DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX

9 OF 16

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MCLL SECURITY COMMITTEE
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Keeping Up...With Youth

by Pamela Swift

Campus Spies

How do you know that the bearded long-hair sitting next to you in class isn't really an undercover agent for the FBI, the local police department, or Army intelligence?

The cute little coed in your botany class who attends all the radical meetings, and campus demonstrations—could she possibly be a paid informer?

The answer is you can't be sure, because today, an alarming number of spies have infiltrated the nation's collegiate and high school campuses.

Take Thomas Tongyai, better known as "Tommy the Traveler," most notorious of the pseudo-student undercover agents.

SDS 'ORGANIZER'

A year or so ago Tommy appeared at Hobart College in Geneva, N.Y., a self-proclaimed organizer for the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society).

At Hobart, Tommy's behavior indicated that he was a wild-eyed student revolutionary. He threatened one student's life, assaulted a student dean, succeeded in converting two freshmen to his philosophy of violence, teaching them how to use an M-1 rifle and how to construct firebombs.

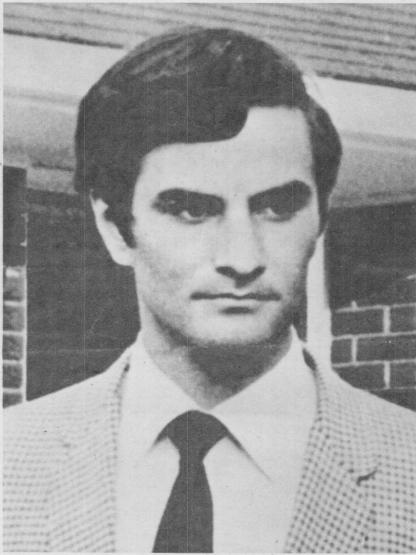
In May, 1970, when the ROTC building on campus was firebombed, Tommy's two protégés were arrested. Tommy, however, maintained his cover until he personally led a marijuana bust on campus, apparently under pressure from his employer, the sheriff of Ontario County, to "produce some results"

A grand jury appointed by Governor Rockefeller reprimanded the sheriff—for employing an "inexperienced" agent—but Tommy, who refused to reveal his true identity or his employer over the years of underground work, got off on \$25 bail on a complaint of harassment.

WHO'S RESPONSIBLE?

Two questions arise: (1) Who were the real campus conspirators? (2) Would Hobart's ROTC building have been firebombed had Tommy not instigated it?

The distinction between undercover



You can't tell the spies from the students: "Tommy the Traveler," above, acted like a wild revolutionary on campus to do a job as undercover agent.

agent and agent provocateur is even less clear in the case of the Seattle 7 on trial for conspiracy. Horace L. Parker, an FBI informer posing as an anti-war businessman, began to infiltrate the Weathermen and other radical student groups in July, 1969. Under oath, Parker admitted that he provided the Weathermen with drugs, incendiary chemicals, dynamite, guns, and a sticker proclaiming "Serve the People, Stop the Pig"—all at FBI expense. When asked if he had ever encouraged anyone to violate the law, Parker replied in the affirmative

Another disturbing example of FBI campus infiltration is the case of Boyd Frederick Douglas, a federal prison inmate at Lewisburg, Pa., who received special permission to attend classes at nearby Bucknell University.

Douglas, 30, a three-time loser, was quite a man-about-campus at Bucknell. He obtained an apartment near the university which he shared with a draft-card burner. He was active in the peace movement, dated the coeds, went to drinking and pot parties.

The FBI, however, had bigger fish in mind for Douglas than student radicals.

One of the convict-student's fellow inmates at Lewisburg was Father Philip Berrigan, the rebel priest serving time for destruction of draft records. The government has now charged Berrigan with conspiracy to kidnap Henry Kissinger and destroy public utilities in Washington, D.C. The government's principal informant in the alleged conspiracy is Boyd Frederick Douglas.

WIDESPREAD NETWORK

In addition to outside infiltrators, federal, state and local agencies employ bona fide members of the campus community as informants. The FBI documents stolen recently from the agency's Media, Pa., office, reveal a widespread campus network of FBI informants, including the secretary of the registrar at Swarthmore College, the assistant chief of Rutgers' campus patrol, a brother at Villanova Monastery, the dean of student affairs at Lincoln University, the secretary to the director of studies at Quaker Upland Institute.

Some of these people undoubtedly gave information to the FBI motivated by patriotism, some for motives of personal revenge, and others for pay. The FBI has authority to recruit informers as young as 18, and to pay them either a fixed stipend or piecemeal according to the value of the information they divulge.

Take the case of 23-year-old Robert A. Harris, formerly a student at the University of Illinois who moonlighted as an FBI informant. Harris came to the attention of the FBI when he reported a campus neo-Nazi leader to the local police. For 11 months he reported to the FBI on campus radicals, for which he received \$75 in expenses. Only when he was asked to provide information about the sexual habits of SDS members did he break with the investigative agency.

ACTION AT SWARTHMORE

In response to the publication of the FBI's Media papers, Swarthmore College President Dr. Robert D. Cross announced that any member of the faculty, staff or student body revealing confidential information to any outside agency would face immediate dismissal.

continued



"No woman is physically fit to run an auto," declared the Mayor of Cincinnati in 1908. But that didn't mean she wasn't fit enough to get one going.



CAMPUS SPIES CONTINUED



Susan Stern and Joseph Kelly, accused in Seattle 7 conspiracy case—FBI informer infiltrated student groups and Weathermen.



Angela Davis, held as accessory in the courtroom slayings in which a judge and three blacks died, was fingered by a student working for the FBI while she was an assistant professor at UCLA.



Priests Daniel (I) and Philip Berrigan were jailed for destroying draft records. Father Philip is now accused in plot to kidnap Kissinger—priest's fellow inmate was an informer who had special permission to attend Bucknell U.

But many other colleges and universities have knowingly permitted outside agents to enroll or otherwise condoned their presence on campus.

After the week-long occupation of campus buildings at Columbia University three years ago, SDS leader Mark Rudd was arrested by a New York City undercover policeman who had infiltrated the radical movement and joined the occupation. University officials made the embarrassed disclosure that the policeman had been allowed to enroll as a student under short notice.

Some universities permit undercover agents on campus as a means of combating drug use. Recently, at the University of New Mexico, students discovered that two city narcotics agents were living in a men's dormitory with university permission.

At UCLA a few years ago, unknown



Dr. Robert Cross, head of Swarthmore, has acted to curb undercover agents.

to the university authorities, student William DiValle was an undercover agent for the FBI. It was he who became a member of the Communist Party and informed the FBI that Angela Davis was a fellow party member who should be watched.

HAVENS NO LONGER

Regretfully, what it all adds up to is that American college and universities, once peaceful havens for students and scholars, have now become hotbeds of radicalism, revolution, drug addiction and their concomitant, spying.

At Yale recently, the work of one particularly effective spy was revealed in this mournful student quote: "He tripped with us, went to rallies with us, turned on with us. He dressed in purple and yellow and wore hip glasses . . . He was accepted and trusted . . . and

in the end . . . busted our friends."

Who or what is responsible? And what if anything can be done? Will the college scene in the U.S. ever revert to its peaceful past?

The war in Vietnam and the Johnson Administration's lack of responsiveness to students who opposed the war are popularly thought to be the sparks which ignited campus radicalism. Illequipped to control the radicals who bombed and burned colleges, school authorities had no alternative but to enlist or to acquiesce in the security measures provided by other arms of the government.

It may well be that undercover agents, whether attached to the "Red Squad" or the "Narc Squad," will become an integral part of the campus, indistinguishable from the general student population, and here to stay.

Most women can't answer

these 22 questions about clothes

Can you?

- . Why should you think twice about buying a coat with a blue lining?
- What popular color seems to irritate
- Short girls: Which two fabrics should you avoid?
- · Career girls: How can you transform daytime clothes into "date-time" clothes-without leaving the office?
- Brunettes with brown eyes: What are 3 shades you can wear that blue-eyed brunettes can't?
- How can you dress "young"... without looking "silly"?
- Girls with very pale hair: What 2 colors can make you look drab and "mousey"?
- There's a model's "trick" for getting into a panty girdle—do you know it?
- If your face is round—which current hat style will flatter you most?
- · Which accessories can "double" the size of your wardrobe—at almost no
- · What four "classic" styles usually stay in style—every year?
- Stockings are always mandatory in town-except when?
- What kind of jewelry is especially flattering to gray hair?
- Broad hips? How can you minimize this when you wear shorts?
- What type figure should never wear one-piece suits?
- What style of winter gloves is considered in poor taste?
- Blondes: Which gems complement your coloring?
- Eyeglasses: How do you choose the most glamorous frame for your face?
- Which three colors make you look cool—even when it's uncomfortably
- · How do you minimize midriff bulge, heavy arms, and other figure problems?
- What's a fast way to clean diamonds -without hurting them?
- "Swimsuit bulge": Which new miracle-fabric can help hide it-without binding?

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NEW HAIR CARE GUIDE

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ginal shade? Redheads: if the "fire" is dying out of your hair, how can you light it up again? Blondes: what can you do to prevent bleach-lightened hair from "turning color?" When you give your hair a complete color change, what new makeup and fashion shades will you need to use? Wigs: which one type of wig will give you the most use? Hair too dry-or too oily? What simple routine corrects both? Find all the answers, and more, in this full color 64-page guide. Includes "setting" diagrams and full-color photos to guide you.

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