law.

But the Cornell faculty abandoned the process by which its own committee reached a conclusion. On a Monday, it sustained its committee; on a Wednesday it reversed—on the very same evidence.

Secondly, what is unforgivable in the action of the Cornell faculty is the reason it reversed itself—and yielded to force. It acted in panic, out of sheer fear of the consequences of adhering to its own principles.

Finally, what kind of example did this yielding to the threat of terror set their students? These men are supposed to represent the rational life and its integrities. Instead they sacrificed principle for safety. What kind of example was this to set their fellow citizens who subsidize education, pay them their salaries because they look to the university as the center of courageous objectivity—only to witness the faculty panic in cowardly folly?

This bodes ill for the future of higher education. It will

(continued on next page)

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contribute to a growing discontent on the part of citizens with universities and faculty members. It will intensify anti-intellectualism in the country. Already too many bills to curb campus disruption have been introduced in State legislatures.

Q Does academic freedom extend to students?

A When we talk about "academic freedom for students," the problem is to give it some acceptable meaning. It could mean the right to go to school or not to go to school, which they have; the right to go to one college or another college, depending upon their interests; or the right to choose one course of study rather than another within any particular college. By and large, students have this right.

Academic freedom could also mean the right to question, to dissent, to develop points of view of their own. And, by and large, I should say that students in this country are freer with respect to the right to dissent than they ever have been in the history of the country. They're freer here than they are in most other countries.

Recall the students who wrote and produced "MacBird." That was a play in which the President of the United States was accused of complicity in a conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor. Now, there isn't a single country in the world where students would have been permitted to publish or produce a play of this sort. And yet, on American campuses they have complete freedom to do so.

However, "academic freedom for students" might be defined as freedom to acquire an education. To this freedom there may be great obstacles: prejudice, poverty, absence of educational facilities. Their removal is the task of all citizens of a democratic community.

Traditionally, we have looked to the university as the source of nonpartisan authority—as an institution that studies and illuminates problems and proposed solutions, but does not enlist itself in behalf of any partisan outcome. If it becomes a partisan political institution, it cannot escape political retaliation when it backs political proposals rejected by the community.

Q Is "nonviolence" an excuse for such actions?

A The forcible occupation of a building is a lawless action, and is always accompanied by the threat of violence. It really is immaterial whether the violence is actual or whether the violence is threatened. At Harvard, the spectacle of deans being carried out on the shoulders of students as though they were so many sacks of potatoes was grim evidence of violence. At other places, like San Francisco State, much worse has occurred—arson, bombing, maiming for life.

Q Have faculties in many places aided disorders?

A The truth is that the faculty has the power to curb and to prevent student violence and the attendant outrages against academic freedom.

The faculties have more power over educational curriculum and, ultimately, over discipline than any other group on the campus. But the faculties of this country, by and large, have been loath to exercise it. Notice how few the expulsions have been for actions far worse than actions in the past that brought expulsions for offending students.

At the University of California at Berkeley, the faculty voted down motions that condemned the forcible occupation of Sproul Hall. Therefore, students elsewhere were encouraged to emulate this lawlessness.

At Columbia, the faculties have, in effect, amnestied the students for actions that were criminal in character.

Now it is obvious—especially after what has happened at Cornell—that the faculties, by and large, have been trying to buy peace by capitulating to threats of violence and the forces of unreason. They will discover that the logic of appeasement is the same in education as it is in politics: it only whets the appetite of the students to make more and more unreasonable demands.

If Harvard is the "Munich" of American education, Cornell is its "Pearl Harbor."

Of course, what I'm saying is not true for all members of the faculty. I must confess, however, to intense disappointment with my colleagues, since I believe in the principle of faculty control. I had hoped that faculties would have more gumption and guts than they have displayed in many institutions, and especially at Harvard and Cornell.

At the turn of the century, there was an English lecturer who, having visited the American universities, returned to England with the observation that there were three sexes in America: men, women and college professors. He obviously meant to call attention to the absence of simple moral courage on the part of the faculties.

I had assumed that this failing—if it ever existed—had been overcome. Alas, there is heart-sickening evidence that many faculties are more interested in buying peace at any price than in defending academic freedom.

The great irony is that American faculties often condemned German faculties that refused to stand up to those who trampled on academic freedom when resistance might have meant the loss of their lives and those of their families. But, in the United States—confronted with a threat that doesn't begin to compare in seriousness with the threat of totalitarians—faculty members have yielded in the hope that, if they gave the students what they demanded, the students would be "reasonable." They only get kicked harder.

"THE WORST EXCESSES"—

Q Is the present structure of the university as an institution outmoded—especially the large, so-called "multiversities"?

A What has happened has happened not only at large universities but at small. Look what occurred at Swarthmore, a small college where the president died of a heart attack in the midst of student turmoil. Look what happened at Oberlin, where students got out of hand and violated the procedures established by faculty-student committees.

No. It is interesting to observe that the worst excesses have occurred at the most liberal universities, large or small. This is overlooked by some people in positions of political authority whose academic qualifications are rather dubious.

For example, here is Robert Finch, our Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who maintained that many universities have brought troubles on themselves because of rigid administrative procedures and outmoded attitudes and because they pay too little attention to students.

This is true of some institutions, but is it the cause of student disorders? If Secretary Finch were right, the worst disorders and excesses would have occurred at the most authoritarian universities. But this is not the case. Secretary Finch is talking through his hat.

The truth is that at Harvard, Cornell, San Francisco State the administrations were very much concerned with students. There existed committees on which faculty and students were represented. Yet it was there that the students were guilty of some of the worst excesses. At Columbia the situation worsened after vast reforms. At Cornell, it was a faculty-student committee that decided, horror of horrors, that three Negro students were to be censured—*censured!* Some punishment! Yet the result was a resort to arms.

Secretary Finch's remarks imply that because none is free

from fault, all are equally guilty—the student violence can be equated with administrative ineptitude.

Now that the season for political silliness is over, we are in for its educational variant.

In New York City, Mayor John V. Lindsay has denounced student violence in the high schools and has vowed that he would prevent it. Hurrah for him! But it is the same Mayor Lindsay who in a speech at Princeton University two years ago hailed the "Berkeley rebels," at the University of California, as providing a pattern for the rest of the students in the country to emulate. They have.

Whoever wrote that speech for Mayor Lindsay was actually putting words in his mouth to encourage students to do precisely the things that they're doing today—in high schools, too—which he is deploring. What makes Mayor Lindsay an authority on the colleges?

Scientists often rush in to talk about these matters as if they wish to illustrate that there is no transference of training from one field to another. A famous biologist and Nobel Prize winner at Harvard claims that, if adults would be aroused about social and political affairs, then youth would not be aroused. This is demonstrably false. After all, adults today are more aroused about social and political affairs than they ever have been in the past, but students are not less violent but more.

Secondly, he fails to explain why, in the past, when adults were not aroused, youth was apathetic. Aging scientists, their creative work behind them, like aging business tycoons become "elder statesmen"—and with the same qualifications.

The trouble with such "statesmen" is that they don't bring to the consideration of social and political affairs the same conscientiousness, the background of knowledge, and sense for logical form and evidence that is second nature to them when they are in the laboratory.

But not only scientists wander afield. Take a theologian like Robert McAfee Brown of Stanford, who maintains that, in the name of human freedom, academic freedom should be sacrificed. He seems unaware of the fact that academic freedom is a human freedom, too. Robespierre might have spoken in the vein that Dr. Brown did when the French Revolutionary terrorist decreed the guillotining of Condorcet [progressive philosopher], for Robespierre identified human freedom with "the health of the Revolution."

One would have expected a theologian with insight to have recognized that academic freedom is so fundamental because the real problem is the conflict of freedoms. The reason we've stressed academic freedom is that we believe that the knowledge, the detachment, the objectivity which flows from academic freedom helps us expand other human freedoms as well as resolve the conflicts among them more readily.

HOW AMERICA HAS CHANGED—

Or take those who in discussing student violence always refer to the violence of the American Revolution to prove how authentically American violence is. Someone should tell them we've already won the American Revolution—that we already had our Boston Tea Party. And we had them because at the time there did not exist the political institutions by which we could settle grievances peacefully.

Today we have them. We can settle our political differences through the ballot rather than through riots. And what nonsense to hear otherwise intelligent men cite approvingly Rap Brown's discovery that "violence is as American as cherry pie"—as if that made violence or everything American as good as cherry pie. Lynching is American, too. But does that make it good?

Examine remarks like those made by John D. Rockefeller III who, in a recent speech, called down blessings upon the young because of their concern with social and political affairs. I don't know where John D. Rockefeller III gets his information about what's happening on American campuses. Whoever supplies it to him obviously can't distinguish between intellectual dissent and the exercise of violence.

The Nazi students in the '30s were also "concerned" with social and political matters when they trampled on the rights of Jewish and socialist professors. But anybody who merely or mainly praised them for their "concern" at that time would either have been considered a Nazi sympathizer or a political cretin. And to find somebody today who praises violent disrupters because they're "concerned" with social and political issues, who doesn't understand that their violent methods are far more important than any "concern" they are showing, seems to me to be irresponsible—to put it very mildly—because it encourages violence by the "concerned."

Q What about the claim of the "New Left" philosopher Herbert Marcuse that authority in today's society is so diffuse and so powerful that peaceful methods won't work?

A No, Marcuse is simply muddle-headed. What he is saying is this: Democracy has failed because people choose things of which Marcuse disapproves. He is a Prussian type who believes that we should force people to be free, force them to love each other. Marcuse has publicly declared that he would rather that Negroes didn't have the right to vote than choose wrongly by voting like white workers for the values of a consumer society. Credit where credit is due! He certainly has the courage of his confusions.

For Marcuse, error has no rights. This goes back to Augustine's dictum. Those who believe they have the absolute truth, you see, don't accept the experimental methods of democracy, which is skeptical of absolute truth. The "right to be wrong" is not only necessary in order to be a person: it sometimes is necessary in order to reach the truth. In science, we make progress by eliminating errors. Very often the hypothesis which is refuted furthers our knowledge.

"DEMONSTRABLE NONSENSE"—

Q What about statements that we should listen to the students—that they are trying to tell us something?

A Of course, we should listen to students—and the truth is that we have been listening to students. But the best way to communicate what one wants is through words, arguments, programs—forms of demonstration that are reasoned and reasonable.

A blow never communicates when we reach for understanding. Power may come out of a gun barrel—not insight or truth. Those who say students are merely "trying to communicate" are unaware of the fact that they have communicated quite well. But some students' conception of whether they're listened to is simply whether faculties will yield to any demands they make.

When students say that they want to determine the nature of the curriculum and have the right to hire and fire professors, we understand very well what they are saying. What they are saying is demonstrable nonsense, because to make such a demand is to equate experience and inexperience, maturity and immaturity, knowledge and ignorance.

If a student wants to learn medicine to be a doctor, the fact that he wants to learn indicates that he hasn't got the authority to determine what he should study in order to become a good doctor. There is an authoritative, as distinct from an authoritarian, aspect to the teaching relationship which flows from the superior knowledge, the tested methods, the objective evidence which the teacher relies on. This

(continued on next page)

THE REAL CRISIS ON THE CAMPUS

[continued from preceding page]

is true even if you consider the student as an apprentice teacher—or assume even that every student some day will be a professor, which is a very large assumption. After all, in what field does the apprentice have the same authority as his teacher to determine what he should learn in order to become a master journeyman?

What the students are trying to communicate when they make these demands is something which is absurd on its face, and even more absurd upon analysis. But, having communicated this and having failed to convince any reasonable person that this is desirable, they then resort to occupation of buildings, to assault, to the language and violence of the gutter. If their argument wasn't persuasive before they used violence, what makes it more persuasive—the violence? Is might going to determine not only what is right, but what is true? This goes beyond the Orwellian world of 1984.

The issue is not the ideals mouthed in the easy rhetoric of the students, but the means they use to achieve these ideals. As John Dewey [educator and philosopher] pointed out, "Anybody can proclaim high and mighty ideals, but the world that comes into existence is a consequence only of the means used to achieve these ideals." When black students and SDS radicals use the same methods Nazi students employed to destroy the Weimar Republic and trample into the dust traditional ideals of academic freedom, then no matter how different their rhetoric may be, fundamentally both are enemies of the rational process and of those values of civilization which have developed over the centuries against the forces of obscurantism and barbarism.

WHY STUDENTS ARE DELUDED—

Q Are students especially honest and moral people rebelling against dishonest and immoral elders?

A This view that the students are suffering from an excess of virtue, whereas their elders are intellectually dishonest, is a lot of horsetheathers. The truth is that the students are completely unhistorical. They have no perspective upon events. They do not compare the situation today with what it was like in the past. They expect overnight transformations which in the nature of the case can't take place if one understands history and the elements of human psychology.

In my own lifetime, I have seen changes in the position of the Negro and in the position of the worker which I would have regarded as almost fantastic in the 1920s. Because there are still abuses, discrimination, problems created in virtue of past progress, doesn't mean that the progress made in 30 or 40 years is minimal or immaterial. After all, our judgment of a situation should rest on whether it is growing better or growing worse—not whether it is absolutely good or absolutely bad.

These students who claim that they are opposed to hypocrisy because they demand all injustices to be abolished overnight probably would denounce those who wrote the Declaration of Independence as hypocrites. Why? Because slavery existed at the time.

Now, would you call those who wrote the Declaration of Independence hypocrites when they proclaimed all men were born free and equal at a time when some had slaves? No. The significant thing is that this principle was enunciated—at a time when all other countries of the world accepted the practices of elite rule and leadership. The new principle had a powerful role in the ultimate abolition of slavery.

Those w[illegible]ink like unhypocritical students would rejected not only the Declaration of Independence bu Magna Charta, which is regarded as the charter of En liberties.

If one reads the Magna Charta, he finds explicit discri tion against Jews and against women. The students w say this makes it a hypocritical document. But any with a knowledge of history and context, and with com sense, would say that the Magna Charta recognized prin that were new at their time—that became the basis fo panding liberties in England, even though they were w from King John by barons for their own interest.

You see, the student radicals pass judgment on social political affairs as if they were born yesterday. In effect, are saying that they can understand social and political a because they are "sincere." But it is not sincerity, it's foc ness to overlook the fact that you cannot escape history. the history of the United States has been a history of sla of the Civil War, of Reconstruction. It has also been a hi of fanaticism—for example, of people who, thinking like t students, prevented the adoption of Lincoln's proposal fo liberation of slaves by purchase as an alternative to the War and its more horrible and continuing costs.

Politics is usually the choice of the lesser evil. Those glorify the students because they are not hypocrites are tually saying it is hypocritical to choose the lesser evil. why? Lesser evil, in a sense, may be the greater good. T is no sane political alternative to the policy of the lesser

Q Are many Americans tending to look on student r as being somehow pure and innocent? Is a kind of y worship causing some to condone student violence?

A There is a large measure of truth in this. There are ple who seem to believe that youth can do no wrong—haps because they hope thereby to recapture their own y Foolish parents coddle their darling young rebels in a hope to keep them from flying the nest.

In my experience, there is nothing intrinsically wise a age. There is nothing intrinsically virtuous about the y What is more important than youth or age is intellige intelligence tested by experience.

After all, it was the young Nazis who burned b marched into battle, constituted the elite of the SA an [Brown Shirts and Black Shirts].

Lewis Feuer's masterly book on "The Conflict of Ge tions" proves that most youth movements have aided tion. And the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza"—or "Youth"— very good illustration of the fact that the glorification of y can blossom into a glorification of cruelty and arrogance

This, I think, is profoundly true today, especially i United States. Those who uncritically identify with the y overlook its callowness, its insensitiveness. They tend t come apologists for brutality and terror.

"BATTLE IS NOT YET LOST"—

Q Is there a possibility that many professors, rather continuing to teach in situations like those at Cornell or vard, will become discouraged and leave the teaching and go to other fields, such as foundations?

A There is no doubt that many people will leav academy rather than teach under existing conditions.

But I think that they would do bette to stay and fight battle is going against us, but it is n yet lost. I still faith that, if we keep on fighting, o colleagues will to us. That is why we have organized University Cente Rational Alternatives and are soliciting support from all wish to defend the free university.

If our faith is a vain hope, then we have to go down ing. For freedom and self-respect are nonnegotiable.

1 - . R. H. Horner

EX-116

6/19/69

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737)

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurlet 6/9/69 and enclosure thereto.

While the article furnished with relet is a realistic appraisal of the situation in the Nation's educational institutions, it is felt that the fact that it appears in such a widely read publication as "U.S. News & World Report" would limit its effectiveness as an anonymous mailing. For this reason, your suggestion is not being approved.

It would appear that most educators, including high school principals, should be aware of the dangers from the New Left, particularly, in view of all the trouble caused by that movement this past academic year. Since Sidney Hook's comments on student agitation would, without a doubt, carry considerable weight in the academic world, the appearance of his comments in such a publication as "U.S. News & World Report" would seem to have already been brought to their attention. Your consideration of this problem and suggestions are appreciated and you should continue to give this Program your closest attention.

RHH:jes/mjb
(4)

NOTE:

Los Angeles submitted a suggestion that copies of an interview with Sidney Hook, Professor of Philosophy and former department head at New York University, which appeared in a recent issue of "U.S. News & World Report" be obtained and mailed anonymously to school administrators and educators to alert them to the dangers of the New Left.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/17/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany dated 7/5/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of a throwaway captioned "[redacted] A Pig," which tends to lead the reader of same to believe that [redacted]

For the information of the Bureau, informants in the Los Angeles area have advised that many of the persons active in the New Left programs are suspicious of [redacted] and feel that though he talks a lot he never takes an active part in demonstrations and has never been arrested.

As recently as March, 1969 [redacted] was instrumental in helping to [redacted] In addition, he has been active in numerous activities of New Left organizations in the Los Angeles area.

The plan of the Los Angeles Office is to send copies of this throwaway to the leadership and selected members of the Black Panther Party, to the leadership in the New Left organization such as the Peace Action Council, Dow Action

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-67274)[redacted]
(1 - 157-1618)(BPP)

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Committee and others. These will for the most part be mailed to their respective headquarters and not to their residences as this could arouse suspicions as to the authenticity of the letter. In addition, this throwaway will be mimeographed and errors made similar to the ones in the sample being forwarded to the Bureau.

Bureau authority is requested to mail this throwaway, and the Los Angeles Office awaits this authority before instituting this counterintelligence program.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 7-1-69

Director, FBI (100-449698)

1 - J. A. Marion
1 - R. H. Horner

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW LEFT

Reurlet and enclosure 6-17-69.

Authority is granted to prepare and anonymously mail the leaflet submitted as an enclosure to relet. These leaflets may be sent to selected leaders and members of the Black Panther Party and appropriate New Left organizations.

In making this mailing you are to take all steps necessary to protect the identity of the Bureau as the source of the leaflet.

RHU:psw
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NOTE:

The Los Angeles Office has prepared and submitted a leaflet captioned [redacted]" This leaflet is designed to throw suspicion on [redacted], a key activist of Los Angeles Office, by inferring that he is an informant of a police agency. [redacted] has been active in developing a close working relationship between the Black Panther Party and New Left organizations in Los Angeles area. Los Angeles suggests that if suspicion can be thrown on [redacted], he will lose his effectiveness both with the Black Panthers and with the New Left.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/1/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 3/31/69.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

The Los Angeles Office continues to maintain contact with [redacted] has advised that most of the organizations that once rented space at 619 South Bonnie Brae Avenue, Los Angeles, California, have left this address but before leaving [redacted]

The Los Angeles Office is now endeavoring to determine through [redacted] information concerning the new locations of these organizations, rental agents for same, and any other pertinent information.

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

At the present time this office has two counterintelligence requests at the Bureau. The first request is to allow the Los Angeles Office to mail copies of "The Real Crisis On The Campus," written by Dr. SIDNEY HOOK, Professor of

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-70289)(NEW LEFT)

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Philosophy at New York University which appeared in the May 19, 1969, issue of "U.S. News and World Report." In this article the author refers to such people as HERBERT MARCUSE, the "New Left" philosopher as "muddle-headed" in his thinking. It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to mail this article to Los Angeles educators in the event Bureau approval is received to mail same.

By letter dated 6/17/69, the Los Angeles Office mailed a copy of a throwaway to the Bureau titled, [redacted] This throwaway refers to [redacted], who at the present is working closely with the Black Panthers and helping [redacted] The Los Angeles Office plans to mail this throwaway to selected members of the Black Panthers, and leaders in other "New Left" organizations. It accuses [redacted] of being an informer for a police agency and notes that while he talks a lot about the rights of those in the New Left, he has never been arrested in aiding their cause. Upon receipt of Bureau authority, this counterintelligence program will be initiated.

[redacted] planning a program to make the incoming freshmen at various Southern California institutions aware of the danger from Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) and other New Left organizations. This organization will be receiving the freshman class list from Pasadena City College, Occidental College and the University of Southern California, and each incoming high school student will receive a copy of J. EDGAR HOOVER's fourteen points on how to establish the real character of an organization. In addition, they will receive articles which will help them recognize the danger from the left. [redacted] stated he has determined that out of 650 incoming students at Occidental College, 26 per cent of them have indicated on the school questionnaire that they have taken part in high school demonstrations.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Copies of the news article, "Rebellion" which have been published by the Copley News Service, and which have

appeared in the "Alhambra Post Advocate," Alhambra, California, and the "South Bay Daily Breeze," Torrance, California, have been mailed to all of the principals of each Los Angeles High School.

Concerning the booklet "Public Higher Education in California," which was mentioned in the letter dated 3/31/69, and which has been printed by the Committee on Public Education, Fire and Police Research Association (FIPO), Glendale, California, [redacted] has stated that they are starting their third printing. Agents, who have contacted FIPO tried to impress upon the organization that such a publication was indeed needed and the printings have included runs of 500, 2,000, and 20,000. In addition, this office gave copies of "Rebellion" to FIPO and they now have a run of 20,000 in the print shop. [redacted] has advised that an "angel" has raised the amount of $10,000 for these printings.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/9/69

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter dated 6/17/69, and Bulet dated 7/1/69.

It is to be noted that the weekend of July 18, 1969, there will be a group meeting at Merritt College, Oakland, California, called "United Front Against Fascism in America" (UFAFIA). This group will be composed of members of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Communist Party, Progressive Labor Party and others.

In connection with the Cointelpro set forth in Los Angeles letter dated 6/17/69, and approved by the Bureau, 7/1/69, it is the thought of the Los Angeles Office that this will be a good opportunity to distribute copies of the [redacted] throwaway indicating that [redacted] is actually an informant for a [redacted] agency.

For the information of the San Francisco Office, [redacted] is a [redacted] who is definitely under suspicion by the BPP and other key activists, [redacted]. It is the desire of the Los Angeles Office to neutralize [redacted] by the distribution of a throwaway accusing [redacted] of being an informant. It is the thought of this office that the San Francisco Office could in surreptitious manner distribute

REC 9

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encls. 200)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-67274) [redacted]
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these copies at Merritt College during the UFAFIA Conference. Copies of this throwaway will also be mailed locally to selected individuals in the New Left Movement.

Enclosed herewith for the San Francisco Office are 200 copies of the throwaway [redacted]

It is requested that unless the San Francisco Office is advised to the contrary by the Bureau, these throwaways be distributed, taking all steps necessary to protect the identity of the Bureau as the source of the leaflet.

San Francisco Office is requested to be on the alert for any information indicating the attitude of the recipients of this throwaway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/5/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737) (P)

SUBJECT : COINTELPRO

ReBulet dated 7/5/68, captioned, "COINTELPRO, INTERNAL SECURITY, DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the following:

(1) Part of an article which appeared in the "National Guardian" concerning the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, and the fact that a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP) stated, "We believe in the freedom of love, in pussy power."

(2) A letter from a fictitious organization called, "Concerned Educators and Parents (CEAP), Los Angeles, California, addressed to Dear Concerned Parents which discusses this SDS convention, the fact that a member of the BPP made the above statement and indicating that a copy of this article is enclosed for the parent.

(3) A letter from CEAP to an official of a college advising this official that CEAP is in the process of sending this letter to a student from his school since that student is a member of the SDS chapter at that particular school.

It is the intention of the Los Angeles Office to carefully study the list of SDS members and where feasible send a copy of the letter from CEAP to that student's parents, while at the same time sending a letter to the appropriate school administrator indicating to him the reason for this mailing

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
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EX-110

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while at the same time advising him that CEAP is behind that particular school and indicating that the organization believes in education, not disruption.

For the information of the Bureau, minor changes in terminology might take place in the final product but the content will remain basically the same.

Bureau authority is requested to send this letter and article to selected parents of students, and also to send same to school administrators. The Los Angeles Office will make sure that the source of these letters does not become known to the recipients.

Concerned Educators and Parents
Los Angeles, California

Mr. David R. Jones
Dean of Students
California State College at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

Our organization, composed of concerned teachers and parents, is in the process of mailing the attached letter to the parents of young ladies who are attending your school and who are members of SDS.

As there may be inquiries from concerned parents, we of CEAP are making this letter available to you.

Let it be clearly understood that our organization caused this letter to be sent only after many hours of deliberation and soul searching on the part of the members. But I think you must agree that SDS will do anything, will stoop to any tactic just so long as they can completely infiltrate a school, disrupt the educational process and cause nothing but headaches for the school administrators.

We feel, perhaps the word is HOPE, that many of the parents of student members will take note of the danger from the SDS and act accordingly. CEAP feels that a college or university is for education and not disruption.

Sincerely,

100-447678

Concerned Educators and Parents
Los Angeles, California

Dear Concerned Parents:

Perhaps you have heard of CEAP, which has as its main concern the education of our children as they seek knowledge in the many colleges and universities here in California. It is composed not only of parents themselves, but also many educators who can and want to teach the student seeking knowledge in our schools.

We seek justice for all Americans, just as you do.

We are concerned with the many injustices that are prevalent in our country today...just as you are concerned.

The young tell us that changes must be made, and they are right.....but how to change, how to change!!!!

We are sending you part of an article which appeared in the June 28th issue of "National Guardian", an independent liberal newspaper published in New York City, self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly." This issue of "National Guardian" contains an account of the recently held Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) Convention held in Chicago, Illinois. Perhaps some good came out of this convention but we of CEAP question many of the tactics of SDS and especially those in SDS who condone the use of "pussy power" in gaining their ends. When they allow an individual like Chaka Walls of the Black Panther Party to advocate "pussy power" then we at CEAP question the sincerity and integrity of SDS and whether they are the answer for the needs of our students.

And why this letter to you Mr. and Mrs _____? We at CEAP are sending you this letter and the article from "National Guardian" because your daughter _____, a student at _____ is a member of SDS.

100-417611-26

It is assumed that your daughter is attending _____ because she desires an education and hopes that this education can and will help her to make the necessary changes in our country. But must she be sacrificed on the altar of sex because she wants these changes? Must she lie prone for the revolution as Chaka Walls suggests? We think not.....and hope that you, as concerned parents, agree.

Sincerely,

meeting, under the original motion, got in for $5 by degrading the speakers. SDSers and their stories were more garbled than usual because most were afraid of taking notes openly. After concocting a profound critique of the commercial—press—(the mass media creates false consciousness . . ." and so on), one of the first things PL-WSA and SDS did after the split was to call news conferences and issue lengthy prepared statements to the press.

After the first five minutes of the convention, chairman Tim McCarthy found himself pounding on the table with a rock to restore order. It took another five minutes for the battle to really begin.

Mike Klonsky, outgoing national secretary and a RYM 2 leader, delivered a brief agenda which was promptly and scathingly challenged by Jeff Gordon, one of PL's floor leaders. Gordon pointed out that the agenda hardly made provisions for workshops, and challenged two of SDS's pet agenda items--a discussion of imperialism, intended to expose PL as counterrevolutionary, and an address about the Chinese cultural revolution by a young (and anti-PL) American who had the singular experience of having been in China for three years as a Red Guard. First, SDS maintained there was "no room" for workshops--an argument which collapsed when PL inquired where the few scheduled workshops were to be held. Klonsky then blew it entirely by denigrating workshops, saying they were hunting grounds for "80 different sects who want a piece of the new person."

Eventually the convention managed to accomodate new workshops, the imperialism panel and the talk from the former Red Guard, Chris Milton, a member of the Berkeley Revolutionary Union (a new Maoist grouping which considers PL counterrevolutionary and is affiliated with RYM 2).

After PL denounced Milton for some deviation or other, the first serious chanting began from the Ohio-Michigan caucus, the disciplined, if emotional, base of weatherman: "Mao, Mao, Mao

both of whom condemned the fierce factionalism they witnessed and obscure rhetoric employed. They also took the opportunity to condemn "those who say all nationalism is reactionary."

Milton then delivered an interesting account of his service as a Red Guard, only once saying that PL was "left opportunist."

The next speaker, Chaka Walls, minister of information of the Illinois Black Panther party, took a strong stand against "armchair Marxism." He said the Black Panthers were the vanguard because they had shed more blood than anyone, and that white leftists had not even shot rubber bands. He refrained from attacking PL by name.

'Pussy power'

Walls then began to explain the role of women in the revolution. "We believe in the freedom of love, in pussy power," he said. A shock wave stunned the arena, and PL responded with chants of "Fight male chauvinism."

"We've got some puritans in the crowd," responded Walls. "Superman was a punk because he never tried to fuck Lois Lane."

"Fight male chauvinism," PL-WSA and many others began to chant. Anger was so intense that Walls stepped down and left the podium to Jewel Cook, another Panther spokesman. Cook, not understanding what was wrong with "pussy power," quickly made matters worse. Misinterpreting the reason for the hostility, but correctly locating the largest core of opposition as the PL bloc, Cook said: "I don't want to get personal, but I bet PL ain't leading any struggles on campus. Call Chairman Mao and asks him who's the vanguard party in the U.S.

"He [Walls] was only trying to say that you sisters have a strategic position for the revolution . . . prone."

But before the word "prone" could really escape his mouth the house was in pandemonium.

campus. Suddenly it was and Cook had returned to the con with a directive from the Panthe convention immediately agreed to and, for the first time, an absolut overcame the assembly.

"The PLP," he said, "has deviated fr a Marxist-Leninist position." Everyo freaked out. Cook demanded that change its position on self-determinati "If PLP continues, we will consider th counterrevolutionary traitors. . . . S will be judged by the company it keep

WSA-PL: "Smash red-baiting! sma red-baiting!"

Mark Rudd, reasonably, proposed recess. But before his wisdom could acted upon, his fellow weatherm Bernardine Dohrn, took the microph and initiated a process which, two d later, resulted in what n interorganizational secretary Jeff Jo was to describe as "perhaps the m important thing in left history in maybe 200 years."

Jim Mellon, a weatherman leader, what many had only spoken of pri until that moment. "PL out-organize and made us look politically ridicul We were out-organized, out-talked out-forced; but we can't walk out. must form a RYM caucus and go and fight on the basis of ideas."

During a full day's SDS caucus it apparent that many people had rev their positions. Miss Dohrn, who publically argued against "dumping" the day before, said she felt this be necessary. "I propose we unit it all out with PL inside, and return to constitute ourselves as SDS, mee program and elect officers." The caught on.

About 800 SDSers met the next d the First Congregational Church to program and elect officers. The RY ticket consisted of Avakian for nat secretary against weatherman Rudd. won overwhelmingly; Lyn Wells education secretary against Ayers, also won overwhelmingly. Jones was acceptable to both sides, tho identifies with weatherman unopposed for interorganiza secretary.

ISC ran two candidates, who lo their candidacy provided a forum denouncing SDS's lack of democra

In running for office, Rudd figured in the 1968 Columbia reb said that he was a press-create leader whom the media had m symbol of the new left. While he approve of such things, he said, movement needs leadership movement needs symbols, my exists as a symbol. I think that's thing."

The course ahead for SDS is No one can fully anticipate what do, nor the impact of two groups

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 8/18/69

Director, FBI (100-449698) 1 - B. A. Wells

REC-126

COINTELPRO

EX-111

Reurlet 8/5/69.

Authority is granted to mail the letter submitted with relet. Make certain that this item cannot be traced to the Bureau. Advise the Bureau of the results obtained from these mailings.

BAW:bcw
(4)

NOTE:

The Los Angeles Office has submitted a letter which it desires to anonymously mail to the parents of SDS members. This letter has as an enclosure part of an article concerning the SDS Convention which was recently held at Chicago. The article highlights the obscenity and the emphasis that SDS and other groups place on sex. The letter is also to be sent to college officials. This letter could have the effect of parents forcing their children, particularly girls, into leaving the SDS. It will also have a deterring effect on SDS.

MAILED 23
AUG 18 1969
COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

69 AUG 21 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - M[redacted] Preusse
8/22/69

1 - Mr. Wells

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reairtel dated 8/1/69 captioned "Progressive Labor Party, IS - PLP."

The Bureau concurs with your recommendation that both factions of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) can be neutralized by maintaining the present factional split between them. Your observation that [redacted] be utilized to [redacted] merit and you are authorized to [redacted] informant. The informant is to be carefully guided in this operation and is not to take action without your approval.

Keep the Bureau advised of the results of this action.

1 - 100-437941 (PLP)

REC-71 100-[illegible]

BAW:jes
(6)

4 AUG 26 1969

NOTE: During the recent SDS National Convention, SDS expelled its PLP faction. This faction now claims to be the real SDS and has elected a slate of national SDS officers. It dominates the WSA members of SDS. This split has caused consternation in New Left circles and has lowered the effectiveness of SDS. The split is carried over into SDS chapters on college campuses.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 4
AUG 21 1969
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to Los Angeles
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT
100-449698

LA Office proposes that [redacted] This action will have the effect of neutralizing and embarrassing both SDS and the PLP SDS faction.

1 - R. H. Horner

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 9/5/69

REC-87 Director, FBI (100-449698) - 26-6

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Reurairtel 8/25/69.

In accordance with your recommendation, authority is granted to extract recent critical articles concerning the Black Panther Party which have appeared in Progressive Labor Party publications and to mail the same anonymously to select BPP leaders in the Los Angeles area.

In preparing and making these mailings, take all necessary steps to protect the identity of the Bureau as their source.

RHH:jlm
(4)

NOTE:

By referenced communication, Los Angeles requested authority to extract critical articles written by the PLP on the BPP for anonymous mailing to the BPP leaders. This would be done to further widen the split that has developed between the PLP and the BPP.

MAILED 6
SEP 4 1969
COMM-FBI

SEP 16 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 8/25/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

RE: COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/20/69.

In view of the fact that most New Left groups are aware of the fact that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) controls the Workers Student Alliance (WSA) faction of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and since the WSA faction is the main faction presently in contention with the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following is recommended:

In order to further fan the flames of this dispute, recent critical articles concerning the BPP, which have appeared in the PLP publications, should be mailed selected BPP leaders, since PLP publications have limited distribution in the Los Angeles area and may not have come to the attention of local BPP leaders.

The Los Angeles Office will take no further action regarding this matter until the Bureau authorizes same.

2 - Bureau (Rd)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - 157-2618) (BPP)
(1 - 100-63077) (PLP)

REC- 87

AUG 28 1969

(6)

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

It is the feeling of the Los Angeles Office that the New Mobilization Committee (NMC) will make every effort to agree in some manner to the demands of the BUF, even if it be a token payment; all in order to keep peace at the planned demonstration to be held 11/15/69 at Washington, D. C.

It is the recommendation of this office that in order to forestall this possibility, a letter be prepared on the stationery used by NMC, accusing the BUF of extortion and otherwise clearly indicating that the BUF must be joking, and accusing the BUF leadership of muddled thinking. End this declaration by stating that the NMC will never agree to gross blackmail. It is also suggested that this letter clearly indicate that ALL of the peace groups throughout the United States, who are backing this anti-war demonstration in Washington, D.C., 11/15/69 feel the same. Next, this letter should indicate that the reader might be receiving this letter from another area of the United States and this is because other peace oriented organization back the NMC in refusing to agree to the demands of the BUF.

It is recommended that this letter be mailed from such cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, California and any city that has a peace organization within their territory.

This letter could be mailed to a select group of people in the peace organizations, also black militants, in other areas, after that particular office submits a list to the office mailing the letter. If the Los Angeles office was included in this counter-intelligence program, a rubber stamp bearing the name PEACE ACTION COUNCIL and their address, would be stamped on all letters received for mailing from this area.

No counter-intelligence action is being taken by this office unless approved by the Bureau.

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

F-B I

Date: 8/27/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

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

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/21/69

In the Los Angeles area the Black United Front (BUF) does not exist and the activities of the New Mobilization Committee to End War in Vietnam are nil.

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (RM)
1 - Cleveland (RM)
1 - Detroit (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (RM)
1 - San Francisco (RM)
3 - Washington Field (100-47757)(RM)
(1 - 100-49753)(RM)
(1 - 157-1292)(RM)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - [redacted]
(1 [redacted]
(1 - 100-70289)(NEW LEFT)

REC-69

100-449698-26-37

jco/yfs
(15)

Approved: FJM Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

58 SEP 16 1969

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-61)

FBI

Date: 9/16/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel, 9/8/69.

In the Los Angeles, California area there is currently no real dispute raging between the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Black Panther Party (BPP) over the petition campaign for community control of local police.

Locally, each BPP member has been assigned a ten block area, this area to be covered by him as he seeks names on his petition. To date there is no indication that this petition campaign is meeting with any real success.

Concerning the SDS, it should be noted that the local leadership is in a complete quandry. In one of the SDS groups, the Workers Student Alliance faction is in opposition to the BPP petitions but they have taken no part in the petition campaign and are wholly disinterested. The other faction of the SDS in the Los Angeles area is completely disorganized and there has been absolutely no effort by this group to do anything about the BPP endeavors.

In view of the above situation in the Los Angeles area, it is felt that no concentrated effort should be made to select certain informants and guide them as suggested in

(6) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

REC-68 100-449698-36-38

jco/yfs

SEP 1 1969

INT. SEC.

Approved: SEP 29 1969 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Bureau airtel. At the present time we are alerting all BPP and SDS informants to be alert for any information indicating that there is any real friction between the two groups over the petition issue. It is further felt that since the petition campaign appears to be "dying on the vine" locally, no effort should be made to disrupt the BPP endeavors, and perhaps cause the BPP to redouble their efforts.

The Los Angeles Office will continue to follow this matter, and if the situation changes recommendations will be made along the lines set forth by the Bureau. Of course any such program will be submitted to the Bureau for their approval.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 9/23/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71737)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 7/1/69.

(1) POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

At the United Front Against Fascism Conference, held July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California, members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) called for the community control of local police. The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Interim Committee then passed a resolution criticizing the community control for white communities. Locally the informants of the Los Angeles office have been advised to continue to cause a split between the BPP and SDS.

Locally the petition campaign appears to be meeting with little success and the SDS "leadership" has taken no action to either help or hinder the efforts of the BPP. Informants have been alerted and told that in the event there is any indication of friction between the SDS and BPP over the petition issue, this office should be so advised. Since the petition campaign is not meeting with any real success this office does not believe that we should fan the flame of enthusiasm among BPP members by having SDS criticize BPP efforts.

(2) PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

In the Los Angeles, California area, SDS is suffering from a factional dispute. [redacted]

6 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

jco/vfs
(11)

ST-109

REC- 96

18 SEP 26 1969

INT. SEC.

OCT 6 1969

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

[redacted]

By letter dated August 5, 1969 the Bureau was advised that the "National Guardian", left-wing newspaper had an article regarding the SDS Convention held at Chicago, Illinois. At this convention a member of the BPP stated, "we believe in freedom of love, in pussy power". This office is now in the process of preparing letters to selected parents of SDS members in which a copy of the article will be sent as an enclosure, urging that parents take a close look at SDS and asking whether their daughter has to be sacrificed on the altar of sex in order to make necessary social changes in the United States. In addition a letter will also be sent to an appropriate school official where the SDS chapter exists.... all will come from Concerned Parents and Educators, Post Office Box 1282, Los Angeles, California (90053).

By letter dated 8/25/69, it was explained to the Bureau that locally the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) controls the Workers Student Alliance faction of SDS and the Workers Student Alliance (WSA) is the main faction in contention with the BPP. Articles critical of the BPP which have appeared in the PLP press are being xeroxed and will be sent to selected BPP leaders. This type of counterintelligence program should cause a further split among the SDS and BPP groups in this area.

(3) TANGIBLE RESULTS

Recently, after receipt of Bureau approval, the Los Angeles office caused to be distributed a throwaway titled, "[redacted]", and accusing this Los Angeles key activist of being an informant for a police agency. In addition San Francisco was given copies of this throwaway, and [redacted] saw to it that these throwaways were distributed throughout the area where the RNP United Front Against Fascism Conference was being held. [redacted] stated that after the distribution, [redacted] after returning [redacted] Los Angeles area he attended a meeting of the Friends of the Black Panthers and once again, according to [redacted] the question of his being a police informant was thoroughly discussed.

It is felt that all of this has had an effect on [redacted] since [redacted] stated that once [redacted] had been given a vote of confidence by those in attendance, he was so elated that he had a urinary failure.

1 - Mr. P. A. McNiff
1 - Mr. H. Horner

SAC, Los Angeles (100-71737) 12-15-69

Director, FBI (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 11-20-69 entitled, "Progressive Labor Party, IS - PLP."

Information set forth on pages 50, 52 and 57 of referenced communication indicates that several members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) are currently employed in the educational system in the State of California.

If you have not already done so, all PLP members so employed should be promptly identified. Consideration should thereafter be given to and a recommendation made for apprising appropriate state officials of the fact that these individuals are employed in the school system.

Prior to taking any action in this regard, however, you should make specific recommendations as to the identity of the state authorities to be notified.

RHH:ser
(5)

NOTE:

Referenced communication sets forth that members of the PLP, a highly aggressive subversive group, are active in the school system in California. Some of those active are identified in rerep while others are not. In any case, we should identify and take steps to alert the California school system of the presence of these individuals so that prompt action can be taken by appropriate California authorities to remove them from such responsible positions.

Tolson
Sullivan
Tavel
Sovars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 9
DEC 15 1969
COMM-FBI

REC-77

19 DEC 15 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐