

FBI Secretly Prods Colleges on New Left

By Betty Medsger and Ken W. Clawson
Washington Post Staff Writers

If college educators "have shown reluctance to take decisive action against the 'New Left,'" the FBI may anonymously send them reprints of articles on "new left" campus thinking.

If educators and administrators are "established sources" of the FBI, they know the reprints are coming from the Bureau.

That FBI technique is revealed in one of 11 copies of FBI documents received yesterday by The Washington Post from the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI.

The group, through anonymous mailings to news reporters and congressmen, has taken responsibility for the March 8 raid on the FBI's office in Media, Pa.

The documents received yesterday again appeared to be selective and incomplete. The

Justice Department charged after the first batch of documents was made public two weeks ago that the group had selected certain documents in order to create misconceptions about investigations carried on by the FBI.

Those documents received yesterday by the Post and other newspapers bring to 25 the total number made public by the group. Justice Department sources have said that more than 1,000 documents were stolen in the raid.

The document that discusses providing educators with "New Left" reading materials says, "Positive results or comments by recipients should be furnished to the Bureau. Let me know of disposition, and any results."

See FBI, A8, Col. 1

FBI, From A1

At the bottom of the document, in handwriting, is a note to the Media agent: "Can you handle Swarthmore, Haverford, Villanova?"

Presidents at all three suburban Philadelphia colleges said yesterday that they did not consider themselves "established sources" of the FBI and were not aware of receiving such materials either directly or anonymously.

Other documents among the 11 received by The Washington Post in an envelope mailed in Harrisburg, Pa., include:

- A "cool it" recommendation to informers not to assault policemen or be the ones in the group to carry guns.

- An attempt to create an extensive network of informers throughout the black neighborhoods of Philadelphia. One reference suggests that students about to enter college be sought as informers.

- An elderly Augustinian telling the FBI he suspects that one of the priests in his religious order may have been involved in the March 1 bombing of the Capitol.

- An assignment to "open and assign" a case on a commune in West Philadelphia where meetings of Women's Liberation and Philadelphia Labor Committee, a splinter of the Students for a Democratic Society, have been held.

- The opening of investigations of black student organizations at ten colleges and universities in Philadelphia and elsewhere in eastern Pennsylvania.

The document, only one page of which was distributed,

cautioning against violent actions by informants says in part:

"Again on the subject of informants, there have been a few instances where security informants in the New Left got carried away during a demonstration, assaulted police, etc. The key word in informants, according to Bureau supervision, is 'control'.

"They define this to mean that while our informants should be privy to everything going on and should rise to maximum level of their ability in the New Left Movement, they should not become the person who carries the gun, throws the bomb, does the robbery or by some specific violative, overt act becomes a deeply involved participant. This is the judgment area and any actions which seem to border on it should be discussed."

The same memo states that there are about 30 fugitive cases under investigation "where the basic violation grew out of New Left activity."

A series of documents written in 1968 describes efforts to build a large network of informants in black areas of the city. A February 26, 1968 memo states: "It is essential that this office develop a large number of additional racial informants at this time and that we continue to add and develop racial informants and exploit their potential during the months ahead.

"Large numbers of prospects" as future informants, said one document, could be found among "men honorably discharged from the armed

services, members of veterans organizations and the like.

"Racial intelligence" also might be gathered, says one document, from friends, relatives and acquaintances of Bureau employees.

"Other sources which should be kept in mind," the document continues, "are employees and owners of businesses in ghetto areas which might include taverns, liquor stores, drug stores, pawn shops, gun shops, barber shops, janitors of apartment buildings, etc."

"The Bureau also suggests contacts with persons who frequent ghetto areas on a regular basis such as taxi drivers, salesmen and distributors of newspapers, food and beverages. Installment collectors might also be considered in this regard."

Another 1968 document entitled "Racial Informants" concludes by asking agents to ascertain "among all Negro informants, including ghetto informants," which ones are planning to enter college. Such informants, says the document, could then "infiltrate black power groups on campuses."

The same document lists 12 individuals "active in the Negro militant movement," six places "considered logical meeting areas where ghetto informants might be sent," and the names of nine bars "furnished by the Philadelphia Police Department as being places where militant Negroes have been known to congregate."

Three bookstores also were listed and described as places where "extremist literature" is sold.

One of the places listed as a possible meeting spot together information on black ex-

tremists is the Episcopal Church of the Advocate in North Philadelphia. The name of the church's pastor, the Rev. Paul Washington, appears in the FBI document. The church was the site for the Third National Black Power Conference held in the fall of 1968.

Others possible meeting places — Black House, CORE, SCLC, the Black Coalition, the Ghetto Training Center — also are listed in the document, but no names of persons in charge are given.

Father Washington serves on Philadelphia's Human Relations Commission and was under consideration recently for nomination as suffragan bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington.

In an interview yesterday, Father Washington said, "This doesn't make a difference. It's just that now we have a document that proves what we've suspected all along."

Announcement of investigations being "opened or reopened" on black student organizations on 10 campuses is made in a Dec. 2, 1970, memo to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The purpose of the investigations, according to the memo, is to "determine the size, aims, purposes, activities, leadership, key activists and extremist interests or influence in these groups."

The elderly Augustinian, who called the FBI about the bombing of the U.S. Capitol, was Brother Patrick, 70, a gardener and keeper of the sacristy of the Augustinian monastery in Villanova, Pa. He called the FBI March 2 and told them he might have in-

formation pertinent to the bombing.

Brother Patrick said yesterday that he had no basis for his suspicions except that one of the priests, in his religious order, the Rev. Thomas Casey, had signed out a "monastery car" for "the entire weekend prior to the bombing."

The priest, a theology professor at Villanova, was described to the FBI by Brother Patrick as "a sympathizer with the Berrigans in their recent court trial."

Brother Patrick, in a telephone interview yesterday, said the FBI later informed him that his information was not significant.

"I just wanted to be helpful," said Brother Patrick, "... I just wanted to stop this thing."

Brother Patrick recalled that a couple years ago, when the Rev. Philip Berrigan, now indicted for conspiring to blow up tunnels under federal buildings and to kidnap presidential assistant, Henry Kissinger, spoke on the Villanova campus, he picketed the address.

"I had a big sign I carried around while he spoke," said Brother Patrick. On the sign were the words "Twenty Years Jail for a Traitor."

Father Casey said yesterday that he thought Brother Patrick's reporting him to the FBI is indicative of the "paranoia that is part of the national psyche now."

As for his whereabouts that weekend, Father Casey said he was at the seashore, near priest.