



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 15, 1969

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated January 8, 1969.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised January 9, 1969, that an estimated 15 to 20 Negro students at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., had occupied the Admissions Office in the Administration Building of the school at approximately 1:30 p.m. These individuals had been observed carrying sleeping bags and other comfort equipment with them into the Admissions Office at the time they occupied the office. After getting in the office, they locked the doors so that no one could enter. In the process of staging their "sit-in" at the Admissions Office, there was no physical confrontation by the students and school authorities. The "sit-ins" did not lock any school authorities or other students within the office as hostages. It is expected that college authorities and the dissident Negro students would be holding some kind of meetings in an attempt to resolve the situation peaceably.

Sergeant [redacted] Pennsylvania State Police, Belmont Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that his organization is aware of the situation and that no entrance to school property will be made by the Pennsylvania State Police since the college administration has not requested any assistance on campus of the State Police. He stated, however, that his organization is keeping personnel available off campus to handle any situation that might develop in which the college administration might be asking for Pennsylvania State Police assistance.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

Chief of Police WILLIAM WEIDNER, Swarthmore, Pa., advised his organization also has not been requested to come on campus by school authorities; however, if requested, he would dispatch officers to maintain order on the campus.

Sergeant [redacted] advised that [redacted] who is not a student at Swarthmore, was involved in some way in the "sit-in" activity taking place on the campus. Sergeant [redacted] said [redacted] has a girl friend on the campus who is a student, [redacted] home address [redacted]. He also advised that [redacted] is presently free on bond while appealing a four-count local conviction in Lancaster, Pa. He was convicted in a trial September 23, 1968.

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On April 15, 1968, PH T-2, a source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that a national meeting of the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) was held at the Diplomat Hotel, New York City, on April 12-14, 1968.

On June 12, 1968, PH T-3, a source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., registered to attend the NBAWADU conference to be held in New York City on April 12-14, 1968.

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On May 10, 1968, at 2:42 a.m., the Lancaster Police Department, Lancaster, Pa., received word that a number of young Negroes were observed by an officer to be on the streets with what appeared to be molotov cocktails. At about 3 a.m., officers proceeding to the area where the youths had been observed and arrested [redacted] when he was observed to be carrying a molotov cocktail. [redacted] at the time of his arrest, was also determined to have been carrying a loaded .38 caliber Rohm revolver with extra rounds of ammunition in his pocket.

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At approximately 3:07 a.m., unknown individuals threw molotov cocktails through the windows of Selective Service Headquarters, Local Boards 83, 84, 85, located at 50 South Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
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On May 10, 1968, [] was charged by local police with carrying bombs or explosives, possession of bombs or explosives, both of which are felonies in Pennsylvania, and carrying a concealed deadly weapon, and violation of the Uniform Firearms Act, both of which are misdemeanors. Bail at that time was set at \$32,000, but reduced on May 13, 1968, by the Lancaster County Court to \$17,000.

On September 18-20, 1968, trial was held in Lancaster County Court, Lancaster, Pa., on the local charges against []. On the evening of September 20, 1968, the jury returned a sealed verdict on this matter which was opened on September 23, 1968. The verdict of the jury was given as guilty on all four counts. Attorneys for [] immediately expressed an oral appeal on the decision and were given twenty days by the court to file a written appeal. [] was released under the previously placed bond pending the filing of his written appeal.

On September 27, 1968, Detective [] Lancaster Police Department, Lancaster, Pa., and the prosecuting officer for the local police on the local charges against [] advised that following the trial of [] the attorneys for [] related to him that [] who did not re-enter Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., this term, would be returning to his home in []. Detective [] advised that [] was seen in Lancaster, Pa., on September 24, 1968, but has not been observed in the Lancaster area since that date.

Chief of Police DAVID RINEER (NA). Inspector [] Captain of Detectives [] Detectives [] and [] and Sergeant [] all of the Lancaster Police Department and Trooper [] Criminal Investigative Unit, Troop J, Pennsylvania State Police, Lancaster, Pa., have all described [] as the most active individual in the area attempting to arouse the young Negroes of the area into taking militant actions.

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
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At the time of his arrest, [redacted] who was then a student at Franklin and Marshall College, was President of the local chapter of the Afro-American Society on the campus, but following his arrest on the local charges was removed from that position by members of that organization.

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On November 14, 1968, Captain [redacted] Lancaster Police Department, advised that [redacted] continues to be free on bond while his appeal on his conviction is pending.

PH T-1 and the Chief of Police of Swarthmore, Pa., have advised several times daily from January 9 through 8:00 a.m., January 15, 1969, that the Admissions Office in the Administration Building of Swarthmore College has been continually occupied in a "sit-in" by dissident black students of Swarthmore College. They advised the occupying students have not damaged any property nor has there been any activity on the campus necessitating any type of Police action by local police officers. School authorities have allowed the students to continue their "sit-in." The students taking part in the "sit-in" have been obtaining food and creature comforts through the windows as well as switching occupation in the building by going in and out of windows of the building.

PH T-1 advised on January 10, 1969, that the students sitting in in the college Admissions Office are being led by [redacted] who identifies himself in press releases as President of the Swarthmore Afro Students Society (SASS).

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PH T-1 advised that SASS has not been a formal organization recognized by Swarthmore authorities but that the dissident group of Negroes who are conducting the "sit-in" have apparently taken the name of this organization so as to identify themselves as dissidents. The acronym SASS apparently denotes the attitude of these students.

Meetings of students, faculty, and black students on the campus have taken place January 9 and 10, 1969, in an

POSSIBLE RACAAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

[redacted] effort to reach some amicable solution to the problem regarding increased enrollment of Negroes at Swarthmore. These meetings have been separate faculty and student groups as well as meetings between faculty and student groups. Paramount in the administration's attitude is that the situation be carried forward in such a way that local police action on the campus is not necessary. The college administration on January 10, 1969, had agreed to set back the normal college schedule for two days in an effort to placate the dissident black students. The college calendar schedules during the week of January 13 - 17, 1969, some few classes, meetings of various honor societies, and registration for the spring semester. Fall semester examinations were scheduled to commence January 20, 1969; however, by moving the schedule two days back, tests will not begin until January 22, 1969.

School authorities were in agreement with the dissident students and other campus student groups in an attempt to increase the present Negro population at Swarthmore College. The current figures for Swarthmore College are 47 Negro students out of a total enrollment of 1024 students.

[redacted] and his colleagues taking part in the "sit-in" have made additional demands that (1) complete description of the decision-making organizations in the college be made public; (2) that black students be participants in all policy decisions; (3) that original demands regarding increased Negro enrollment be implemented; and (4) that no disciplinary action whatsoever be taken against anyone who has participated in the "sit-in."

A meeting of sympathetic students to the black demands was addressed by [redacted] and [redacted] on January 9, 1969.

Confidential informant PH T 4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised January 10, 1969, that [redacted] is involved with a group in Philadelphia called the Black Community Council and is employed in a supervisory capacity in the Model Cities Program, a Federally funded City of Philadelphia project to alleviate social living conditions for the Negro. [redacted] moves into any situation involving blacks to lend them vocal support. The appearance

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
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[redacted] of both [redacted] and [redacted] before the student group supported the student action in the black students conducting their "sit-in" in the Admissions Office of the Administration Building. They also advocated more recognition being given to the voice of black students in policy decisions.

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Other white students on the campus met supporting the position of the "sit-ins."

PH T-1 advised January 13, 1969, that various faculty and student groups held meetings over the weekend and the school administration is in favor of implementing a program to increase the enrollment of Negroes at Swarthmore; however, this cannot be done immediately. The "sit-ins" continue to demand an immediate implementation of increased enrollment of black students. Since enrollment of additional Negro students is extremely difficult due to the vigorous recruitment by great numbers of colleges, the Swarthmore administration does not feel it is in the position to promise unconditionally that additional Negro students can be found to enroll in the immediate future at this school. Due to increased recruiting of Negro students by many colleges, Swarthmore is reluctant to lower entrance requirements because this affects the quality of education given to all of Swarthmore's students.

△ The Swarthmore administration continues to be sympathetic to the demands of the "sit-in" black students; however, as of 8:00 a.m., January 15, 1969, the "sit-in" in the Administration Building continues without incident.

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]

F B I

Date: 1/15/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:

From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVEST. DIV.

(157-3378) (P)

☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE,
PA., 1/7/69

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64
☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters
☐ Klan ☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:

Remytels 1/9-15/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies furnished locally to MI, OSI, NISO, Secret Service, and USA, EDPa., locally.

1 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)

6 - Philadelphia

1 - 157-3378

1 - 157-2748

1 - 25-40013

1 - 157-1214

(POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
(SACS)

1 - 157-NEW

1 - 157-NEW

JRW/JBK
(7)

ACTION: UACB:

☐ No further action being taken and
☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA, EDPa.
☐ LHM being submitted
☐ Report being submitted
☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
☐ Limited investigation instituted

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

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PH 157-3378

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[redacted] Black Community Council, is listed on Philadelphia Agitator Index.

Confidential informants utilized in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

PH T-1

[redacted]

PH T-2

[redacted]

PH T-3

[redacted]

PH T-4

[redacted]

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Bureau will be kept advised.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Demands on Colleges Smack of Plot

By Drew Pearson
and Jack Anderson

On Dec. 23, black students in several well known liberal colleges issued peremptory demands on their college presidents which had all the earmarks of a revolutionary conspiracy.

The colleges selected were Swarthmore, outside Philadelphia; Brandeis University, outside Boston; and Pembroke College, outside Providence. The letters were similar to the unreasonable demands made at San Francisco State College, and followed the general revolutionary pattern set last year by Berlin students when they stormed the offices of Axel Springer, the anti-Communist publisher.

Simultaneously Samuel R. Jordan Jr., convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and incendiary materials on the morning of May 10 when Selective Service Headquarters 83, 84 and 85 at Lancaster, Pa., were bombed, turned up at Swarthmore, though not a student there, to inspire trouble. He worked with Ralph Davis, a Negro senior, who has published the Intends to moment Revolution after the graduates in February. Jordan is out on bond, pending appeal on the interesting claim that Molotov cocktails which he tossed into the Lancaster draft

board are not "explosive." Why Lancaster authorities have permitted Jordan to be at large to stir up revolutionary activities elsewhere is not known.

The letter submitted to the college presidents was signed at Swarthmore by Clinton Etheridge, a Negro senior who is head of the Swarthmore African-American Students, and it began with a salute to President Courtney Smith: "Merry Christmas!" It then warned that unless Smith accepted publicly and unequivocally certain "non-negotiable" demands by noon, Jan. 7, "we will take action to see that they are accepted."

The demands to admit more Negroes, ironically, were quite similar to plans which a faculty committee on admissions had been formulating in order to encourage more Negro students to attend. However, when the demands were presented in the form of non-negotiable threats, the ultimatum was turned down, and one day after the deadline of noon, Jan. 7, the black militants at Swarthmore took over the admissions office, chaining the door.

Simultaneously, members of the faculty received 15 telegrams from Bayard Rustin, Negro leader, all in identical language, asking for acceptance of the demands. Rustin,

a former member of the Young Communist League, has of late been one of the more moderate Negro leaders.

Ironically, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, Brandeis, Harvard, Haverford and a long list of other colleges have been doing their best to encourage Negro enrollment. However, the problem has been to secure Negroes who can meet scholastic requirements. Generous scholarships are available for Negro students. In fact, Negroes occupy a privileged position when it comes to entering Ivy League colleges, and have far more economic opportunity than white students. However, deans of admission have taken the position that there is no use admitting an unprepared Negro student who is likely to flunk out in his first year.

Talent scouts have gone out, as in the days when Ivy League colleges were recruiting football players, to try to enlist qualified Negroes. Last year, Ohio Wesleyan offered a scholarship to a well qualified Negro girl only to be outbid by the University of West Virginia, which offered the girl an over-all expense allowance of \$4500 annually.

Swarthmore, a year ago, spotted a well qualified Negro boy only to have him taken away by Harvard, which of

The Washington Post Times Herald P-9
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Examiner (Washington) _____

JAN 13 1969

Date _____
[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]
157-3403-3

ferred him a more liberal scholarship.

Following the ultimatums handed to colleges before Christmas, authorities sat down with black power leaders to explain their hope of admitting more Negroes, but also the scarcity of qualified Negroes. They were told by the black power group in Swarthmore to look South and West.

Actually Bryn Mawr has sent some talent scouts to the West Coast, only to find that Reed College in Oregon, and Occidental and Pomona Colleges in California are also recruiting Negro students. Few are to be found. In the South, Atlanta University and other institutions are also on the alert for qualified Negroes.

Despite this, the African-American students at Swarthmore peremptorily demanded the dismissal of Dean of Admissions Frederick Hargadon for failure to admit more Negroes.

The great majority of students at these colleges has been out of sympathy with the militant black minority; likewise, the majority of the faculties. Clinton Ethridge, black power leader at Swarthmore, is certain to flunk, and also certain to claim he's being discriminated against. Real reason he is certain to flunk is that he has devoted so little time to his studies.

Claremont-Pitt-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

F B I

Date: 1/24/69

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____

(Priority)

✓ To: SAC, Philadelphia

✓ From: Director, FBI

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT SOCIETY ✓
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA
RACIAL MATTERS
BUDED 2/13/69

Reurtels dated 1/15/69 captioned "Possible Racial Disturbance, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1/7/69, Racial Matters."

Retels and public source information indicate that captioned organization is responsible for the demonstrations and disturbances at Swarthmore College including the occupation of administrative offices of that college.

In view of the black extremist nature of this organization and its past overt acts of violence, you are instructed to immediately institute intensive investigation of it to fully determine its aims, purposes and the identities of its leaders. In addition, you should determine if there is any outside influence of this group and steps should be taken to develop informants within the group in order to insure that you are constantly aware of its plans and activities, particularly those involving violence.

The results of this investigation should be submitted in report form to reach the Bureau by 2/13/69.

In addition, separate investigations should be opened on all leaders of the group to develop background and to determine the nature and extent of their involvement in the black extremist movement. The results of these investigations

Enclosure ✓

157-3403-4
Cand
Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]

Sent Via _____

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Airtel to SAC, Philadelphia
RE: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

should be submitted under the individual's caption in form suitable for dissemination, and they should be considered for inclusion on the Security Index and/or Agitator Index.

Inasmuch as this organization and its student leaders are campus affiliated, your investigations should be conducted in accordance with current instructions regarding investigations at institutions of learning.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 29, 1969

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication
January 15, 1969.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised January 16, 1969, that Dr. COURTNEY SMITH, President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., suddenly died on January 16, 1969, reportedly after suffering a heart attack shortly after 10 a.m.

The approximately 15 Negro students representing Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS), continued to occupy the admissions office in the college administration building. The SASS group was informed of Dr. SMITH's death around noon, however, they gave no indication at that time that they intended to vacate the admissions office.

SASS publicized on January 16, 1969, expanded demands to include the appointment of a Black Assistant Dean of Admissions by September 1, 1969, to recruit additional Black students for the college and a Black Dean of Admissions by March 1, 1969, to deal with and be a protagonist on campus for the Black student. SASS also demanded alterations of the enrollment and administration policy of Swarthmore to accommodate 100 Black students per year by 1972.

The source advised further that a group of approximately 50 male students, both Black and white, had indicated their desire to take direct action to force the SASS dissident students out of the administrations office since they believed that the death of Dr. SMITH was directly attributable to the occupation of the admissions office and the unreasonable demands of SASS.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

The source advised that shortly after 4 p.m., January 16, 1969, the dissident Black students representing SASS evacuated the admissions building without confrontation by the above-mentioned group of students.

It was announced on January 16, 1968, after the Black Students relinquished the admissions office that three white instructors and a Negro instructor of the Swarthmore faculty, would be meeting with the SASS sit-in students as a liaison committee to "clarify demands" of the Black students.

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.



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 29, 1969.

Title POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
 SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
 SWARTHMORE, PA., JANUARY 7, 1969

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Reference Memorandum at Philadelphia, Pa.,
 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.

F B I

Date: 1/29/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI ATTENTION:
 ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
 From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL INVEST. DIV.
 (157-3378) (C) ☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.
 Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
 SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
 SWARTHMORE, PA., 1/7/69

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64
 ☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF
☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters
 ☐ Klan ☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:

Re my tel 1/16/69, Philadelphia airtel 1/15/69 and
 Bureau airtel 1/24/69, entitled, "SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
 STUDENTS SOCIETY (SASS), SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.,
 RM."

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a self-
 explanatory LHM.

3 - Bureau (Enc.-12) (RM) (1-5 ASS)

6 - Philadelphia (1 - 157-3378)

① - 157-3403 (SASS)

(1 - 157-2748)

(1 - 25-40013)

(1 - 157-1214) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE,
 MAJOR URBAN AREAS)

(1 - 157-3404)

JRW:kma

ACTION: UACB:

☒ No further action being taken and

☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA

☐ LHM being submitted

☐ Report being submitted

☐ Preliminary investigation instituted

☐ Limited investigation instituted

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Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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EDPA.

157-3403-6

PH 157-3378

Information copies furnished locally to MI, NISO, OSI, Secret Service and USA, EDPa.

Referenced Bureau airtel, captioned as above, Philadelphia has opened cases and is investigating SASS, [redacted] and [redacted] leaders of sit-in at Swarthmore.

Source of information is [redacted] established source. [redacted]

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Swarthmore focuses on key issues

By David Oden

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 15 — Through out the past week, Swarthmore College has been the scene of mass meetings, workshops, and caucuses. There is focus on hate and discussion on the black/white struggle, student power, the role of the university in society, and other political and academic issues.

The flurry of activity was touched off by the occupation of the admissions office at the college by members of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS). The occupation, which began at 10:30 a.m. after SASS had burned the college's effigy of a slave, The Militant, for 12 hours, was accompanied by a sit-in, which reviewed the reputation of the college, which SASS has used as a tool to attract students. SASS has also attempted to utilize the college's resources for the purpose of changing the college's policies on racial discrimination.

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

Date: 01.31.69

Author: David Oden

Title: Occupation

Editor:

File:

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and adopted positions on the action and the underlying issues. However, it soon became apparent that the action by SASS found the remainder of the students unprepared. There was no one sufficiently experienced to present a clear, convincing analysis of the issues and implications of the SASS struggle, nor of directing an active campaign which would have complemented and supported that of the black students. As a result, activity by the students has become increasingly bogged down in discussion of peripheral issues.

As a result of the indecisiveness of the students, the faculty has increasingly assumed a leading role in the response to SASS' position. They have met daily in marathon sessions to consider SASS' demands. The outcome of these meetings has been largely supportive of SASS, although it remains to be seen whether any substantive changes come as a result of the faculty's recommendations to the administration.

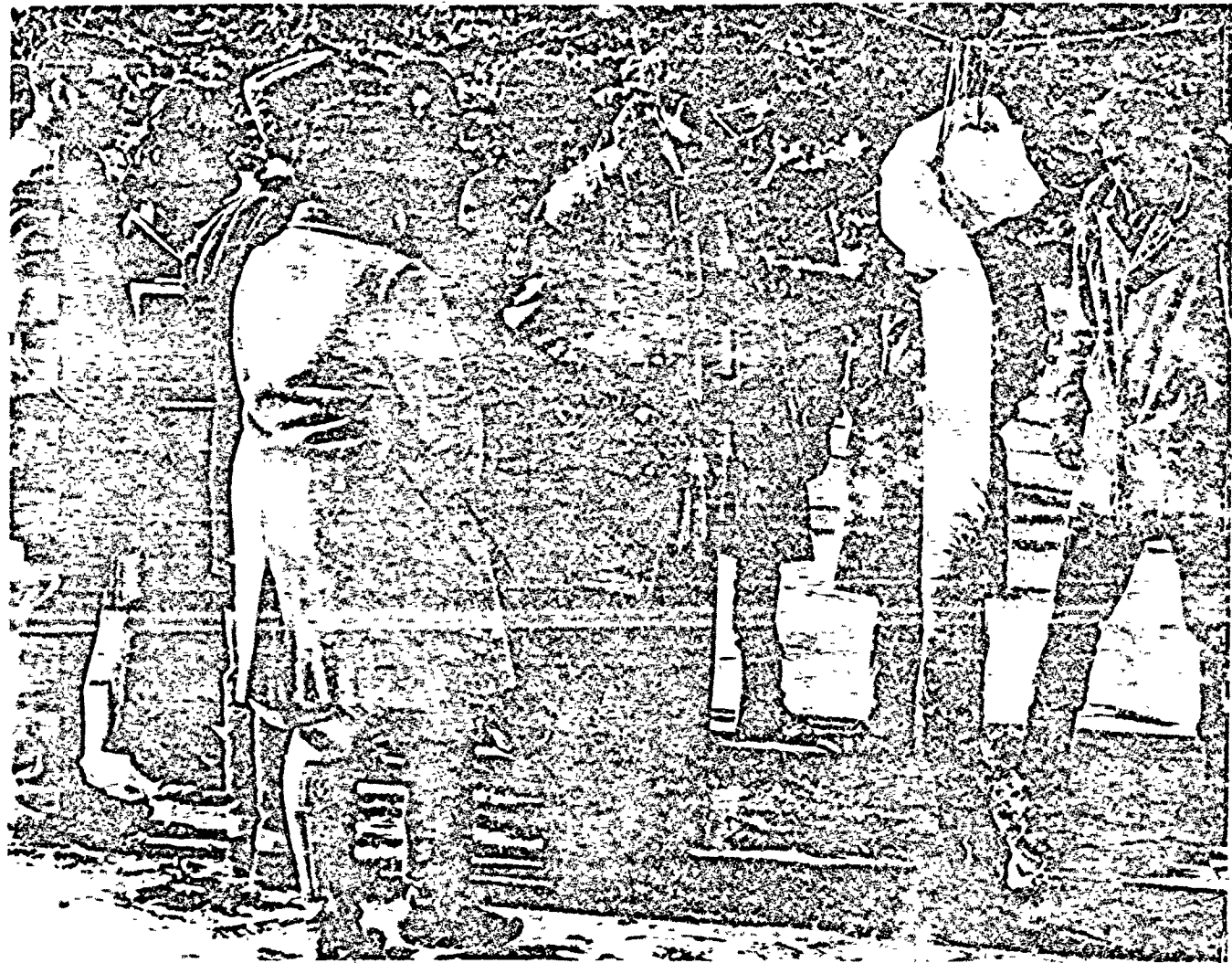
Exemplary struggle

Throughout the week, SASS has conducted an outstanding struggle. They have maintained close contact with the faculty and the remainder of the students, and have established and maintained contact with leaders in the black community in

Philadelphia and with other black student organizations in the area. After a week of self-confinement, they continue to show the same determination which led them to take action.

Although it failed to demonstrate the power of which it was initially capable, the action of the remainder of the students has not been without its positive effects. A significant number have perceived the errors of the previous week and acquired an understanding of its political implications. They now see the necessity of a leadership capable of initiating and directing a decisive, active struggle. More important, much of the campus has realized that it is not immune to the pressures and conflicts which are omnipresent in society as a whole.

A week ago, Swarthmore was viewed as unique and unassailable in its provincialism. Many now realize that the current crisis is but one more component of the



BURN MOTHER BURN! Rebellling students at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia burn "sweet mother Swarthmore," mocking 19th century cloistered atmosphere.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-3403) (P)

DATE: 2/11/69

FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT
GROUP, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA. (SASS)
RM

On 1/31/69 [redacted]

[redacted], an established source (conceal identity), advised that as a result of previous contact in this matter, she had determined the following individuals are presently Negro students at this school. She believes most, if not all, of those are active in SASS. She furnished the following information concerning these students:

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[redacted] enrolled initially at Swarthmore in 1964, withdrew 6/66, returned 9/67, and currently enrolled.

[redacted] entered initially in 1964, withdrew 6/66, re-entered 9/68, and currently enrolled there.

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[redacted] entered initially 1964, withdrew 6/66, returned 9/68, and withdrew 1/69. She is no longer enrolled there but was a student during the recent SASS sit-in.

[redacted] entered initially in 1968, and currently enrolled.

[redacted] enrolled 1968, and a current student.

2 157-3403

TFL/lpm
(2)

157-3403-8

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[redacted] enrolled 1968,
and a current student.

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[redacted] enrolled 1968,
a current student.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] a current student, has been the only Negro on campus who was somewhat outspoken in her opposition to the SASS demonstration. She apparently is the girl friend of the former student who had written to the local newspapers a lengthy letter highly critical of SASS and the demands set forth by SASS.

[redacted] stated she has received no information and there is no indication on campus that SASS is active at this time. She is of the opinion that following the death of COURTNEY SMITH, the former President of the College, that the momentary impudence developed by SASS as a result of their sit-in was lost to them and they had made no further effort in furtherance of their previously stated demands to the College.

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[redacted] has been advised to be particularly alert as to the planned activity of SASS and to advise this office immediately should information come to her attention which would indicate that SASS is contemplating a renewal of their previous sit-in or other disruptive tactics.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN PHILADELPHIA	DATE 3/6/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/3/69 - 2/28/69
TITLE OF CASE SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.		REPORT MADE BY THOMAS F. LEWIS	TYPED BY LPM
		CHARACTER OF CASE RM	

REFERENCES

Philadelphia airtels 1/8/69, 1/15/69, and 1/29/69, captioned, "POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA., 1/7/69;

Bureau airtel 1/24/69, captioned, "SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT SOCIETY."

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LEADS

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will consider interview with

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED COPIES MADE:						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
<p>8 - Bureau</p> <p>3 - Philadelphia (157-3403)</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p>						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
						<p><i>PH lead to</i></p> <p><i>W</i></p> <p><i>157-3403-9</i></p>		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency						Searched		
Request Recd.						Serialized	<i>mlh</i>	
Date Fwd.						Indexed	<i>[Signature]</i>	
How Fwd.						Filed	<i>[Signature]</i>	
By								

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[redacted] in an effort to develop additional information regarding SASS. Interview should be along lines of "sounding off" interview, bearing in mind that [redacted] might be in a position to be aware of the identities of black students at Swarthmore, who might be developed as sources in our efforts to cover SASS.

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AT SWARTHMORE, PA.

1. Will attempt to develop sources within SASS in a position to furnish information as to the contemplated activity of this group.

2. Will follow and report activities of SASS through informants and sources at Swarthmore College.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential because the report sets forth information from sources which information, if made public, might jeopardize the security of these sources and hamper the security of this country.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1

[redacted]

PH T-2

[redacted]

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PH T-3

[redacted]

PH T-4

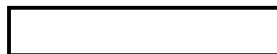
[redacted]

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PH T-5

PH T-6

PH T-7



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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS F. LEWIS
Date: March 6, 1969

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 157-3403

Bureau File #:

Title: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS
SOCIETY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: The aims and objectives of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS) set out. These objectives include (1) increase in black student enrollment; (2) black participation in policy making; (3) appointment of black Assistant Dean of Admissions; and (4) appointment of black Dean of Students; and (5) creation of ad hoc black Admissions Committee. Roll of SASS in student occupation of Admissions Office at Swarthmore from 1/9/69 to 1/16/69 set out as furnished by local sources. Leaders of SASS identified as [redacted] Chairman; and [redacted] Vice Chairman.

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Details: The Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society will be identified by the initials SASS in this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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ORIGIN, AIMS, AND
PURPOSES OF SASS

On January 15, 1969, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that SASS was not included on the list of college-approved student organizations prior to October 1968. Sometime during that month, SASS was added as an approved student organization, and PH T-1, therefore, assumes that SASS began as an organization at that time.

According to PH T-1, the list of college-approved student organizations usually includes the names of all the officers and other members of the group playing a key role in the organization and that normally each organization has some four to five names of officers and/or names of other activists listed.

PH T-1 noted, however, that the only officer listed for the organization SASS is [redacted] who was listed as chairman.

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On January 27, 1969, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised SASS was formed just prior to the beginning of the Fall 1968 Semester.

Informant stated the activity of SASS at that time was the conducting of recruiting sessions for black student applicants. Prior to the Fall 1968 Semester, SASS conducted two recruiting weekends, during which time black high school students were brought over to the campus for tours of the buildings and for interview by the Admissions Office Staff.

PH T-2 advised that several weeks after the beginning of the Fall 1968 semester a rift became apparent when the leaders of SASS, [redacted] and [redacted] sent a letter to the Dean of Admissions, FREDERICK HARGADON, questioning the college's commitment to increase black enrollment. The letter cited acceptance statistics

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from other nearby colleges and urged the consideration of a pre-freshman year program for disadvantaged students.

This letter was answered by Dean HARGADON, who released a paper revealing the recruitment program for black students which had been undertaken over the Summer of 1968.

Appended to this report were eight tables of data which were termed by Dean HARGADON as being vital to the rational consideration of a change in the School Admissions policy. The data presented was intended by the Dean to help assess the relationship between the results attained at Swarthmore and the general plight of black students in higher education.

SASS objected to this report on two grounds. SASS believed that MR. HARGADON and his Admissions Policy Committee should have had some representative of black students to review his report before printing and circulation. Additionally, SASS felt affronted by the disclosure of what they considered to be disclosure of confidential information contained in the data within the report.

Some several days later SASS members met and formulated demands which the group termed "pre-conditions for cooperation with the Admissions Policy Committee." They demanded that the Admissions Policy Committee and a SASS Committee rewrite the paper for publication. They also asked that the faculty and administration form a Black Interest Committee to work with SASS. Additionally, they demanded that the college actively recruit, subject to the review of SASS, a high level black administrator. Finally, they demanded that the SASS members work with Dean HARGADON and the Admissions Policy Committee on the formulation and execution of ways and means for the recruitment and admission of black students.

PH T-1 advised that following the announcement of these provisions, an impasse developed between SASS and the College Admissions personnel.

Finally, on December 23, 1968, SASS went to the president of the college, COURTNEY SMITH, for what they termed to be a clarified set of demands. Together

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with these demands, they issued an injunction to the president to "issue a clear unequivocal public acceptance of these non-negotiable demands by noon, January 7, 1969, or the black students and SASS will be forced to do whatever is necessary to obtain acceptance of same."

This demand and declaration of purpose by SASS charged the Admissions Policy Committee with disregard of the black perspective and characterized the college's policies as "overly rigid, conservative, and too preoccupied with protecting its own academic standards."

PH T-2 noted that the major SASS demands included (1) acceptance and enrollment of 10 to 20 "risk" black students for the next year and the provision of extensive supportive programs for them; (2) a commitment by the college to enroll a total of 100 black students within three years and 150 within six years; and (3) the appointments of a black Assistant Dean of Admissions and a black counselor.

SASS claimed Dean HARGADON "not able to deal with a black viewpoint" and SASS demanded that he be replaced by September 1, 1969, unless the Admissions policies change or unless the current Dean of Admissions changed.

SASS announced that that organization regarded the proposals of the Admissions Policy Committee and the School Administration in response to their demands as being the production of the "white Anglo-Saxon Protestant liberal minded set" and as an inadequate commitment to black education.

Following a meeting with President COURTNEY SMITH in early January 1969, [redacted] maintained that Swarthmore College was then taking the view that it is not a social vacuum and can detach itself to look intellectually at its problems but that it is really a microcosm of the outside world and more sensitivity to that world is needed.

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[redacted] criticized the "consensus-seeking harmony - let's work it out" attitude of the white liberal as the attitude of avoiding real commitment.

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On January 27, 1969, PH T-1 advised that after a meeting between SASS representatives, President COURTNEY SMITH, and the Faculty Communications Committee held from January 14, 1969, to January 15, 1969, all of these parties agreed that the following statement was a clarification of the then current SASS position:

"I. Description of Decision-making:

That a complete identification and description of the decision-making organs of the college on every level be made. Action taken by the faculty during the meeting of 12-13 January is as follows: 'The president and faculty welcome an opportunity to provide any information they can that identifies and describes the decision-making organs of the college on every level, and will do so within a matter of days after the resumption of normal college activity.' SASS representatives accept this, with the specification that the report be complete, that it be written, and that the complete report be issued to the entire community.

II. Amnesty:

We interpret the faculty's amplified statement of amnesty as an acceptance of our original demand for amnesty. Amplification: we were assured that SASS accepts the faculty's amplified statement as sufficient.

III. Black Admissions Officer:

That there be hired an Assistant Dean of Admissions who shall be Black, and who shall have the other administrative duties commensurate with that post, by September 1, 1969. His primary responsibilities shall be in the area of Black Admissions. The Black Assistant Dean of Admissions shall be responsible for the application of Black admissions policy to Black applicants. Amplification: The Black Assistant Dean of Admissions shall be responsible for accepting and rejecting Black applicants in consultation with the rest of the Admissions staff, just as the present Dean of Admissions is responsible for accepting and rejecting white applicants in consultation with the rest of the Admissions staff. If this man is competent to teach in the area of Black studies, he may do this in light of the pressing need; but it is preferable that he not teach. Also, this is to be a full time position, not a part time position.

IV. Black Dean of Students:

There shall be hired a Black Dean of Black students who shall serve as counselor for Black students while having other administrative duties commensurate with that post by March 1, 1969. * It is to be understood that this counselor is not to be responsible to the other deans for providing them with any confidential, privileged information. Amplification: SASS wishes this dean to be as senior in rank as Dean Parr if at all possible so he won't have to be a junior partner among the school's deans. They put this forth as the ideal goal; but are willing to accept having the best man hired at whatever rank his professional experience justifies.

SASS does not feel this is a change of position, but only a more complete specification of the counseling they seek.

* Hired by this date; not necessarily on the job by this date.

V. Hiring of two aforementioned administrators:

That the hiring of the two aforementioned administrators shall be by presidential appointment. A list of prospective candidates will be developed through the efforts of SASS, of any outside organizations it deems necessary, and of the administration. Final approval of the two administrators shall be at the discretion of SASS. Amplification: SASS specifies that it envisages the following procedure: it will produce a list of candidates; the administration and/or others will produce a list (there shall be personal interviews of all candidates by SASS and the administration); there are discrepancies between the final candidates chosen by the various parties, SASS shall make the final recommendation to the President (Black people are more sensitive to the interests of Black people than white administrators).

VI. Admissions Policy

That the college strive to enroll at least 35 Black students into the freshman classes over the next three years so as to accommodate the goal of 100 Black students by 1972, and at least 40 Black students after three years so as to meet the goal of 150 Black students by 1975. Amplification: SASS understands that these figures represent goals toward the achievement of which the college will make a consistent and sustained effort.

VII. Transfer Students:

It is understood that we accept the resolution to encourage the enrollment of Black transfers with scholarships.

VIII. Ad Hoc Black Admissions Committee (AHBAC)

We accept the resolution with additions: that the committee for Black admissions be charged with:

- 1) the proposal of Black admissions policies, i.e., procedures and qualification criteria. This committee will also be charged with recommending the number of Black applicants to be enrolled under such policies. However, these numbers have already been determined for the next six years.
- 2) A review of the application of these policies by the college admissions staff and consideration of any problems resulting from such application.
- 3) The review of Black Admissions Policy in the future if the Committee sees fit.
- 4) The power to elect a chairman, form the committee and to increase its functions in making proposals pertaining to Black admissions (e.g., pre-enrollment programs) as it sees fit.
- 5) To prepare reports as it sees fit.

That the structure of said committee consist of the following:

- 4 Black students,
- 1 white student,
- 3 faculty members, one of whom shall be Black,
- 2 administrators, one Black when he arrives.

Further specifications:

shall be chosen by the faculty in consultation with SASS.

3) In the event that there be more than one Black faculty member from which to choose, the Black faculty representative, this shall be done in consultation with SASS.

These members shall be chosen by their respective groups in accordance with the faculty resolution.

That final approval or disapproval of said committee's policies are to rest with SASS.

Amplification: This is understood to mean that SASS shall exercise final judgment over the policies of the committee and that in this area the legislative function of the faculty is performed by SASS. By way of explaining their position, SASS members said: 'This is not minority coercion, but rather Black self-determination.' They ask that SASS have the final say only in areas pertaining to the special interests of Black people, since the Black perspective is the most relevant perspective in these areas. Our position implies that SASS shall encourage and respect perspectives and opinions from faculty, administrators, and students before reaching a final decision. Thus, it will be insured that SASS will not reach decisions which fail to take into account all the perspectives of the college community. Finally, SASS understands this to be a standing, not an ad hoc, committee.

IX. Support programs (pre- and post- matriculation)

It is understood that these resolutions which deal specifically with pre-matriculation and support programs are acceptable as appropriate for investigation by the Black Admissions Committee. Amplification: With regard to pre-registration enrichment or reinforcement programs, SASS feels that the Black Admissions Committee will study the types of programs available, determine the types of programs that are suitable, find out whether they exist on other campuses; and, if not, will determine how to set them up. At this point, the college will enter into the necessary negotiations for the implementation of said programs. SASS feels concerned about summer enrichment programs set up with a white perspective and are therefore not responsive to the Black perspective; it is necessary that Black people in such programs be exposed to Black perspective on Black problems.

X. Black Interest Committee:

The faculty has made NO resolutions about the Black Interest Committee demanded. Our position is: That the college publically recognize the existence of and encourage the use of a Black interest committee which shall be charged with:

- 1) Obtaining a delineation of the decision-making process as pertaining to cultural activities (SASS understands this to mean processes by which funds, time slots and what not are allocated).
- 2) Receiving funds and time slots for programs of a cultural done in the name of the entire college community from the Cooper Foundation, Collection Committee, Music Dept., LTC, and similar groups.
- 3) Reviewing cultural programs at the college which pertain to Black people BEFORE they are presented, if the party making the presentation so wishes. 'Reviewing' in no way implies censorship.
- 4) Recommending actions to the SASS membership should its offer of review not be utilized. This committee shall consist of Black people chosen by and responsible to SASS who shall be available for recommendations and consultation to the entire

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beforehand concerning presentations that may be offensive to the sensitivities of Black people. If its consultation is not sought and/or if its judgment is not heeded, then SASS preserves the right to protest. SASS wishes this committee to operate much as the Hamburg Committee, but not with the censorship prerogatives of the Hamburg Committee. This committee would have no authority to prevent a program from occurring. In asking that the college publicly recognize the committee, SASS wants all-college notification and notification of foundations and committees that are concerned with cultural programs. This committee would not address itself to specifically departmental programs, but only to programs that have college-wide scope.

XI. Black participation in Policy-making:

Black people shall participate in policy-shaping and decision making processes on all levels of the college community relating to the special interests of Black people. Amplification: Policy-shaping and decision-making is intended to refer to all stages of the process, i.e., identification of the problem or issue, committee work on the problem, formulation of resolutions to deal with it, acting on resolutions, and implementing them as solutions. By levels SASS understands both: areas of operation (e.g., curriculum, admissions, or cultural) and hierarchical levels (e.g., students, faculty, and administration).

On February 4, 1969, PH T-2 advised that at a Student Council meeting at Swarthmore College, held during the last week of January 1969, [redacted] appeared to explain the constitution of SASS. He stated that this constitution allows all Swarthmore students to join and vote in SASS matters and that membership is not restricted to black students. [redacted] however, stressed that SASS was open only to Swarthmore students.

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[redacted] According to PH T-2, this statement was made by [redacted] in an effort to counter some of the thinking on campus that other than students of Swarthmore might be controlling SASS' decisions on school matters..

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The January 29, 1969, issue of "The Phoenix",
a Swarthmore College student newspaper, contained on page
two, a statement of policy prepared by
This item is set out in its entirety as follows:

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Swarthmore's Policies Should Encourage Pride and Competence in Black Students

by Clinton Etheridge, SASS Chairman

For too long and too often, Black people have felt compelled to justify and document all their actions whenever and wherever the Man says "show me." Black people, and particularly angry young Blacks, must learn to get away from this master-servant syndrome of satisfying the White man's every whim and curiosity.

On the other hand, all groups and particularly student groups, are somewhat accountable to a larger and more public audience than their membership; thus SASS must relate to Swarthmore College in some manner and fashion. The way SASS chooses to relate to Swarthmore College, however, will be determined by its members and the role they see themselves playing as Black students on a White campus. This in turn is determined by the rationale for Black students.

RATIONALE

The rationale for Blacks at Swarthmore, the cornerstone and underlying assumption of any admissions policy, flows from the goals of Black people in general. As I see it, three basic goals of Black people in this country are pride, power, and competence. By pride I mean a sense of self-esteem in ourselves as a people, Black consciousness: an awareness of, appreciation of, and security in the identity of the Black reference group. Given the years of White racist brainwashing, the healthy Black identity will only rebound to us through a study of our heritage, culture, and people. This is one important reason why Black collegians are placing so much emphasis on Black Studies.

The second goal is power: political, economic, and social. By Black power I mean the ability to induce change and responses in one's government,

to chart as much as possible our own destinies. Nationally this might mean getting Black people registered and voting, for our leaders and against our enemies; or it might mean developing an independent Black politics. At Swarthmore this means making SASS, the voice and arm of the Black students, the most effective and forceful organ it can be.

The third goal is competence—the ability to function in a highly industrialized, highly technological country. Blacks must be trained and educated to be all that they can be in a nation where intellect is at a premium. A school like Swarthmore can play a role in cultivating Black brainpower. Swarthmore has a larger potential for developing intellect than schools such as the University of Pennsylvania or Howard, a Negro school. A Swarthmore education, however, may come at a heavy price; for while the college is cultivating the young Black's mind, it may also be subverting it. Swarthmore subverts Black minds by bringing them to the college for a White oriented objective rather than a Black one.

TWO THEMES

When you talk to White students and administrators about the rationale for Blacks at Swarthmore, they only give variations on the same two related themes: the "integrationist ethic" and social diversity. Put simply this means something like, "the white majority can best understand and appreciate the heterogeneous society in which they will live if they are exposed to students from varied backgrounds." Even Mr. Hargadon and the Admissions Policy Committee would say something like this. Of themselves the "integrationist ethic" and social diversity appear quite normative and enlightened. But

what do these white institutional goals mean *vis a vis* the Black Swarthmorean?

ETHIC

The college's integrationist ethic has different impacts on the two kinds of Blacks at Swarthmore: the white-oriented Negroes and the race-conscious Blacks. The Negroes tend to disassociate themselves from others of their race both politically and socially. Blacks, in contrast, tend to an acceptance of race identification and consciousness as manifested in SASS membership and group solidarity.

SASS sees the "integrationist ethic" as Swarthmore, saying, "We want Black students so that we can see how the other half lives. The college hopes that social contact with Blacks will abate the racism and prejudice of the White students."

The college's twin goals of White enlightenment and competent but prideless Negro leadership place the wrong emphasis on Black admissions. By contrast Swarthmore should place top priority on giving talented young Blacks both the competence and the race pride with which to fill the service and leadership vacuums in their own Black communities. Whites — even liberal radical Whites — because of the increasing race consciousness of these Black communities — cannot adequately fill these vacuums. For this job has to be a self-help effort in which Blacks help Blacks. This is not to say that the two goals are mutually exclusive.

More importantly from its own viewpoint if Swarthmore College is committed to a more viable society, a society in which Black people enjoy pride, power, and competence, rather than one in which they suffer political oppression, economic exploitation, and social degradation, then Swarthmore College must also be committed to fostering Black brainpower that is oriented to leadership as well as service.

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LEADERS OF SASS

On January 17, 1969, PH T-1 advised that the leaders of SASS at that time were [redacted] Chairman; [redacted] Vice-Chairman; and [redacted] active member.

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Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised [redacted]

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[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] home address [redacted]

[redacted] entered Swarthmore College September 1965, and currently enrolled as senior; previously attended [redacted]

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[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] home address [redacted]

[redacted] Entered Swarthmore College September 1967. Currently enrolled as second year student. Previously attended [redacted]

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[redacted] born [redacted]

[redacted] home address [redacted]

[redacted] Entered [redacted]

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Swarthmore September 1964. Previously
enrolled at [redacted]

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PH T-3 advised that [redacted] is failing all or most of his courses and will not be reinstated as a full-time student in the present semester under normal circumstances since he does not qualify academically.

PH T-3 noted that [redacted] has completed all of her requirements for a degree and is not enrolled as a student for the current semester, however, she continues to reside on campus and possibly she is attending seminars and other honors program meetings.

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ROLL OF SASS IN
STUDENT SIT-IN

PH T-1 advised on January 3, 1969, that COURTNEY SMITH, President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. had been recently in receipt of a list of demands from [redacted]

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Source added that [redacted] is a Negro student presently enrolled as a senior student at Swarthmore College who claims to be the leader of other Negro students at the college.

Source advised that the demands presented revolve around an objective of a more liberal policy on admission of more Negro students to the college and the dismissal of the present college Dean of Admissions, FREDERICK HARGADON.

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Source added that [] stated his demands on behalf of the Negro students have been subject of negotiations for several months and that he has full support of the college student council regarding these demands. Source added that [] has stated the demands are not negotiable and that a deadline of noon, January 7, 1969, has been set by [] for acceptance of these demands on the part of the college administration and that if the demands are not met Negro students will be compelled to do what they feel is necessary to accomplish their demands.

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Source added that several college administrators were in receipt of telegrams on January 3, 1969, from [] A. Phillip Randolph Institute, New York, N.Y., which voiced support of [] demands. Source stated that Swarthmore College was presently on a holiday schedule with students due to return to campus on January 6, 1969.

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PH T-4 advised on January 7, 1969, that on that date college administrators and college president, COURTNEY SMITH, met with 10 Negro students, including student spokesman []. Source stated this meeting took place in a very friendly atmosphere and with an air of cordiality.

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Source added the college administrators accepted the student proposals under advisement and that the students appeared to be placated. The source added that the meeting ended in an amicable manner and that no student demonstration took place. Source added during this meeting no evidence was elicited which would indicate any off-campus control or direction of student action concerning their demands.

PH T-1 advised on January 8, 1969, that the present situation at Swarthmore College appeared to be precipitated by the action of the group of Negro students under the leadership of []. The

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source explained in the Spring of 1968 this group compiled a list of about 60 Negro students for consideration as prospective students at Swarthmore College by the college admission board during the Summer of 1968. Source added these students were considered by the admissions board and that the Dean of Admissions, FREDERICK HARGADON, had submitted a report to the college wherein he cited that the majority of the Negro students recorded by this group did not meet Swarthmore College academic standards and that further, it was against the policy of Swarthmore College to recruit students in this manner as the college preferred students to apply individually and to be processed objectively in order to maintain the high academic standards.

PH T-1 added it appeared the knowledge that the Negro students selected by [redacted] group would not be admitted to Swarthmore caused a reaction culminating in the present demands. Source added at the subsequent meeting with the college administration and [redacted] group compelling and valid reasons for the nonadmission of these students were given thus placating [redacted] group.

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PH T-1 added on January 8, 1969, that additional meetings have been scheduled by the college administration with the students led by [redacted] thus indicating a complete rapport on the issues has not been reached. Source explained although the probability of a student demonstration to reinforce present negotiations has been diminished, the possibility of a demonstration did naturally exist with a breakdown in communications between the two groups. Source concluded that the present actions of [redacted] group did not appear to have widespread student support.

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PH T-1 advised on January 9, 1969, an estimated 15 to 20 Negro students at Swarthmore College had occupied the Admissions Office in the Administration Building of the school at approximately 1:30 p.m. These individuals had been observed carrying sleeping bags and other comfort equipment with them into the Admissions Office at the time they occupied the office. After getting in the office, they locked the doors so no one could enter. In the process of staging their "sit-in" at the Admissions Office, there was no physical confrontation by the students and school authorities. The "sit-in" did not lock any school authorities or other students within the office as hostages. It is expected that college authorities and the dissident Negro students would be holding some kind of meetings in an attempt to resolve the situation peaceably.

Chief of Police WILLIAM WEIDNER, Swarthmore, Pa., advised his organization also has not been requested to come on campus by school authorities; however, if requested, he would dispatch officers to maintain order on the campus.

Sergeant [redacted] advised that [redacted] who is not a student at Swarthmore, was involved in some way in the "sit-in" activity taking place on the campus. Sergeant [redacted] said [redacted] has a girl friend on the campus who is a student. [redacted] home address [redacted]. He also advised that [redacted] is presently free on bond while appealing a four-count local conviction in Lancaster, Pa. He was convicted in a trial September 23, 1968.

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On April 15, 1968, PH T-5, a source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that a national meeting of the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) was held at the Diplomat Hotel, New York City, on April 12-14, 1968.

On June 12, 1968, PH T-6, a source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] a student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., registered to attend the NBAWADU conference to be held in New York City on April 12-14, 1968.

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On May 10, 1968, at 2:42 a.m., the Lancaster Police Department, Lancaster, Pa., received word that a number of young Negroes were observed by an officer to be on the streets with what appeared to be molotov cocktails. At about 3 a.m., officers proceeding to the area where the youth had been observed and arrested [redacted] when he was observed to be carrying a molotov cocktail. [redacted] at the time of his arrest, was also determined to have been carrying a loaded .38 caliber Rohm revolver with extra rounds of ammunition in his pocket.

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At approximately 3:07 a.m., unknown individuals threw molotov cocktails through the windows of Selective Service Headquarters, Local Boards 83, 84, 85, located at 50 South Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

On May 10, 1968, [] was charged by local police with carrying bombs or explosives, possession of bombs or explosives, both of which are felonies in Pennsylvania, and carrying a concealed deadly weapon, and violation of the Uniform Firearms Act, both of which are misdemeanors. Bail at that time was set at \$32,000, but reduced on May 13, 1968, by the Lancaster County Court to \$17,000. b6 b7C

On September 18-20, 1968, trial was held in Lancaster County Court, Lancaster, Pa., on the local charges against []. On the evening of September 20, 1968, the jury returned a sealed verdict on this matter which was opened on September 23, 1968. The verdict of the jury was given as guilty on all four counts. Attorneys for [] immediately expressed an oral appeal on the decision and were given twenty days by the court to file a written appeal. [] was released under the previously placed bond pending the filing of his written appeal. b6 b7C

On September 27, 1968, Detective [] Lancaster Police Department, Lancaster, Pa., and the prosecuting officer for the local police on the local charges against [] advised that following the trial of [] the attorneys for [] related to him that [] who did not re-enter Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., this term, would be returning to his home in []. Detective [] advised that [] was seen in Lancaster, Pa., on September 24, 1968, but has not been observed in the Lancaster area since that date. b6 b7C

Chief of Police DAVID RINEER (MA), Inspector [], Captain of Detectives [], Detectives [] and [], and Sergeant [], all of the Lancaster Police Department, and Trooper [], [] Criminal Investigative Unit, Troop J, Pennsylvania State Police, Lancaster, Pa., have all described [] as the most active individual in the area attempting to arouse the young Negroes of the area into taking militant actions. b6 b7C

PH 157-3403

At the time of his arrest [redacted] who was then a student at Franklin and Marshall College, was president of the local chapter of the Afro-American Society on campus, but following his arrest on local charges, he was removed from that position by members of that organization.

b6
b7C

On November 11, 1968, Captain [redacted] Lancaster, Pa., Police Department, advised that [redacted] continues to be free on bond while his appeal on his conviction is pending.

PH T-1 and the Chief of Police of Swarthmore, Pa., have advised several times daily from January 9, 1969, through 8:00 a.m., January 15, 1969, that the Admissions Office in the Administration Building of Swarthmore College has been continually occupied in a "sit-in" by dissident black students of Swarthmore College. They advised the occupying students have not damaged any property nor has there been any activity on the campus necessitating any type of police action by local police officers. School authorities have allowed the students to continue their "sit-in". The students taking part in the "sit-in" have been obtaining food and other necessities through the windows as well as switching occupation in the building by going in and out of the windows of the building.

PH T-1 advised on January 10, 1969, that the students sitting in the College Admissions Office are being led by [redacted] who identified himself in press releases as president of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS).

b6
b7C

Meetings of students, faculty, and black students on the campus have taken place January 9 and 10, 1969, in an

effort to reach some amicable solution to the problem regarding increased enrollment of Negroes at Swarthmore. These meetings have been separate faculty and student groups as well as meetings between faculty and student groups. Paramount in the administration's attitude is that the situation be carried forward in such a way that local police action on the campus is not necessary. The college administration on January 10, 1969, had agreed to set back the normal college schedule for two days in an effort to placate the dissident black students. The college calendar schedules during the week of January 13 - 17, 1969, some few classes, meetings of various honor societies, and registration for the spring semester. Fall semester examinations were scheduled to commence January 20, 1969; however, by moving the schedule two days back, tests will not begin until January 22, 1969.

School authorities were in agreement with the dissident students and other campus student groups in an attempt to increase the present Negro population at Swarthmore College. The current figures for Swarthmore College are 47 Negro students out of a total enrollment of 1024 students.

[redacted] and his colleagues taking part in the "sit-in" have made additional demands that (1) complete description of the decision-making organizations in the college be made public; (2) that black students be participants in all policy decisions; (3) that original demands regarding increased Negro enrollment be implemented; and (4) that no disciplinary action whatsoever be taken against anyone who has participated in the "sit-in."

A meeting of sympathetic students to the black demands was addressed by [redacted] and [redacted] on January 9, 1969.

Confidential informant PH T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised January 10, 1969, that [redacted] is involved with a group in Philadelphia called the Black Community Council and is employed in a supervisory capacity in the Model Cities Program, a Federally funded City of Philadelphia project to alleviate social living conditions for the Negro. [redacted] moves into any situation involving blacks to lend them vocal support. The appearance

of both [] and [] before the student group supported the student action in the black students conducting their "sit-in" in the Admissions Office of the Administration Building. They also advocated more recognition being given to the voice of black students in policy decisions. b6 b7C

Other white students on the campus met supporting the position of the "sit-ins."

PH T-1 advised January 13, 1969, that various faculty and student groups held meetings over the weekend and the school administration is in favor of implementing a program to increase the enrollment of Negroes at Swarthmore; however, this cannot be done immediately. The "sit-ins" continue to demand an immediate implementation of increased enrollment of black students. Since enrollment of additional Negro students is extremely difficult due to the vigorous recruitment by great numbers of colleges, the Swarthmore administration does not feel it is in the position to promise unconditionally that additional Negro students can be found to enroll in the immediate future at this school. Due to increased recruiting of Negro students by many colleges, Swarthmore is reluctant to lower entrance requirements because this affects the quality of education given to all of Swarthmore's students.

The Swarthmore administration continues to be sympathetic to the demands of the "sit-in" black students; however, as of 8:00 a.m., January 15, 1969, the "sit-in" in the Administration Building continues without incident.

PH 157-3403

On January 16, 1969, PH T-1 advised that COURTNEY SMITH, Swarthmore College President, died suddenly on January 16, 1969, shortly after 10 a.m., reportedly after having suffered a heart attack.

PH T-1 advised that as of that time approximately 15 Negro students representing SASS continued to occupy the Admissions Office in the College Administration Building.

PH T-1 advised the SASS group was informed of Dr. SMITH's death about noon that date and at about 4 p.m., they evacuated the Admissions Office in respect to Dr. SMITH.

PH T-1 advised that at the time the SASS group vacated the Admissions Office, [redacted] Vice-Chairman of SASS, issued the following statement:

b6
b7c

"In deference to the untimely death of the President, the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society is vacating the Admissions Office. We sincerely believe that the death of any human being, whether he be the good President of a college or a black person trapped in our country's ghettos, is a tragedy. At this time we are calling for a moratorium of dialogue, in order that this unfortunate event be given the college's complete attention. However, we remain strong in our conviction that the legitimate grievances we have voiced to the college remain unresolved and we are dedicated to attaining a satisfactory resolution in the future."

REACTION OF FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION TO SASS OBJECTIVES:

During the period January 13-24, 1969, PH T-1 and PH T-2 made available the following material, which reflects the reaction of the college community to SASS objectives:

January 6, 1969

To: the College Community
From: Student Council

Student Council met Monday night to discuss recent developments relating to black admissions. We strongly agree with what we find to be common in the two reports. Both favor a substantial increase in the number of black students. Both favor immediate interim steps to increase the number of black students in the class of 1973 (including the admission of "risk" students). Both recognize the need for a more viable life for black students here (including the appointment of black administrators and counselors). These issues are of utmost importance and demand immediate attention and decision. We therefore urge the faculty to establish and make known at its meeting this afternoon a specific timetable concerning the consideration and decision on these crucial issues. This timetable would serve as an indication of your commitment to deal quickly with these matters.

However, we do recognize basic philosophical differences in the two reports, and we realize that these can not be reasonably resolved in the near future. It is imperative that a joint committee be formed consisting of the Admissions Policy Committee, members of SASS, and other students to write a more comprehensive report answering general questions. This committee could call on consultants when it thought it was necessary. We would like faculty commitment today to the formation of this committee.

Signed,
Student Council

John Braxton
Lauren Brubaker
Stephanie Cooley
Carl Kendall
Randy Larrimore
Hank Levy
Gerard Mare

Mary Noland
Lyn Peery
Carol Pixton
Ellen Schall
Lyle Snider
Roger Wood
Absent: Mike Hattersley

Jan. 7, 1969

To the Swarthmore College Community,

We the undersigned, concerned members of the Swarthmore Community, express our strong support for all of the demands of the SASS letter concerning Black Admissions. Action must be taken now to ensure:

1. an increase in the number of Black students in the class of 1973, including the admission of a significant number of "risk" students,
2. a basic commitment to the presence of a viable Black community at Swarthmore, including the admission of a sufficient number of Black students to support such a community, and the appointment of a Black Admissions officer and Black counselors,
3. the inclusion of a significant number of students, especially SASS members, on a committee to formulate a comprehensive statement of philosophy on Black admissions and Black student life.

We feel that the administration has not taken adequate steps to involve students, and especially Black students, in the formulation of the Admissions Policy Committee report on Black admissions and admissions policy in general. We also feel that students must actively discuss the issues raised by the SASS letter and this report and make known to the faculty, administration, and board of managers their views and demands. We feel that if the faculty, administration and board of managers do not make a clear commitment to the basic principles outlined in the SASS letter, which coincides in significant areas with the Admissions Policy Committee Report, that direct action by the student body, and Black students in particular, is both necessary and appropriate.

Hank Levy
Debby Bone
Sara Reisman
Lauren Brubaker
Joseph Schoenfeld
Jackie Neuss
Joe Horowitz
Jim Browning
Jon Barber
Marianne Goldstein
Claudia Chanlett
David Hicks
C. Holyman

Laura Zoloth
John Braxton
Candy Tutter
Peter Rush
Bob Goodman
Warren Phinney
Howard Gold
Jeff Spielberg
Neil Prose
Jim Colvin
David Goodrich
Chris Howson
Dan Wasserman

An Open Letter to the Faculty of Swarthmore College

From: Asmarom Legesse

During the crisis of the past week I came to believe that this academic community has committed itself to making a fundamental re-examination of its relationship to Black people and to Black students and that it would do so with a greater sense of justice than any other institution known to me. During the last hours of the crisis, however, I heard so many veiled threats and so many unjust statements by members of this community that my faith in Swarthmore was shaken.

It would be a grave error to attribute the President's tragic death to the student protest as if the students had control over the lives of their fellow human beings. Even the most oblique reference to this idea is deeply offensive to our sense of common morality.

It is not SASS but individuals outside the college community who resorted, on at least three occasions, to violent threats. If SASS did jeopardize anybody's life, it now appears that they jeopardized their own.

Senior members of this community have suggested that the actions of SASS were acts of "violence". I can only understand this indictment as a response to grief. It would be self-defeating if we allowed the College's good name to be marred by speaking of violence where there was none.

By association with recent events in other parts of the country (Columbia, Brandeis, San Francisco State...) the Press has accused our students of violence. Can we plausibly admit such guilt and interpret a sit-in and a hunger-strike as acts of violence? Are we to believe that these instruments of peaceful protest are legitimate and "non-violent" only when we use them to direct attention to grievances elsewhere, but cease to be legitimate when they are directed at our own institution? Even if we were to believe that our administrative and academic traditions are above criticism -- which they are not -- I fail to see the rationale by which we read belligerent intent into the actions of SASS. We should not forget that Black students exhibited extraordinary restraint and discipline throughout the crisis.

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all of the SASS demands--and I do not. I feel that the college's present mood is not in keeping with its traditional commitment to reason. If the grievances of a few Black students at Swarthmore were valid enough to claim our undivided attention last week, they are no less valid to-day.

It was imperative that SASS abruptly end the dialogue which they so forcefully initiated in the entire community. I sensed this need and expressed it unequivocally. It now becomes equally imperative that the faculty take the initiative to address itself to these grievances with a heightened sense of urgency. We should condemn the future use of force by acting positively and creatively outside the crisis situation. Repressive legislation will accomplish very little. If, on the other hand, we relegate the resolution of the conflict to some future date, our action will demonstrate to the Black members of our community that the College has little right to claim their loyalty and trust and that in acting with urgency during the week of "demands" the College was indeed responding to force, not reason.

I, for one, choose to believe that Swarthmore will emerge from this crisis and tragedy with a greater commitment to justice and an undiminished commitment to academic excellence.

Asmaron Legesse

(Prof., Dept. Sociology and Anthropology)

January 8, 1969

To: The College Community
From: Student Council

Student Council met again Wednesday afternoon and evening to discuss recent developments relating to black admissions. We greatly appreciated the resolution which the faculty made at its Tuesday evening meeting. We understand this resolution to include: (1) a commitment to a substantial increase in the number of black students; (2) a commitment to immediate interim steps to increase the number of black students in the Class of 1973 (including the admission of "risk" students); (3) a recognition of the need for a more viable life for black students here (including the appointment of black administrators and counselors).

However, we regard faculty endorsement of the formation of a committee consisting of members of the Admissions Policy Committee, members of SASS, consultants, and other students to be equally imperative. We urge immediate implementation of this SASS demand which calls for student participation---particularly black student participation---in the decision-making process. Student Council has considered this to be an important issue all semester. A basic cause of the present crisis is the lack of student and black participation as an integral part of the decision-making process. We recognize that there are two distinct perspectives to be considered---a white perspective and a black perspective. Both must be heard at all levels; both must be respected. A significant decision-making role for blacks in the college must be created.

We consider the joint committee to have two basic functions: 1) to establish a long-range philosophy governing black admissions policy; 2) to work out the details of implementation of faculty decisions. For example, if the faculty recommends establishing a supportive program for "risk" students, it would be the job of the joint committee to decide precisely what that supportive program would consist of.

What is needed now is a clear and sincere commitment on the part of the faculty by passage of the substantive demands. We feel that the faculty's decision to use the SASS demands as its agenda is a step in that direction. We understand that these are difficult problems to resolve in a seemingly short time, but we also sympathize with the impatience of SASS and other students.

In short, it must be recognized that this is a crisis situation and that immediate action is absolutely necessary. Furthermore, if we wish to avert crises of similar nature in the future, steps must be taken to insure student participation in the decision-making processes of Swarthmore College.

Signed,

Student Council

John Braxton
Lauren Brubaker
Stephanie Cooley
Carl Kendall
Randy Larrimore
Hank Levy
Gerard Mare

Mary Noland
Carol Pixton
Ellen Schall
Lyle Snider
Absent: Lyn Peery
Roger Wood

SASS

Swarthmore Afro-American Students' Society

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081

January 8, 1968

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

SASS is very desirous of showing a close black unity in this operation. To insure the greatest possible effectiveness in this action, there are a few important points upon which we must ask your cooperation: first, that there be no individual conversation with the press - all press should be referred to the SASS chairman, Clinton Etheridge. It would also be unwise to engage in speculation with other students, faculty, or administration concerning SASS's possible future plans of action, since this would probably lead to greater confusion in the college community at large.

In carrying through this action, SASS is trying to make a gain for black people, not a power play for notoriety. You may not agree with our radical methods, but you must admit the progress we as a black students' group have made, e.g., recent faculty meeting. This progress has been made as a unified group and any further progress must also be accomplished through black unity. SASS is not asking for your participation in this action, only that you not harm the operation inadvertently.

Sincerely,

Swarthmore Afro-American
Students Society

THIS IS THE LETTER WHICH WAS ENCLOSED TO THE FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

502 Woodland Terrace
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 9, 1969

To the Faculty and Administration of Swarthmore College:

Since everyone in the vicinity, from F&M to Lincoln students, has seen fit to express himself on Swarthmore's "racist admissions policy," I see no reason why a self-respecting black alumnus should not add his opinion. I consider myself relatively competent in the matter, as I have been closely associated with Swarthmore, both the student body and the college, through various friends and in various positions since my graduation in 1966. I was one of two black alumni who attended the first meeting of the Admissions Committee with the black students, when SASS walked out. I have waited to speak because I wanted to see just how far this matter would be taken. Now is no longer the time for silence.

First of all, I have enclosed a letter sent by SASS to a small, select group of "Negro" students who do not affiliate themselves with SASS. It is well worth reading, for it proves that SASS's position is not so monolithic or all-encompassing as might be believed. More important, it exemplifies the pressures exerted on the black student to conform to SASS's ideas for the sake of black unity. Under

such circumstances, is a decent education -- which must basically be an individual affair -- possible for the black student? SASS must be recognized for what it is -- a group of dissatisfied, insecure, and egoistic black students attempting exactly what their letter says they are not, a power play for notoriety.

I would assert that this whole matter of black admissions policy could have been solved peacefully, reasonably, and much faster had SASS not made its grandstand play. The suggestions made in the original meeting by those blacks who stayed and in the Hargaden report are basically no different than the SASS report except for tone and the lack of demand that Dean Hargaden be relieved of his duties. Action was advancing then, and in a much less emotion-charged atmosphere. Considering this, the only conceivable reason SASS could have had for their subsequent moves was to blow the matter up so that they could take credit in a public fashion for the progress made in black admissions policy.

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With regard to the substance and ideology of admissions policy, I think that SASS's self-centered ambitions become even more evident in their proposals for admitting relatively large numbers of "risk" students merely because they are black. The admission of academically unqualified students

would demonstrate a singular lack of regard for the welfare of the incoming "risk" student. If SASS were less myopic, they would see it would be better for the welfare of the black man were he able to secure an education at an institution commensurate with his abilities. That is the critical matter, not that a certain number of high risk students be admitted to a particular institution (e.g., Swarthmore).

It is difficult enough for most qualified students to get through Swarthmore. Imagine the problems for a risk student, particularly a black student. The chances that he will succeed academically are slight, and there is no other real measure of success at Swarthmore. This student becomes dissatisfied, immediately a prey for SASS, which feeds on the dissatisfaction of those who are having either academic or social problems and blows them up into matters of "racism" and "discrimination." This is not to say that racism and discrimination never occur, but that SASS bandies about these terms so much as to make them meaningless. In the end, Swarthmore will have a black ghetto; an incipient one exists now. Is this educational, for black or white?

There is also the question of Swarthmore's standards. SASS simultaneously says that the standards should be disregarded for black student, yet that Swarthmore's high standards make it a potential training ground for black leaders and scholars. Granted that the college could lower its educational standards for blacks; yet I would ask why. There are black nonrisk students capable of making the grade here. The untapped areas where they live have already been suggested to the Admissions Committee. There are thousands of colleges and universities, both black and integrated, which are open to those who do not measure up to Swarthmore's standards. Swarthmore's main attraction is its high intellectual and academic standard; lower this and it has little to differentiate it from a number of small, coeducational colleges.

Ideologically, SASS openly says it is separatist. Nor does it hide its condemnation of those who believe in the "liberal" integrationist ethic as the viable solution to America's race problem. No one definitively knows what the welfare of the black man is, much less how to achieve it. And this is the advantage of a liberal society -- it is open to many different approaches, and able to choose one or a number of them. The radicals, black or white, feel that only their approach is the correct and virtuous one.

You, the faculty and administration, are white and thus in a tenuous position. It would be most tempting to say that SASS knows what is right for the black man because they are black and vocal. Yet the separatism advocated by SASS is not viable. The black man cannot exist in the long or short run in separate islands surrounded by a white sea. Integration will take longer, but is ultimately probably the only viable solution to America's racial problems.

With regard to acquiescence to SASS's demands, it is a commonplace that success increases one's confidence. Thus, your acquiescence may give them success and you will have done your part to further black pride and progress. It should also be axiomatic that success in pursuit of the wrong goals, or success gained using questionable methods, encourages the continued adherence to these beliefs and methods.

In this specific matter, SASS's immediate goal of increasing black enrollment is fine and unquestionable. The tone of its suggestions, and its ultimate goal -- separatism and the feeding of SASS -- are neither as fine nor as unquestionable. It strikes me that, since the Hargadon and SASS reports are so close in substantive procedures on black admissions policy (as even Mr. Etheridge has pointed out), yet so far apart in ultimate goals, tone, and knowledge on black admissions, the Hargadon report is the logical one to accept and implement.

If you let it be known that your intent is to implement the Hargadon report, and that SASS's pressures have meant nothing in this implementation, you will have done two things. You will have shown that, as faculty and administration, you had the wisdom to act. Secondly, you will have shown SASS that their bludgeon tactics have no place in an intellectual society where ideas must be open to unpressured, reasoned debate to make wise progress.

Yours truly,

John H. Morrow, Jr.

John H. Morrow, Jr. '66

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On January 8, 1969, the faculty of Swarthmore College met and discussed the demands of SASS. Following this meeting, the faculty announced that the following resolution had been passed unanimously:

"We favor a substantial increase in the number of black students. We favor immediate steps to increase the number of black students in the Class of 1973 (including the admission of 'risk' students). We recognize the need for a more viable life for black students here (including the appointment of black administrators and counselors)."

The following statement was issued by JOSEPH B. SHANE, Vice-President of Swarthmore College on January 9, 1969, and was described as the administration's summary and reaction to the proposals of SASS:

For most of this past semester the Admissions Policy Committee at Swarthmore College has worked on a proposal aimed at maintaining and increasing the numbers of black students at Swarthmore, including the inclusion of "risk" students who have other qualities likely to compensate for lack of strong academic preparation. The report concerned itself, too, with the provision of supportive programs for such students, and referred to the College's concern for creating a viable black student community which would be supported by the addition of black counselors, administrators, and faculty members to the College staff.

Before these proposals could be considered by the College community, the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society issued "non-negotiable demands" to the President of the College, also calling for increases in black student admissions and the addition of black faculty members and administrators. In responding, the President pointed out that the College has never and must never be governed by demands or moved by threats, but added that he would be glad to ask the faculty and Board of Managers to consider the SASS "demands" without prejudice along with the admissions Policy Committee Report, since their concerns agreed in many points.

At the regular Faculty meeting held on January 7, 1969, the faculty agreed in principle on (1) seeking substantial increase in the number of black students at Swarthmore (the College at present has a total enrollment of 1,024 students, of which 47 are black students); (2) on favoring immediate interim steps to increase the number of black students in next year's entering class, including the admission of "risk" students; and (3) on recognizing the need for a more viable life for black students at Swarthmore (including the appointment of black administrators and counselors).

The faculty is meeting frequently at present to consider both the report of the Admissions Policy Committee and the "demands" of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society. Other current business of the Faculty includes the consideration of a joint Student Faculty Committee recommending the development of a Black Studies Program at Swarthmore.

Also released to the press yesterday, but not to the College community, was a letter from President SMITH to Dean HARGADON dated January 2, 1969, in which he stated his "dismay at the inappropriateness and lack of justification in SASS' remarks that concerned you and your work..." SMITH also regarded HARGADON's work as "one of the great strengths of this College," and cited his contribution towards increasing the number of Negro students "outstanding."

On February 11, 1969, Professor PETER VAN DE KAMP made available a statement analysing the recent situation at Swarthmore, which statement contained in part the following:

"I think back with disbelief and horror to the avalanche of paper and 'parliamentary procedures' of the first hysterical half of January. I should like to reaffirm my strong and firm belief; any student, or group of students, or any faculty member, or others who issue demands, or carry out, support, or condone any action which interferes with the functioning of the College do not belong here. They were admitted to, or

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PH 157-3403

"joined, Swarthmore but obviously have been misled, or brainwashed, or do not understand the spirit and meaning of Swarthmore. There also is such a thing as loyalty. By all means, argue, discuss, and raise a little hell, but do not forget what is basic; namely, that this is a community of teachers, scholars, and students, dedicated to higher education."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3403

Title SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS
SOCIETY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Report of Special Agent THOMAS F. LEWIS
dated and captioned as above at
Philadelphia, Pa.

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LETTERS

Even when the juvenilia and posturing of your article (Jan. 20, 1969) on the Swarthmore crisis is overlooked, there are too many misstatements of fact to go unanswered.

Let us start with the infamous "Hargadon report" which almost no White student at Swarthmore has ever read. Although Swarthmore has had the highest percentage of black students in its student body of any of the top liberal arts college, the college administration was worried because the quantity and quality of black students was beginning to decline. This came about in spite of the fact that SASS and the Admissions Office had stepped up efforts to recruit black students because the competition between colleges for qualified black students has greatly increased in the past few years. Hargadon's report, which was written over the summer, was meant to be merely a factual review of the problem, and an outlining of the major alternatives. It did not "make policy" nor did it (contrary to the FREEP report) "list each black student separately, giving information like grades, family income, and personal information." In separate tables it did give grade averages and ranges, family income ranges, etc. but such anonymous information is published about the white students as well. The point of these data was to prove that Swarthmore draws blacks primarily from middle class families and that we need to change our recruitment policies to draw a more representative group.

SASS demanded that the Admissions Committee withdraw the report and the Committee made a serious error in not complying. In a meeting between these two groups SASS read a statement and walked out. The Admissions Committee then withdrew the report from circulation and spent the rest of the semester attempting to find out from black students how they thought the admissions policies should be changed. Instead of taking the Admissions Committee at their word that they wanted and needed SASS's advice, SASS went around to various campus groups complaining about Hargadon's withdrawn report instead of addressing itself to the specific problems of increasing black admissions.

Since the black students had withdrawn their cooperation from the Admissions Committee, the Committee was forced to go ahead without them and produce a set of policy recommendations. These were completed shortly before Christmas and distributed to the faculty at about the same time the SASS demands were made directly to the college community. In many respects the two documents were very similar. The Admissions Committee report went far beyond the SASS demands on black admissions in many respects because the Committee was much more aware of the problems of bringing academically unprepared students to a college like Swarthmore and of the support programs that had to be set up to aid these students.

The late President of the College responded immediately to SASS's demands by asking the Chairman of SASS to talk with him. The Chairman refused this interview until the day in which the ultimatum was due. The Faculty responded to SASS's demands on the same day by passing the general principle (more black students, more black administrators, more recruitment of "risk students", and more support programs for such unprepared students) that underlay both reports. They further committed themselves to meeting every week until both reports could be considered in their entirety.

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

p.4-"Temple Free Press"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 2/10/69
Edition: Vol.1, No.23
Author: Frederic L. Pryor
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH
☐ Being Investigated

157-3403-10
INDEXED
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MAR 6 1969
PHILADELPHIA

150-510-13 (FREEP)

157- (SASS AT SWARTHMORE)

Lewis

Before considering the takeover of the Admissions Office, several additional comments must be made. First, Fred Hargadon, the Dean of Admissions, does not make admissions policy. Rather, this is a matter of the faculty and administration. Thus the demand that Hargadon be fired if the SASS demands were not met was putting the blame of faculty action on the executor of faculty and administrative policy. Second, Swarthmore had not one black teacher but three. One is a nationally known black economist, who will teach Social Economics next semester. The second is a community organizer in Philadelphia who will teach a seminar next semester. And the third is the African which FREEP discussed. One small bit of economics should be made clear to FREEP readers: any black man who is competent and who has a PhD can almost name his salary at the large universities. The competition for black faculty among colleges is intense and Swarthmore is just one of hundreds of colleges in this competition.

SASS took over the Admissions Office on Thursday and the battle was joined. To confuse the issue, they issued a set of four additional demands and, in the succeeding days, kept making additional demands which were increasing more difficult to implement. The faculty met in continuous session and passed a set of resolutions that would implement the general principle of more black students and administrators. But they were unwilling to make fundamental changes in the decision making structure of the college without consideration of their implications for the future. The white students, of course, did not feel any responsibility about their proposals. Indeed, during the student plenary sessions most of the discussion was parliamentary wrangling, rather than reasoned debate on the substantive issues. The students seemed unconcerned with the difficulties of implementation. They seemed indifferent to the use of power which they already have but have not yet used. Indeed, the white plenary sessions were sorry spectacles which convinced many of us that Swarthmore had not accomplished its aim of teaching students how to think.

The conflict is far from over. I feel that although students already participate in the "decision making processes" of the College, they should be given even more participation. Although I have great faith in Swarthmore students as individuals, their actions as a group--especially in their refusal to consider any implications of their proclamation--show clearly that they do not have sufficient personal autonomy to think for themselves in crises.

Yours sincerely,
Frederic L. Pryor

Department of Economics,
Swarthmore

3/4/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3403)

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENTS SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
RM

Report in dictation. Will reach Bureau by 3/7/69.

3 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (157-3403)

TFL/lpm
(4)

[Handwritten signature]

✓

Sent _____
S. I. _____
Ind. _____
Filed _____

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TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
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☐ Buffalo
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☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
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☐ Tokyo

Date 3/18/69

RE: **SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENTS SOCIETY, SWARTHMORE
COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.**
RM

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 19 1969	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
For information	For action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For information	<input type="checkbox"/> For action

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: **Rerep of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS 3/6/69.**

Page 2, paragraph 1, PH T-1 described SASS as an approved student organization at Swarthmore. On page 18, paragraph 5, the same source said SASS had not been a formal organization recognized by Swarthmore. Rectify contradiction submitting amended pages as necessary to Room 806 9 & D Bldg. Expedite--dissemination being held in abeyance.

Enc.

Bufile **157-12092**
Ofile **157-3403**

157-3403-12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BOSTON

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (157-265)

SUBJECT: AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, NEW YORK
RACIAL MATTER

DATE: 2/7/69

75-40013-1

The Cornell Afro-American Society is an all Negro student group at Cornell University. During the past year, it has been responsible for promoting unrest among the black student body at Cornell in agitating for a separate college for Negro studies and has conducted various demonstrations in this regard.

On 1/25/69 an anonymous source furnished a list of Negro organizations which is dated May, 1968, and which was in the possession of [redacted]

[redacted] A copy of this list, which sets forth the names and addresses of various Negro student organizations, the president or chairman of each, is enclosed herewith for the possible use and information of recipient offices.

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- 2 - Boston (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New Haven (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
- ② - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Springfield (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Albany

PFM:pak
(26)

157-3403-13

157-3485-1

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FEB 10 1969	
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Lewis



THE LISTING OF NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS WITH ADDRESSES

May, 1968

1. BOSTON UNIVERSITY
UNOJA Society
President, Edward Coaxum
82 Glenview Avenue #14
Allston, Massachusetts
617-254-7119 telephone
2. BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
Afro-American Organization
President, Roy de Berry, Bob Jones
Student Mailroom
Waltham, Massachusetts
617-893-9687 de Berry telephone
617-893-9490 Jones telephone
3. BROWN UNIVERSITY
Afro-American Society
President, Philip Asbury
Box 61, Providence, R. Island
401-831-7482 telephone
4. COLGATE UNIVERSITY
Association of Black Collegians
President, William Robinson
15 College Street, P.O. Box 566
Hamilton, New York
315-824-1306 telephone
5. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Students' Afro-American Society
President, George Scurlock
400 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4F
New York, N.Y.
212-866-6465 telephone
6. CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
Afro-American Society
Co-Chairman, Susan Johnson '71
and Patricia Murray '70
Box 496, London Connecticut
New London, Conn.
203-443-1848 telephone
7. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Afro-American Society
President, Forrester A. Lee, Jr.
Casque & Gauntlet
Hanover, New Hampshire
603-643-9809 telephone
8. EMERSON COLLEGE
EBONI (Emerson's Black Organization
with Natural Interests)
President, Moonyene S. Jackson
130 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
9. HARVARD COLLEGE
Harvard-Radcliffe Assoc. of Afro and
Afro-American Students
Jeffrey Howard, President
Winthrop House H-43
Cambridge, Massachusetts
10. HAVERFORD COLLEGE
Black Students' League
Co-Chairmen, Sharon Bogerty and
Delores Miller
Haverford, Pennsylvania
11. ITHACA COLLEGE
Afro-American Society
President, Walter Bennett
Dorm, 23, Rm. 306B
Ithaca, New York
607-273-9926 telephone
12. MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE
Manhattanville Assoc. of Negro Students
President, Kay Kimber
725 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10031
212-862-0549 telephone
13. OBERLIN COLLEGE
Oberlin College Alliance for Black
Culture
Co-Chairmen: Cheryl Willis Price Hall
and William Wilson, Holbrook House
Oberlin, Ohio
Her: 216-774-1221, His: 216-774-1221
ext. 6368 or 216-774-1335
14. PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Princeton Assoc. of Black Collegians
President, William R. Hamilton
231 - 1937 Princeton U. 08 540
Princeton, New Jersey
609-452-7027
15. RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
Students Afro-American Society
President, Jerome C. Harris
RPO, 2000, New Brunswick, New Jersey
201-247-9334 telephone
16. SMITH COLLEGE
Black Student Alliance
President, Wanda Jordan
Capen House
Northampton, Massachusetts
413-584-2700, ext. 213, telephone

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SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 10 1969	
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17. STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Black Student Union (BSU)
President, Kenneth Washington
446 Hamilton #207
Palo Alto, California
415-321-1083 telephone

18. STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO
Student Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee Associates
President, Danny Williams
310 Baynes Avenue
Buffalo, New York
716-883-5394, telephone

19. STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT
BINGHAMTON
Afro-Latin Alliance
President, Deborah Gray
P. O. Box 253, Harpur College
Binghamton, N.Y. 13901
607-798-3787, telephone

20. SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Afro-American Student Society
President, Samuel Shepherd, Jr.
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
215-K13-0200, ext.275, telephone

21. UCLA
Black Students' Union
President, John Johnson
1251 West 58th Place
Los Angeles, California 90044
213-753-9775 telephone

22. UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT
African Student Society of Connecticut
Acting President, William Chirenje
761 South Avenue
Bridgeport, Connecticut
203-335-4396 telephone

23. UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
Organization of Afro-American Students
President, Ronald Lanier
Tau Epsilon Phi
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
203-429-2953 telephone

24. UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Afro-Asian Student Organization
President, A. O. Njoku
1112 South Second Street
Champaign, Illinois

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (Continued)

Black Student Association
President, Daniel Dixon
707 South Third Street
Champaign, Illinois

Alpha Phi Alpha
Leslie Corley, President

Kappa Alpha Psi
President, Morgan Futrell
707 South Third Street
Champaign, Illinois

Delta Sigma Theta (Social Sorority)
Miss Sandra Wasson, President
613 Trelease Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Alpha Kappa Alpha
Miss Brenda Gaines, President
105 East Daniel Street
Champaign, Illinois

25. UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - AMHERST
Afro-American Club
President, Daniel E. Janey
U. of Mass., 1108 Washington Tower
413-546-9080 telephone

26. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Afro-American Liberation Movement
President, Lawrence C. Mann
415 Lawrence #4
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
303 - telephone not yet installed

27. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON
Concerned Black People (CBP)
President, Willie Edwards
13331 Drake Street
Madison, Wisconsin
608-255-7658 telephone

28. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
President, Thurman Northcross
Box 274, Wesleyan Station
Middletown, Connecticut
203-346-1871

29. WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Ethos
President, Karen Williamson
Claflin Hall
Wellesley, Massachusetts
617-235-8057

30. WILLIAMS COLLEGE
Williams Afro-American Society
Secretary, Preston Williams

31. YALE UNIVERSITY
Black Alliance
President, Paul B. Jones
920 Saybrook College
New Haven, Connecticut
203-776-3966 telephone

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC(157-3485) C.

DATE: 3/24/69

FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

SUBJECT: AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT
SOCIETY, Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore, Pa.

Re Albany letter to Boston 2/7/69.

Referenced letter furnished for information a list of Negro organizations dated 5/68 which sets forth the name and address of various student organizations and the name of the Chairman or President of the organization

[REDACTED]

"records of Swarthmore College made available by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] established source, reveals that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] stated captioned organization is undoubtedly identical to the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS).

Indices of the Philadelphia Office are negative on [REDACTED]

Since we have a pending case under investigation on the organization SASS, Phila. file 157-3403, it is suggested this case be closed and consolidated into that file.

TFL/
(2)

cc: 1- 157-3403(SASS)

157-3403-14

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 25 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

[Handwritten signature]

*Consolidated
157-3403
157-3403
3/20*



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Student Claims Issues Unresolved

SWARTHMORE — The basic issues raised by the black students' sit-in at the admissions office on the Swarthmore campus in January are still unresolved, according to Lauren Brubaker, a student council representative.

Brubaker, a junior sociology major from Columbia, S. C., and a member of the radical caucus told an audience at Trinity Church Sunday that the main issue raised by both black and white students was "how you make decisions at Swarthmore."

Brubaker told the Adult Discussion group that black students want a veto over selection of a black administrator and admissions policy as it relates to black students.

He said the issue is still "very much up in the air, but not in a tense sort of way at all."

He called the sit-in week "a worthwhile experience for all,

even those who did not agree with the sit-in" and said "everybody is still talking."

The college wide student body meetings were "unique" in the college history, and "the highest degree of interaction among students Swarthmore has ever had. It staggers the mind to think of 1,000 people trying to discuss a subject, but that is what they did."

Brubaker reported that black and white students have achieved an advisory role on several committees, but added "the advisory role is no longer adequate." He said the black students takeover of the admission office was "justified" because "they were excluded from meaningful decision - making. They therefore had to apply pressure in some way outside the system to get more power and a better bargaining position."

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

Page 1

Delaware County
Daily Times,
Chester, Pa.

Date: 4/21/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

SASS, Swarthmore
College.

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

157-3403

15

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Some Black Demands Rebuffed by College

SWARTHMORE — A Swarthmore College department chairman said Sunday the college faculty has "consistently refused" to give black students a final voice in the hiring of a black administrator or in post-enrollment programs.

"If a particular interest group had that much control over college life, it might trespass on others' rights," Dr. P. Linwood Urban said.

Dr. Urban, chairman of the college's department of philosophy and religion, spoke to an adult discussion group at Trinity Episcopal Church on changes at the college since the sit-ins earlier this year.

The sit-ins were accompanied by demands by the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS), which included the hiring of a black administrator and the admission of so-called "academic risk" black students.

Dr. Urban said the college does not intend to "lower standards for graduation" but wants to experiment with qualifications for acceptance of the academic risk student, whether he is black or white.

He said this will require a "post-enrollment support program" to give extra academic attention to these students when they are in college.

The program would be for black and white students, "but it may be for mostly black students for the first few years because the college is committed to increasing the number of black students on campus," he said.

He said the college is anxious to have more black faculty members and revealed that his department had recruited a black visiting professor for next year.

After the meeting he said the new man will be Dr. James Deotis Roberts, a professor of theology at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Roberts' will teach courses in the history of religion and Negro contributions to religious thought.

Dr. Urban said there were black students on the Swarthmore campus about a year ago.

"Most of us couldn't really understand. We did not know the extent of their feelings."

He then outlined the steps leading up to the SASS sit-in at the admissions office in January and gave his present understanding of the reasons for it.

They include:

- A drive for self-identity and a determination not to accept

documents such as the original admissions policy report when no blacks have been consulted in its preparation.

- "A growing desire to draw apart" from the rest of society to find self-identity.

"Although integration is a goal, it is not a means."

- The "black perspective" ought to be represented in all areas of college life affecting black people.

White radical students supported the blacks on the grounds that no laws or rules ought to be passed without the consent of the governed, he said.

Dr. Urban said the white students are "upset by the inequities of our society. Partly because they come from affluent families, they feel very guilty."

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

p. 12

Delaware County
Daily Times
Chester, Pa.

Date: 4/28/69

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

157-3403 -16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 29 1969	
FBI-PHILADELPHIA	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-3403) (P)

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENT SOCIETY (SAAS),
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
RM
(OO:Philadelphia)

Re report of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 3/6/69 at Philadelphia.

On 4/17/69

[redacted] Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., advised that SAAS has been inactive in Swarthmore since January sit-in. He said it is his opinion and the opinion of others on the faculty there that this group is probably awaiting the announcement of the appointment of a new college president to succeed the late Dr. COURTNEY SMITH, who died of a heart attack during the January demonstration. The appointment of a new president has been delayed and it is felt that SAAS will make a decision at the time the president is designated as to the demands of that group at that time.

[redacted] feels that in the absence of an individual in the position of president now that SAAS most probably feels that there is no one in fact heading the college in a position of overall authority to take action on any grievances they would present. He believes that at the time the new president is named, although his identity is not known at this time, he will probably be criticized personally for accepting the position in place of declining in favor of a black individual for president.

[redacted] stated administration and departmental heads at the college have met on an average of twice to three times a week in an effort to reach accord on a previous demand presented by SAAS. As a result of these

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FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

PH 157-3403

meetings and the very sincere effort being made by the college staff, the school to date has appointed a part-time black student counselor which individual also holds a similar-type position at nearby Haverford College. Additionally, a black assistant admissions officer has been appointed and African language and cultural courses are to be included as electives in the curriculum for the next school year and presumably will be continued and perhaps expanded in subsequent school years. In this regard, however, he noted that it is anticipated that only a very few of the students in the college will actually enroll in these courses and, therefore, it is planned that these courses will be set up and given jointly to the Swarthmore and Haverford Students.

[] advised he has no knowledge of any definite plans of activity on the part of SAAS and he believes that since the school year actually ends prior to the end of May, that SAAS will not plan any additional demonstrations because of the strict scholastic demands on all students at this time of the year.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Philadelphia	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Philadelphia	DATE 7/2/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/14 - 7/1/69
TITLE OF CASE SWARTHMORE AFRO AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY, SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.		REPORT MADE BY THOMAS F. LEWIS	TYPED BY kpb
		CHARACTER OF CASE RM	

REFERENCES

Report of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 3/6/69,
at Philadelphia.

- C -

LEADSNEW YORK (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished New York for information since [redacted] Chairman of SASS, reportedly resides New York City.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED <i>M</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 8 - Bureau 1 - New York (157-3795) (Info) ② - Philadelphia (157-3403) 1 - 157-3404 <i>Kpb</i>		157-3403-18	
		<i>T. Lewis</i> <i>QD</i>	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations	
Agency					Searched	
Request Recd.					Serialized	<i>Ypb</i>
Date Fwd.					Indexed	
How Fwd.					Filed	<i>B</i>
By						

PH 157-3404

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

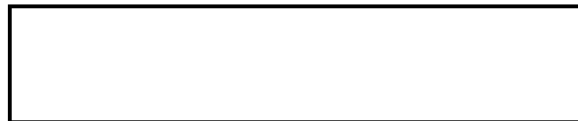
No further action is being taken in this matter at Philadelphia in view of the fact SASS is reported to be inactive, has been dormant for some time and there appears to be no plans at this time to reactivate this organization.

Philadelphia, however, will maintain contact with sources at Swarthmore College and should information be furnished to indicate that SASS intends to reactivate, the Bureau will be advised promptly.

Philadelphia believes that the activities of the leaders of SASS do not qualify them for inclusion in the Security Index or the Agitator Index and no recommendation is being made at this time.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1



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PH T-2



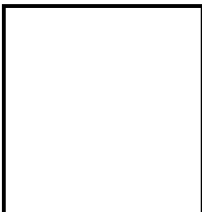
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PH T-3



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NEGATIVE INFORMANTS



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4/21/69
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5/9/69
5/9/69

SA [REDACTED]
SA [REDACTED]
SA EDWARD M. COLE
SA EDWARD M. COLE
SA KENNETH K. SMYTHE
SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS F. LEWIS Office: PHILADELPHIA,
Date: July 2, 1969 PENNSYLVANIA
Field Office File #: 157-3403 Bureau File #:
Title: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY,
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.

Character: RACIAL MATTER

Synopsis: During March 1969, Swarthmore College Faculty issued proposal calling for establishment of Black Admission Committee, appointment of Black administrator and recruitment and admission of more Black students. Acting on demands made by SASS in January 1969, the College administration has appointed a Negro as Counselor of Black students and Black Student Advisor at Swarthmore. Additionally, two Negro educators have been appointed to administrative positions at this school. Sources familiar with SASS state SASS has been inactive as an organization during recent months of past school year and there are no plans at this time to reactivate the organization. One source stated no disciplinary action was taken or contemplated against SASS members or leaders as result of January 1969 sit-in since school administration are of opinion no violence was involved and no records disturbed or property damaged. Other sources familiar with subversive and Black militant activity in Eastern Pennsylvania area advised SASS not known to them as subversive or Black militant organization.

- C -

Details: The Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society will be identified by the initials SASS in this report.

On March 14, 1969, PH T-1 made available a copy of the proposals of the Swarthmore College Faculty concerning Black student Admissions. This proposal, adopted by the faculty on March 6, 1969, is set out as follows:

ACTIONS OF THE FACULTY
CONCERNING BLACK ADMISSIONS AND OTHER RELEVANT TOPICS

I. General statement at the beginning of the crisis

The Faculty, in the midst of acting on the problems of black admissions and a black curriculum, finds itself faced with a resort to force and a refusal to make use of rational procedures. The Faculty deplores the use of force and plans to continue the orderly consideration of the problems to which it was addressing itself when the Admissions Office as occupied. It invites all members of the College community to work toward the resolution of the present crisis.

II. Establishment of the ad hoc Black Admissions Committee

- A. The Faculty recommends the prompt establishment of an ad hoc Black Admissions Committee. The College will include black people -- students, faculty, and administrators when possible -- in policy formulation and evaluation pertaining to the admission of black students. The College will strive to develop and apply policies pertaining to the admission of black students that are acceptable to the College and to the black members of the committee.
- B. We propose that this committee consist of 3 faculty members, 5 students including representation of SASS, 2 administrators: the representatives of each group to be chosen by that group. If possible at least one of the faculty members and one of the administrators shall be black. If such representation is not possible, an interim faculty-administration committee shall be set up to propose to the faculty and administration black adults to serve as substitutes for faculty and administration if necessary on the ad hoc Black Admissions Committee.
- C. The chairman of this committee will be chosen from the committee by the committee.
- D. Among the responsibilities of the ad hoc Black Admissions Committee are the following:
 1. To review admissions standards and procedures involved in evaluating black applicants, to recommend standards and procedures to be applied to black applicants, and in particular to propose means for implementing black admissions policy. Specifically, the committee shall also review and make recommendations concerning the College's geographical pattern of recruitment of black and other minority group students.

2. To consider and recommend changes in the membership of the standing Admissions Policy Committee.
 3. To prepare reports as it sees fit.
- E. It is understood that this committee be free to make use of outside consultants.

III. Appointment of black administrators

The Faculty recommends that

- A. the College take immediate steps to recruit and appoint at the earliest possible date an admissions officer who shall be black. He shall have the other duties commensurate with that post and shall be responsible, in consultation with the rest of the admissions staff, for the application of admissions policy to black applicants, in the same way that other admissions officers charged with special responsibility for certain categories of applicants now operate. The College will make this appointment only after obtaining the advice and counsel of representatives of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students' Society.
- B. the College take immediate steps to recruit and appoint a black administrative officer available primarily to all black students for the purpose of providing confidential advice and guidance. It is to be understood that this officer is not to be accountable to the other deans for providing them with confidential, privileged information. The College will fill this position with a person who is acceptable to the College and the majority of black students acting through their chosen representatives.
- C. these officers shall be as high in rank as possible and the administration shall make every effort to appoint both of them to begin full-time work by September, 1969.

IV. Recruitment and admission of black students

- A. The College recognizes that it is necessary to maintain a viable black student community. Realizing that such a community ultimately depends on the decision of the students both to enroll and to continue their education at Swarthmore, the College will strive to enroll a minimum of 25 black students in each freshman class. It is hoped that this number can be increased to 35 after a three-year period.

- B. The Faculty recommends that the College vigorously extend its recruitment of the best black secondary school graduates and continue to encourage Swarthmore black students to assist in this process.
- C. It also recommends that the College should set as its goal the enrollment of a significant number (approximately 10) of black students whose qualifications are outside normal admissions criteria for the year 1969-70.
- D. It resolved that the College recruit, and encourage the enrollment of, black students from community and junior colleges, and remain open to black transfer students from four-year colleges. Financial aid will be available to such students where appropriate.

V. Support programs

- A. The Faculty resolved that the College enter into negotiations with institutions at present conducting summer enrichment or reinforcement programs for entering freshmen, so that students accepted by Swarthmore for the academic year 1969-70 who need this preparation may attend such a program.
- B. It resolved that immediate action should be taken to design and implement for the academic year 1969-70 a post-enrollment support program that will be available to black students as necessary. Such a program shall be designed by the Curriculum Committee in consultation with SASS.

VI. Funding

The Faculty urged, in the form of a resolution, that the President and the Board secure funds to carry out the recommendations of the Faculty, based on the SASS communication of 23 December and the report of the Admissions Committee; the Faculty recognizes that such a course requires a re-appraisal of budgetary and fund-raising priorities.

VII. Support for the education of black students

The Faculty resolved that the College endeavor to enhance opportunities for all black students to attend college: that it should in consultation with the ad hoc Black Admissions Committee

- A. continue to support and maintain an Upward Bound Program.
 - B. consider the use of its facilities during the summer for the establishment of a program similar in nature to the ABC program.
- 4

- C. establish a committee of interested faculty and students to explore the possibility of establishing a one-evening-a-week seminar program on the campus for able, socio-economically deprived 11th and/or 12th grade students from local secondary schools.
- D. continue its participation in programs, e.g., the College Bound Corporation of Philadelphia, whose efforts are expended on behalf of increasing the number of secondary school graduates in the area that go on to college.
- E. undertake negotiations with several private secondary schools to arrange that black students applying to Swarthmore for September, 1969, who need further preparation, may attend such a school on a scholarship basis for one year prior to entering a college.

VIII. Black interests on campus

- A. The Faculty urges the Student Council and other organizations to be constantly aware of the need to provide support for activities which, while open to the entire student body, would be largely black in orientation.
- B. The Faculty welcomes the establishment of a Black Interest Committee to express the opinions of the black community about campus-wide cultural events which pertain especially to black people. We urge all groups responsible for such events to make public their procedures and resources and to continue to encourage advice from the community, particularly at the stage when programs are initially proposed.

IX. General statements by the Faculty and Administration

- A. The Faculty affirms the statement of the President in his letter of 31 December 1968 that "This College has never been and must never be governed by demands or moved by threats."
 - B. Faculty resolutions made on the basis of the SASS document of 23 December 1968 and the report of the Admissions Policy Committee have been accepted because the Faculty believes they are right.
 - C. The President announces his strong support of the actions taken by the Faculty, of which he is the presiding officer, and will strongly recommend them to the Board of Managers. He is confident that the Board shares the same values and concerns that have motivated the President and the Faculty in their actions.
- 5

- D. The College does not contemplate disciplinary action for the SASS actions that are presently known to it. While it does not anticipate cause for disciplinary action, it cannot guarantee amnesty for matters on which it has no information.
 - E. The President and Faculty welcome an opportunity to provide any information they can that identifies and describes the decision-making organs of the College on every level, and will do so within a matter of days after the resumption of normal College activity.
 - F. In the actions of the Faculty responding to the SASS communication of 23 December 1968 and to the report of the Admissions Policy Committee, the Faculty has authorized the participation of black people in shaping policies on matters relating directly to the special interests of black students. The Faculty is determined to adhere to this principle wherever it applies.
- X. Faculty statement of principle made on January 24, 1969

A college is essentially a free community of scholars dedicated to the pursuit of truth and knowledge through reason and with civility. As the Faculty of Swarthmore College continues to discuss the questions before it, it expects to act in accordance with this principle.

Recent developments confront the Swarthmore community with an unprecedented situation. It should not be presumed that, in the event of future actions outside the framework of normal procedures, decisions taken during the crisis that began on 23 December 1968 are precedents to govern the conduct of the College.

The Faculty recommends that a joint committee of the Board, Administration, Faculty, and Students be appointed to formulate procedures and substantive principles for application if a future crisis of this kind arises.

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On April 17, 1969, PH T-1 advised that the college Curriculum Committee of Swarthmore College had offered members of the SASS to participate in the program being considered by the committee to handle a greater number of high risk Negro applicants. After considering the offer, SASS declined to participate in the planning of this committee on the basis that they felt that this planning should have been handled by the Ad Hoc Black Admissions Committee rather than by the Curriculum Committee. Additionally, SASS refused money previously granted by the college administration to cover travel expenses of SASS members to travel to other campuses over school vacations to recruit Black students for Swarthmore.

PH T-1 stated that members of SASS did not offer explanations, which the school officials considered satisfactory, and it was generally agreed among the college community this action on the part of SASS indicated the organization was dormant and did not desire to take an active part in the planning procedures of the school.

On May 1, 1969, PH T-2 advised that as direct result of demands made by SASS during January 1969, the college administration had appointed BRUCE ROBINSON, the Assistant to the President at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., to serve as Counselor to Black Students and Black Student Advisor at Swarthmore College.

PH T-2 advised ROBINSON, who is a Negro, will also serve in the capacity of a consultant in the areas of Black studies and Black course curriculum. He will assume this position beginning in September, 1969.

On July 1, 1969, PH T-2 advised that in addition to ROBINSON, the college administration decided during late June, 1969, to appoint two Negro educators to administrative positions at Swarthmore College, effective July 1, 1969. Informant stated these are WILLIAM P. CLINE, who has been names Assistant to the Dean of Admissions and HORACE WOODLAND, appointed as Counselor for Black Students.

PH 157-3403

Informant stated these appointments were made as a direct result of demands made by SASS in January of 1969.

Informant noted that [redacted] who served as the Vice Chairman of SASS, is working with ROBINSON during the Summer of 1969, in working out a curriculum in Black History and Black Culture, which course will probably be offered as an elective beginning in the Fall, 1969 Semester. Informant stated that [redacted] is working in the capacity of an individual Negro student under the authority of college administration rather than as a member or leader of SASS.

On May 20, 1969, PH T-3 advised that SASS has been completely inactive since the sit-in at Swarthmore College in January of 1969, and there appears to be no plans at this time to reactivate the organization since the present school year is coming to a close and the students are busily engaged in taking final exams. PH T-3 stated he had occasion to speak with [redacted] during May 1969, and [redacted] informed him that he felt the objectives of SASS had been accomplished as result of the January, 1969, sit-in and subsequent action taken on the part of the school administration. [redacted] further mentioned that he would be unable to devote any of his time to any activity other than his studies since he realized that his grade averages suffered as a result of his activity with SASS during the first semester of the school year.

PH T-3 advised that [redacted] who was Chairman of SASS, completed his examinations on May 23, 1969, and was scheduled to graduate on June 9, 1969.

PH T-1 advised on July 1, 1969, that [redacted] graduated from Swarthmore College on June 9, 1969, at which time he was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering. Informant stated that following his graduation, [redacted] reportedly returned to his home, [redacted]
[redacted]

PH T-3 advised on July 1, 1969, that no disciplinary action had been taken and no such action was contemplated by the school administration against [redacted] or any of the SASS members as a result of the January 1969 sit-in since the

PH 157-3403

the administration was of the opinion that although the sit-in disrupted the work of the Swarthmore Admissions Office, no violence was involved and no records were disturbed or property damaged.

On July 1, 1969, PH T-1 advised that Swarthmore College has accepted 31 Negro students who will be admitted to Swarthmore College in September, 1969. These Negro students will be among 340 students who will be entering Swarthmore as Freshmen.

PH T-1 stated that this is a substantial increase of Negro students admitted as Freshmen which increase was the result in part of the efforts of SASS to recruit more Negro students. In this regard, PH T-1 advised that SASS, working with the Admission Office staff at Swarthmore, contacted all Negro student applicants during the early part of the past Spring semester and encouraged each of these applicants to visit Swarthmore College and learn of the programs planned specifically for Negro students there.

PH T-1 stated that 41 Negro students were offered acceptances to Swarthmore which figure represents a substantial increase over previous years.

On July 1, 1979, PH T-1 and PH T-2 advised that SASS was inactive as an organization at Swarthmore College during the last few months of the past school semester and they are aware of no plans at this time to reorganize SASS since there are no summer school classes at Swarthmore.

Other sources familiar with some subversive activity and some Black militant activity in the Eastern Pennsylvania area were contacted during the course of this investigation and they advised that SASS was not known to them as a subversive or Black militant organization and they could furnish no information about the organization or members thereof.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3403

July 2, 1969

Title SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Philadelphia report of SA THOMAS F.
LEWIS, 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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[REDACTED]

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On January 16, 1969, PH T-1 and Chief WILLIAM WEIDNER, Swarthmore Police Department, Swarthmore, Pa., advised the Admissions Office in the Administration Building of Swarthmore College had been occupied in a "sit-in" by dissident black students of Swarthmore College from January 9, 1969, to January 16, 1969. The occupying students did not damage any property nor was there any activity on the campus requiring police action by local police officers and school authorities allowed the students to continue their "sit-in." The students taking part in the "sit-in" had been obtaining food and other necessities through the windows of the building and additionally they had been alternating occupation of the Building by going in and out of the windows of the building.

On January 10, 1969, PH T-1 advised the students who had occupied the Admissions Office at Swarthmore College were being led by [REDACTED] who had identified himself as the President of the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS).

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On January 27, 1969, PH T-2 advised SASS was formed just prior to the beginning of the Fall 1968 semester at Swarthmore College. PH T-2 noted in connection with the "sit-in" conducted by SASS at Swarthmore during January 1969, the major SASS demands included (1) acceptance and enrollment of 10 to 20 "risk" black students for the next year and the provision of extensive supportive programs for them; (2) a commitment by the college to enroll a total of 100 black students within three years and 150 within six years; and (3) the appointments of a black Assistant Dean of Admissions and a black counselor.

PH T-2 advised on January 17, 1969, the records of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., contain the following information on [REDACTED]

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157-3403-19

Searched
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Indexed
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[redacted]

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[redacted] born [redacted] at [redacted]
[redacted] entered Swarthmore College as a first year student in September 1965. He had previously attended high school at [redacted]

[redacted] has been enrolled as a full time student majoring in Mechanical Engineering and he has resided on campus during the school year. His permanent home address is listed as [redacted]

[redacted] and his next of kin is his father, [redacted] of the same address. During the [redacted]

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[redacted]

At Swarthmore, [redacted]

[redacted]

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PH T-2 advised on May 21, 1969, that [redacted] been taking five courses during the second semester of this school year and although final grades are not reported as yet it would appear he will graduate as scheduled on June 9, 1969.

PH T-1 advised on May 21, 1969, that [redacted] currently resides in [redacted] a student dormitory on the campus of Swarthmore College. T-1 stated [redacted] has resided in that dormitory during his four years at Swarthmore.

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On May 21, 1968, PH T-3 made available a copy of a letter dated May 10, 1968, from the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, 217 West 125th Street, New York City, N.Y., extending an invitation to attend a conference for Young Militants, at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, June 7, 8, and 9, 1968. A copy of the letter is attached together with the report of a previous conference held March 29-31, 1968, at New York City, N.Y.

A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund

A. Philip Randolph
President
Dr. J. A. Gilmore
Executive Director
Bayard Rustin
Executive Director

May 10, 1968

The A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund invites you to participate in our second conference as part of a discussion series with Young Militants examining strategies, tactics and programs relevant to the struggle for social change in the black community and in American society generally. This conference will be held the weekend of June 7, 8, and 9th at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia. Please register on arrival at Kresge Hall - 240 Chestnut St., S.W., Lower Lounge.

The opening session will begin at 8:00 P.M. on Friday, June 7th.

Based on suggestions made by those participating in the first conference, there will be specific presentations and discussion on the following topics:

- A. The relationship between local, State, and Federal Governments, and how this relationship affects, for better or for worse, the problems of black people.
- B. Those cultural forms in the society which are distinctly Negro.
- C. The relationship of capitalism to racism. Anatomy of the social function of racism in the social and economic functions of the society.
- D. Black and white racism.
- E. Is the American system consciously and deliberately oppressing Negroes, or are Negroes simply victims of the dynamics of the system? What are some of the things Negroes are doing to impede their own progress?
- F. Strategies to build unity and coalition among the Negro people.

The cost of room and board at Clark College for the entire conference as well as all transportation including airplane and ground travel, to and from the conference, will be reimbursed by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund.

Please return the enclosed card by May 27th, and indicate:

1. That you plan to come.
2. That you will need a coach plane ticket in advance
3. That you will be unable to attend.
4. Name
5. Address
6. Phone

Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
Norman Hill
Associate Director

NH:pe

YOUNG MILITANTS REPORT

The first in a projected series of conference-discussions among young black militants was held on the weekend of March 23-31 at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, the conference was called to help young activists examine strategies and tactics that are relevant to the present stage of the freedom struggle.

Those who attended were:

Ernest McKinney--Richmond, Virginia
John Lewis--Southern Regional Council (Community Organization),
Atlanta, Georgia
Bob McGlotten--AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, Washington, D.C.
Thad Olive--Southern Regional Council (Voter Education), Atlanta,
Georgia
Weldon Rougeau--Southern Regional Council (Voter Education),
Atlanta, Georgia
Norman Hill--A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund
Bayard Rustin--A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund
Ernest Green--Joint Apprenticeship Program, New York City
Jervis Anderson--A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund
Playthell Benjamin--Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
George Fontaine--Joint Apprenticeship Program, Newark, New Jersey
Elias Hendricks--Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
James Maye--Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
Michael Meyers--Metropolitan Applied Research Corp, New York
Franklin Anderson--Brighton, Mass.
Ashby Cook--OIC-RISE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Sherril Marcus--NAACP, Atlanta, Georgia
John Edwards--North Carolina, Voter Education Project
✓ Clinton Ethridge--Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania
Jeff Howard--Harvard University, Mass.
Marva DeLoach--Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia
Ernest Owens--Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Lester Valley--Baltimore, Maryland
William Green--Baltimore, Maryland
Seward Rist--Chicago, Illinois
Fred Mangum--Friends of the Children of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss.
Velma Coggs--Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Pat Collins--Sarah Lawrence College
Marshall England--New York City
Myrtle Glascoe--CDGM, Mississippi
Meredith Gilbert--Lawdale Union to End Slums, Chicago, Illinois
Robert Bell--Joint Apprenticeship Program, Newark, New Jersey
Dennis Derryck, Joint Apprenticeship Program, New York
Bill Ross--Joint Apprenticeship Program, New York
Mae Reid--A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund
Dave Collins--Joint Apprenticeship Program, Buffalo
Pat Edwards--A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund

Charles Johnson--Metropolitan Applied Research Corp., New York
Donald Harris--Batter Chance Talent Project, Reading, Pa.
Gerald Taylor--MARC, New York
Samuel Richardson--Detached Workers Project, Reading, Pennsylvania
Jim Dukes--Joint Apprenticeship Program--New York
John Hill--New York City
Charles Brewer--Joint Apprenticeship Program, Cleveland
Eddie Johnson--Joint Apprenticeship Program, New York
Kinard Lang--United Federation of Teachers, New York
Victor Solomon--Greater New York CORE
Russell Stamber--Joint Apprenticeship Program, New York

The conference came together around this statement of purpose:

"From every Black youth who throws a stone in our big cities during the summer there are several more who look on in doubt. Many of them feel the same frustrations but they want to find a more constructive way of expressing them. They are in search not so much for leaders as for analyses and programs to which they can attach themselves militantly. While inadequate housing, schools, and jobs are indeed basic causes of frustration, in reality it is not the absence of jobs or bad housing or inadequate education alone that creates the atmosphere conducive to rioting. It is also hopelessness -- the feeling that tomorrow, or a week from tomorrow, or even ten years from now, life will remain the same. It is precisely at this point in a young man's political development that analyses of programs and national priorities become crucial. There are more of these young men than ever before in local grass roots and anti-poverty programs. But they cannot shut out the violent rhetoric that comes in from the street. Many of them cannot justify their own strategies or activities. They have a role to play but no answers, and such a limited program that it is meaningless unless seen in relation to national priorities. In addition, there are many intelligent groups of young dropouts, high school and college students -- both in and out of the ghetto -- who, though restless, are not convinced that violence is the best strategy; and they are hard put to develop an alternative strategy that is both sensible and viable. They could easily be sucked into the vortex of violence if their search fails.

"Therefore, the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund wants to bring these youngsters together for free and candid dialogue. Through analysis and frank exchange of experience and ideas they may be able to sharpen their vision of themselves, of the objective situation in the ghetto and of American society. They may also develop the kind of constructive long range philosophy and programmatic outlook that can make them valuable participants in the struggle for social change. The discussions can also provide an opportunity for rank-and-filers to communicate with radicals. It is only through communication with radicals that radicals can truly be challenged."

The opening discussion on Friday evening (March 21st) took place around the following topics: Violence and Survival; Separation and Integration; Democratic Social Change; Organization, National Politics, and the 1968 Election; vs. Defeatism; Reverse Racism, Scapegoatism, and Anti-

Black Politics.

While the discussion reflected a wide variety of outlooks, by and large it tended to polarize between these two main viewpoints:

- (A) There is a definite need for a black movement -- a black movement defined as an effort on the part of black people to organize themselves into a viable group that can achieve what it wants, when it wants. The only group in American society that cannot presently get what it wants, when it wants, is the black population. This situation must be eliminated by any means necessary -- even by revolution if that is the means necessary. It is not possible for black people to achieve their objectives within the existing political framework, because on every issue the white population and the white political system make different analyses from those made by the black people. Consequently, there would seem to be a clear need for a revolutionary black movement.
- (B) There can be no revolution where the masses neither have revolutionary objectives nor are in revolutionary motion. The masses of black people do not have revolutionary objectives. The Negro masses want IN in American society, regardless of what or how that society is. Besides, revolution is not applicable to the American situation. It is applicable only to a situation in which the revolutionary masses are in the majority. The language of violence is merely obscuring issues, objectives, and morality. To take over businesses in the ghetto, for instance, is not to control the ghetto. One cannot control the ghetto unless one also controls some part of American business, finance, and industry. In other words, one must have some measure of control over the sources of supply. The dilemma of a black movement in America is that there are two kinds of black people: (a) Black leaders who want control of the Negro community and (b) the majority of the black people who do not romanticize their existence in the ghetto, but want to get out into the American system.

Saturday morning's discussion further explored these points, and after lunch the conference broke up into workshop groups to examine the issues in greater detail.

The conference reassembled in general session on Sunday morning to listen to some of the general conclusions that came out of the workshop discussions. There was no unanimous agreement on the conclusions, but they represented the crystallization of different viewpoints after due consideration. Some of these conclusions were:

1. Most people still see political action and political organization within the existing system as the only

... for black Americans. Though the issue of
... has to be dealt with within this context,
... needs to be a greater emphasis on political
and economic issues.

2. The most pressing needs of blacks at the moment are for money and economic dignity. They must be the chief concerns of any black movement, whether the movement be traditional in method of operation or whether it be revolutionary. Because one's dignity is ultimately related to one's standard of living.
3. The problem varies from state to state and region to region. And approaches that are feasible for one area are not feasible for another. Analyses have to be made on the basis of different conditions in different areas. Cleveland is not the same as New York; California is not the same as the midwest or the "Klan country" of the deep South. It is easy to talk revolution and violence in the North, but in the South where Negroes are being driven off the land, and living in constant terror both of the Klan and the political and economic system, the immediate imperative is to find money and food, and to be able to survive. "What are we going to eat after we burn the South down?"
4. The important need now is for black people who are able to develop programs and economic priorities. There is also a great need for the involvement of youth in community affairs, working creatively and constructively.
5. It is all right to talk about money, but we should also look beyond money to black unity and nationhood.
6. Since the urgent need is for black people to survive, then they must do so by whatever means. If they can survive within the context of traditional programs and strategies, then all right. But if they cannot survive without taking up guns, then they should be prepared to do so.

General Remarks:

1. The general impression was that those participants from the South were more serious than those from the North in their desire to settle down to programmatic action within the framework of American politics and culture.
2. The conference further demonstrated that though young Negroes were concerned with housing, schools, and jobs, they shared an equal or deeper concern with being heard, a concern with having some degree of control over their own lives and affairs. In this respect, they seemed to be an integral part of the general revolt now taking place among all American youth in behalf of having a voice in the conduct of their own affairs.

a mistake to allow the special emphases that young Negroes make to obscure that fact: They are closely related to the general ferment and restlessness with society and traditional authority which are taking place on all campuses across the nation.

4. Even among the most extreme, those most concerned with verbal violence and the advocacy of revolution, one formed the impression that they were uttering an indirect cry -- perhaps a last cry -- for some real victory, a victory that would restore their faith in the ability of the American system to solve their problems democratically.
5. The most positive and creative thinking took place in small groups when participants did not have to worry about their militant image -- whether they were being as militant as others were, or as others expected them to be.
6. No effort was made on the part of the older participants to either direct or dominate the discussions. The course and the tempo of the discussions were dictated by the young people themselves. The areas they chose to emphasize were: black revolution, black identity, and guerilla warfare. Only after they had exhausted these themes to their satisfaction did they agree on a number of more substantial issues for discussion at a second conference. The topics they chose for future discussion were:
 - (a) The relationship between local, State, and Federal Governments, and how this relationship affects, for better or for worse, the problems of black people.
 - (b) Those cultural forms in the society which are distinctly Negro.
 - (c) The relationship of capitalism to racism. Anatomy of the social function of racism in the social and economic functions of the society.
 - (d) Black and white racism.
 - (e) Is the American system consciously and deliberately oppressing Negroes, or are Negroes simply victims of the dynamics of the system? What are some of the things Negroes are doing to impede their own progress.
 - (f) Strategies to build unity and coalition among the Negro people.

(g) How to prepare and submit proposals in proper form to obtain funds for community action programs.

Participants agreed to attend a second conference, now scheduled to be held on June 7, 8, and 9th at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia.

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[redacted]

PH T-3 stated the report of the first conference of young black militants, held in March 1968, was also sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund and was called to help young activists examine strategies and tactics that are relevant to the present stage of the freedom struggle. Among those listed in attendance at this first conference was [redacted]

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, New York City, were examined on April 10, 1969, by [redacted] and reflected a credit record on [redacted] who is the father of the subject. Subject's parents are [redacted] and [redacted]. Current residence is [redacted]. He is employed by the [redacted] where he has been employed since September 20, [redacted]

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Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, [redacted] were examined April 11, 1969, by IC [redacted] and contained the following information:

[redacted] male Negro, was born on [redacted] in [redacted]. His parents were [redacted] and [redacted]. They resided at [redacted]

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[redacted] Management Office, [redacted] furnished the following information to SA [redacted] on April 16, 1969:

[redacted] and wife, [redacted] resided with their two children, [redacted] and a daughter, in a five room apartment at this address. [redacted] is currently attending a school out of state. The family is highly regarded and has a good reputation in the community. They currently reside in [redacted]

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PH T-4, another Government Agency which maintains records, made available on April 22, 1969, the following information concerning [redacted]

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Name
Residence

--

[REDACTED]

Selective Service No.
Date of birth
Place of birth
Classification
Mailing address

Eyes
Hair
Height
Weight
Race
Social Security No.
Name and address of
Person knowing
his whereabouts

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On May 15, 1969, Chief WILLIAM WEIDNER, Swarthmore, Pa., Police Department, advised the records of that department contained no arrest record and no additional information concerning [REDACTED] in addition to that information set forth previously as to his connection with SASS.

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On May 15, 1969, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chester Credit Bureau Inc., Chester, Pa., advised the records of that bureau which covers Swarthmore, Pa., contained no credit record for [REDACTED]

On May 20, 1969, PH T-5 advised that SASS has been completely inactive since the sit-in at Swarthmore College in January 1969 and there appears to be no plans at this time to reactivate the organization since the present school year is coming to a close and the students are now taking all final exams. PH T-5 stated he has had occasion to speak with [REDACTED] during the past several weeks and [REDACTED] informed him that he felt the objectives of the SASS had been accomplished through the January sit-in and subsequent action on the part of the school administration. [REDACTED] also mentioned that he would be unable to devote any of his time to any activity other than his studies since he realizes that his grade averages suffered as a result of his activity with SASS during the first semester of the school year.

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[REDACTED]

PH T-5 stated [REDACTED] would be completing his examinations on May 23, 1969, and it is anticipated he will graduate as scheduled on June 9, 1969.

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Other sources familiar with some subversive activity and some black militant activity in the Eastern Pennsylvania area were contacted during the course of this investigation and they advised that [REDACTED] was not known to them and they could furnish no information concerning him.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

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b7C

Character

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

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

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/22/69

SAC, Philadelphia (157-3404)(P)

[REDACTED]

RM

(OO: Philadelphia)

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Re New York ltr to Philadelphia (IO) 4/24/69
and 5/1/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight
copies of LHM setting forth information concerning the subject;
one copy being furnished to New York for info since the
subject's permanent home address is in New York City and
the subject may be returning to New York City following
graduation from Swarthmore next month.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1

[REDACTED]

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PH T-2

[REDACTED]

PH T-3

[REDACTED]

PH T-4

Records of Selective Service Board [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

PH T-5

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

NEGATIVE INFORMANTS

[REDACTED]

4/21/69

SA

[REDACTED]

b7D
b6
b7C

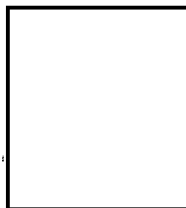
- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1)(RM)(157-3795)(Info)
- (2) - Philadelphia (157-3404)
 - 1 - 157-3403

TFL/mvs
(5)

157-3403-20

Searched
Serialized
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PH 157-3404



4/21/69

"

"

5/9/69

"

SA

EDWARD M. COLE

"

KENNETH K. SMYTHE

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b7C
b7D

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Philadelphia Office. It would appear from a review of subject's activity that he does not qualify for inclusion in the Security Index or the Agitator Index and no recommendation is being made at this time.

NR011 PH PLAIN

P1103PM URGENT 3-9-70 JJR

TO DIRECTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA (157-3403)

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

SWATHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIETY (SASS); SWATHMORE COLLEGE,
SWATHMORE, PA. RM.

RE REPORT SA THOMAS F. LEWIS AT PHILA. SEVEN TWO SIXTYNINE.

SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST,
ADVISED CAPTIONED GROUP HAVE DEMANDED COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION TURN
OVER ONE OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS TO BE USED SOLELY AS BLACK
CULTURE CENTER. SASS CLAIMS THEY REQUESTED AND WERE PROMISED A
BLDG. BY COLLEGE PRESIDENT SOME TIME AGO, AND IF BLDG. NOT PROVIDED
SOON, SASS WILL SIT-IN AND DISRUPT ACTIVITIES OF ONE OF THE COLLEGES
ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, TILL DEMAND IS MET.

ADMINISTRATIVE

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES AND SS ADVISED.

STATE AND LOCAL POLICE COGNIZANT.

SOURCE IS

MATTER IS BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

Searched _____
Serialized mb
Indexed _____
Filed de

END

WJM FBI WA

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

Special Agent in Charge

Per

b6
b7C
b7D

157-3403-21

#9/10

Handwritten signature and initials.

FBI

Date:

3-13-70

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

TELETYPE

VL601

(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM PHILADELPHIA 157-3403

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY (SASS); SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA. RM

SGT. [REDACTED] BELMONT BARRACKS, PSP, ADVISED THIS DATE

SASS WAS SITTING-IN AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT SWARTHMORE
COLLEGE. COLLEGE OFFERED BUILDING BUT SASS FEELS THEY SHOULD HAVE
ANOTHER BUILDING.

ADMINISTRATIVE. REPHTEL THREE NINE SEVENTY. LHM FOLLOWS. BUREAU WILL
BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

157-3403-22

Searched _____

Sent _____

File _____

Index _____

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

7:05 P

M

Per

[Signature]

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b7c

F B I

Date: 3/14/70

Transmit the following in Plain
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM: PHILADELPHIA (157-3403)

SENT 11 12

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY (SASS), SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.; RM.

SERGEANT BELMONT BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA
STATE POLICE, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT FIVE OR SIX STUDENTS
SAT IN ANTI-ROOM OF SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT THROUGHOUT
THE NIGHT. GROUP SASS. SASS HAS AGREED TO TAKE BUILDING
OFFERED BY SWARTHMORE COLLEGE BUT FEEL THEY SHOULD HAVE
COMPLETE CONTROL OF BUILDING. COLLEGE OFFICIALS STATE IF
WHITES ARE NOT ALLOWED IN BUILDING, THIS WOULD PERMIT A
SEGREGATED FACILITY AND COLLEGE MAY LOSE FINANCIAL GRANT
FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT.

(1) - 157-3403

EMC:ELC
(1)

elc

Sent 11 12

157-3403-23

Approved: JJr

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

11 12

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Per

msj

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b7c

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)PH 157-3403
PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REMYTEL, MARCH THIRTEEN LAST.

LHM FOLLOWS.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

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

FBI **SENT BY CODED TELETYPE**

Date: 3/15/70

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM: PHILADELPHIA (157-3403)

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY (SASS), SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.; RM.

SGT BELMONT BARRACKS, PSP, ADVISED THREE
~~THIRTEEN~~ ^{FOURTEEN} SEVENTY THAT AS OF TEN PM BLACK STUDENTS WERE STILL
SITTING IN ANTE ROOM OF SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT AND THAT INDICATIONS
WERE THEY WOULD STAY UNTIL AT LEAST MONDAY MORNING THREE SIXTEEN.

b6
b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REMYTELS THREE THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN SEVENTY.

LHM FOLLOWS.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

EMC/jmv
1 - 157-3403

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

2:14
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Per

JMV

157-3403-24

F B I

Date: 3/15/70

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM: PHILADELPHIA 157-3403

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY (SASS), SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA. RM.SGT. [REDACTED] BELMONT BARRACKS, PSP, ADVISED THREE
FIFTEEN SEVENTY, SASS NO LONGER SITTING-IN AS COLLEGE OFFICIALS
AGREED TO DISCUSS TERMS OF CONTROL OF NEW BUILDING.

ADMINISTRATIVE: REPTEL THREE FIFTEEN INSTANT. LHM FOLLOWS.

ECC/jlk

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

157-3403-25

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent 8:30 PM Per [Signature]b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 17, 1970

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENT SOCIETY (SASS)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

On March 9, 1970, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SASS has demanded that the college administration at Swarthmore turn over a college building to the Swarthmore Afro-American Student Society (SASS) to be used solely as a Black Cultural Center. SASS stated they requested and were promised a building by the college president some time ago and if the building was not provided soon, SASS would sit in and disrupt activities of one of the college administration buildings until the demand was met. On March 13, 1970, Sergeant [redacted] Belmont Barracks, Pennsylvania State Police, advised SASS was sitting in at the Office of the President, Swarthmore College. They were sitting in at this office because Swarthmore had offered a building to SASS but SASS stated Swarthmore did not live up to its agreement because the building was not to be run and controlled by SASS. Swarthmore officials stated that if only blacks were allowed in the building, this could be considered segregation and the Federal Government would refuse to give any grants to the college because of the segregation.

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Sergeant [redacted] on March 15, 1970, advised the group left the college on March 15, 1970, because after discussion it was agreed that a steering committee from SASS and the college would be formed to run the building to be known as the Black Cultural Center.

b6
b7C

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.

157-3403-26

-1*-

Searched

Indexed

Filed

3/17/70

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3403)(C)

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENT SOCIETY (SASS)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA
RM

Remytels, 3/9/70, 3/13/70, 3/14/70, and 3/15/70.

Enclosed herewith are 11 copies of an LHM entitled
as above.

Copies are being forwarded to Secret Service, NISO,
MI, OSI, and USA, EDPA.

Source in LHM is
 by request).

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b7C
b7D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
1 - Philadelphia (157-3403)

EMC/mam
(3)

[Handwritten signature: d. l. m.]

[Handwritten: 3/24/70]

67-3403-27

Sec. 1 _____
Sec. 2 _____
Ind. 1 _____
Filed _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC(157-3403)

FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

SUBJECT: SASS ✓
RM

DATE: 3/19/70

On 3/19/70 [redacted]
[redacted] Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., a long
time reliable source, made available the attached letters
written to the President of Swarthmore about the recent SASS
sit-in and reaction of the college administration.

[redacted] who [redacted]
[redacted] stated the feelings expressed in these letters are
shared by the vast majority of clerical and staff employees
at the school.

This is furnished for information only.

(1)
TFL/tfl

Lewis

157-3403-28

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 24 1970	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA 19081

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

March 17, 1970

Robert D. Cross
President
Swarthmore College

Dear Mr. Cross:

I am in full agreement with the views expressed by [redacted] in her recent letter to you (copy attached).

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b7C

I am not the parent of a son at Swarthmore College; but (as do very many of my colleagues at the secretarial and clerical level here), I have other concerns about this situation.

I am a Christian, an American, and a Friend - IN THAT ORDER; and I feel most strongly that the methods used by SASS to force the administration of the College to accede to their demands for an unsupervised Black Cultural Center violate Christian, American, and Quaker principles.

You are no doubt aware that a black militant group calling itself "The Republic of New Africa" (an African Nation on American soil, or some such subtitle) has taken over the Friends Meeting House in Chester and made similar demands: the donation of a building (with deed (!)) to be used as a center for programs dedicated to the "liberation" of the black community from "white racism" and "American imperialism" (and this after the Chester Friends Meeting has spent thirty+ years dedicated to serving the black community of Chester...)

Capitulation will never appease the unprincipled demands of a (tyrant or) group which has its own irrational definition of logic.

Judging from the number of blacks who are not Swarthmore students but who were present on campus participating in the past weekend "sit-in", I find it difficult indeed to believe that such a center as SASS demands would not, through understandable commitments and sympathies, become the active headquarters of any or every black organization in the area - such as the Black Economic Development Conference, Black Panthers, Republic of New Africa, etc. - all of which include known militants and revolutionaries whose objectives, it seems to me, can hardly be lauded by anyone who understands them.

It is believed by many of us in the lower echelons here that there is much more at stake here than the demand for a Black Cultural Center, supervised or unsupervised. It is to be hoped that those who have the power to decide the matter will be influenced by certain considerations other than the present national obsession with the problems of blackness.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

March 15, 1979

President Robert D. Cross
Swarthmore College

Dear President Cross:

The tuition increase notice was superbly timed!

As a parent, I wish to go on record with the demand that none of the General Fee paid in behalf of [redacted] be made available to SASS in view of the fact that during the '69 Confrontation he was denied the benefit of classes which were cancelled. The Second Annual Event was responsible for the eleventh-hour sabotage of the Student Chamber Music Concert, in preparation for which he spent many hours - a precious commodity to a serious-minded music student at Swarthmore.

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The concert's demise was a gross injustice to many other students involved and an insult to two distinguished musicians, Messrs. Zukofsky and Kalish. As [redacted] it was the ultimate frustration of a particularly hectic year.

Like so many other employees at Swarthmore, I have willingly coped with a workload and responsibilities which, if performed for private industry, would net infinitely higher financial rewards, because I felt no small degree of satisfaction in making a meaningful contribution to a worthwhile institution. Even performing these duties in make-shift facilities without benefit of indoor plumbing was tolerable.

Conversations with many of my peers at Swarthmore have convinced me that further capitulation in the face of what an adult perspective should recognize as adolescent temper-tantrums, might well be provocation for drastic response. Employee morale has never been lower. We are neither ill-mannered nor vociferous. This, however, should not be mistakenly construed as acquiescence to or acceptance of further administrative spinelessness. No one in authority has manifested the slightest concern about the effects of recurring crises on us other than frantic attempts to muzzle our reactions to the senseless and tragic death of Courtney Smith. It seems to be the consensus that our tolerance is limitless, our intellects inconsequential and that a verbal "pat on the head" at Christmas is adequate assurance of another year's loyalty.

It is not coincidental that the performance of our duties is made increasingly difficult by student irresponsibility which rises proportionately with administrative permissiveness. It is extremely short-sighted diplomacy which advocates that concession breeds solution under these circumstances. Rather, the current situation at Swarthmore is proof positive that each concession is a stepping-stone to further irrationality and ultimate academic suicide.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

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b7C

cc:

[redacted]

Business Office

Swarthmore Police Department

DELAWARE



COUNTY

121 PARK AVENUE, SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

CHIEF OF POLICE
WILLIAM G WEIDNER

March 17, 1970

SPECIAL REPORT

RE: SIT IN AT SWARTHMORE
COLLEGE

On March 4, 1970 this writer received information from the Swarthmore College Security Supervisor, [redacted] of possible impending problems with the SASS Group on the campus. I learned that the issue at this time was a Black Cultural Center and who was to have control. A few days went by and things seemed to be quiet.

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About March 11, 1970 I received information that these issues were warming up once again. I informed Sgt. [redacted] of the Pennsylvania State Police in Phila. and also called Mr. Tom Lewis of the FBI in Media of the situation. Sgt. [redacted] responded by sending one of his men to Swarthmore to observe. Nothing to report/

On Friday March 13, 1970 the Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SASS) staged a sit in in the office of the President of Swarthmore College. They did not barricade or hamper people from entering or leaving the office but they did make it difficult as about 20 students were lying and sitting on the floor in the hall just outside of the door leading to the president's office.

Also some were in the office sitting on the floor.

Sgt. [redacted] was again notified as was Mr. Tom Lewis. Sgt. [redacted] with one of his men arrived at our headquarters after being called and went on to the campus with myself. At about 4/30 PM I was in touch with the College Officials who stated that they felt the situation has improved and a dialogue has been established.

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The president's office was left unlocked and College security took up the office just across the hall.

At about 5/15 PM all officers departed from campus as it was felt things would remain quiet.

On Sunday March 15, 1970 I called both Mr. Lewis and Sgt. [redacted] to inform them that the students had vacated the president's office. Things remain quiet as of the date on this reprt.

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b7C

157-3403-29

[Handwritten signature]

William G Weidner
Chief of Police

FBI

12/2/70

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3562) (C)

SUBJECT: BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON
COLLEGE CAMPUSES
RM
BUDED 12/4/70

Re Bureau airtel to Albany 11/4/70 and captioned as above.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced Bureau airtel, established sources of four-year colleges, junior colleges and two-year colleges located within Philadelphia Division were contacted regarding any Black Student Union (BSU) or similar organization on the respective campuses which is organized to project the demands of Black Students.

As a result of the inquiries ~~also being made~~ investigations are being opened or reopened on the following black student organizations to determine the size, aims, purposes, activities, leadership, key activists, and extremist interest or influence in these groups. This list includes the Black Student Union of Pennsylvania State University and the Students For An Afro-American Society at the University of Pennsylvania, organizations which are currently under investigation within Philadelphia Division:

2 - Bureau

14 - Philadelphia

① - 157-3562

1 - 157- (BSU, PMC)
1 - 157- (BSU, WCSC)
1 - 157- (BSL, MCCC)
1 - 157- (BSU, DIT)
1 - 157- (ABP, EU)

1 - 157-2674 (AAS, FMC)
1 - 157-3403 (SAASS, SC)
1 - 157-3471 (AAS, DC)
1 - 157-3575 (BSL, VU)
1 - 157-4796 (BSL, OC)
1 - 157-4804 (SAAS, UP)

JTH/AED

(16)

1 - 157-2587 (BSL, TU)
1 - 157-2664 (BSU, PSU)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M Per _____

Black Student Union (BSU, PMC)
Pennsylvania Military College
Chester, Pa.

Black Student Union (BSU, WCSC)
West Chester State College
West Chester, Pa.

Black Student League (BSL, MCCC)
Montgomery County Community College
Conshohocken, Pa.

Black Student Union (BSU, DIT)
Drexel Institute of Technology
Philadelphia, Pa.

Association of Blacks for Progress (ABP, BU)
Ducknell University
Lewisburg, Pa.

Black Student League (BSL, TU)
Temple University
Philadelphia, Pa.

Black Student Union of (BSU, PSU)
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa.

Afro-American Society (AAS, FMC)
Franklin and Marshall College
Lancaster, Pa.

Swarthmore Afro-American Students Society (SAASS, SC)
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Afro-American Society (AAS, DC)
Dickenson College
Carlisle, Pa.

PH 157-3562

Black Student League (BSL, VU)
Villanova University
Villanova, Pennsylvania

Black Student League (BSL, OC)
Ogontz Campus
Pennsylvania State University
Abington, Pa.

Students for an Afro-American Society (SAAS, UP)
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Results of preliminary inquiries at above institutions will be submitted to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination at a later date along with recommendations regarding active investigations of each organization, its leaders, and key activists.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC(157-3403) P.

DATE: 2/25/71

FROM : SA THOMAS F. LEWIS

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE AFRO STUDENTS SOCIETY(SASS)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

Re PH airtel to Bureau 12/2/70 captioned, "BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES; RM".

On 2/22/71

[redacted] *start copy*
Swarthmore College, an established source whose identity should be concealed, advised that SASS continues to be a recognized student organization on that campus. She said the organization came into existence in early 1969 and the stated purpose and intention of the group was to encourage more black students to enroll at Swarthmore and prevail upon the school administration to make whatever appropriate changes necessary, such as lowering entrance requirements, pre-college tutoring, and the like, which would make it easier for the black students from the ghettos of the urban areas to enter that school.

The group took part in a take-over of the school admissions office in January 1969. This action brought about a halt to all classes and seminars during the sit-in in the admissions office by a group of about 25 blacks, most of whom claimed to be students and all claimed their desires, which had been put in the form of demands to the school administration, had not been complied with.

This take-over ended with the death of Swarthmore College President COURTNEY SMITH. He died of a heart attack following weeks of meetings and confrontations with SASS.

Thereafter, SASS, which claimed to have a membership and/or following of 25 to 50 black students at Swarthmore, was relatively inactive. This was brought about, according to the source, principally because the members of SASS, for the most part felt responsibility in the death of PRESIDENT SMITH.

In March 1970, SASS notified the college administration

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Post

157-3403-31

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 26 1971	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Leins

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

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they desired to have the school give to them a building to be used exclusively as a black culture center. This was made in the form of a demand in that the school was told that if this was not done, SASS would conduct a sit-in.

This matter was resolved over a number of days and following several conferences between SASS members and faculty representatives, out of which it was decided that the school would turn over to SASS, Robinson Hall, a former girls dormitory, located on College Ave., on campus.

The matter then resolved itself except for the question of full autonomy over the center for SASS. The college objected to SASS having full autonomy, however, this matter was resolved apparently to the satisfaction of both sides, after PRESIDENT ROBERT D. CROSS, that the administration "cannot transfer to a self-defined section of the college, an unqualified right to determine, independently of the College, how it should comport itself in relation to the rest of the College". Also, the College's counsel pointed out, "use of institutional funds or facilities in a way that are prejudicial to others on the basis of race is illegal".

Source stated that when this issue was resolved to the full satisfaction of all involved, with SASS complying with the college requests, SASS had become dormant and has been inactive to the present date.

Source stated that over the few years SASS has been in existence, there has been no indication of outside black militant control or influence on its activity. Also there had been no indication that SASS had taken part, as an organization, in any black militant activity outside the college.

Source said ~~she felt~~ that inactivity on the part of SASS is the result of a number of factors in particular, graduation of members and changes in attitudes among both black students and administration. The latter, perhaps in the eyes of some, probably eliminates the need for the type activity engaged in by SASS in the past.

and copy *1 Kesure cam*
 [redacted] Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., a confidential source, who requested his identity be concealed, advised that SASS is a legitimate student organization on that campus and recognized as such by the school administration. He stated the leader of SASS is [redacted] Class of '71, who was one of the leaders several years ago when SASS took part in the take-over of the college admissions office. There are no official titles for officers of SASS but [redacted] is recognized as the chief spokesman

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and leader.

This source stated that in a school publication, "Black at Swarthmore", which was published for the first time during the present school year, the aim and purpose of SASS was set forth as "to foment and extend an exchange of ideas among Black students, in order to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and the society in which we exist".

In the same publication there is an article concerning the Black Cultural Center which states in part that the purpose of the Center was to provide for the black community, social and cultural opportunities, not separate from but in addition to the more general social and cultural life of the College. Further, the Center is described as providing "a situation conducive to meaningful cultural interaction. But ~~mainly~~ obviously its main function is a place where you can go and jam and rap and feel mellow".

It is noted that there is no mention in this article to indicate that the Black Cultural Center is a function of, or in anyway affiliated with, the SASS

Hand copy

Lead: at Swarthmore, Pa.

Will contact additional sources re SASS and prepare an LHM for the Bureau.

Key

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (52-7165) DATE: 3/9/71

FROM : SA TERENCE D. DINAN

SUBJECT: UNSUB; BREAKIN AND BURGLARY OF FBI
RESIDENT AGENCY, MEDIA, PA., 3/8 - 9/71
TGP
OO: PHILADELPHIA

157 CLASSIFICATION

The following is a list of known serials charged out to SA THOMAS P. LEWIS of Media Resident Agency as of 3/8/71:

157-1567

RM

BUFile 157-8846

aka

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Serial 354

Memo of SA [redacted] dated 2/4/71, captioned
BLACK PANTHER PARTY - RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 355

Memo of SA [redacted] dated 2/4/71,
captioned NATIONAL BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE - RM - NBEDC.

(Xerox copy attached)

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Serial 357

Memo from SA EDWARD M. COLE, dated 2/9/71, captioned
BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE - RM - BEDC.

(Xerox copy attached)

2 - 52-7165
1 - 157-1567
① - 157-3403
1 - 157-4860
1 - 157-4954

1 - 157-5127
1 - 157-5286
1 - 157-5354
1 - 157-5418
1 - 157-5419

1 - 157-5710
1 - 157-5713
1 - 157-5663
1 - 157-5900
1 - 157-4860
1 - 157-4860

157-3403-32

INDEXED
FILED
MAR 16 1971
FBI - PHILADELPHIA



PH 52-7105

Serials 360 and 361

Philadelphia LHM and airtel dated 2/21/71,
captioned NATIONAL BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE - RM.

(Xerox copies attached)

Serial 362

Memo from SA [redacted] dated 2/24/71,
captioned NATIONAL BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE - RM.

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(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 364

Philadelphia LHM dated 2/24/71 captioned
[redacted]
VICTIM - KILLING OF POLICEMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
2/20/71 - RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 365

Philadelphia airtel to the Director, dated 2/24/71,
same caption as Serial 364.

(Xerox copy attached)

157-3403
SWARTHMORE AFRO STUDENTS SOCIETY
(SASS), SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.
RM

Serial 30

Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau, dated 12/2/70,
captioned BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES -
RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

~~Serial 31~~

~~Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS, dated 2/25/71.~~

~~(Xerox copy attached)~~

PH 52-7165

157-4860
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. CONSULATE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA AKA
RM - BUFILE 157-9079

Serial 12

Philadelphia report of SA KENNETH K. SMYTHE dated
11/19/70. captioned REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA [redacted]
[redacted] - RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

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157-4954
REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLES CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION - PLENARY SESSION - SPONSORED
BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY 9/5 - 7/70,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. - RM - BPP
BUFILE 105-165706

Serial 639

Newark letter to Philadelphia dated 2/22/71,
captioned [redacted] AKA - RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

b6
b7C

157-5127

[redacted]
RM - EN

Serial 1

Charlotte airtel to Baltimore 9/19/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 2

Baltimore airtel to Charlotte 9/16/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 3

Philadelphia letter to Charlotte dated 10/14/70.
(Copy being requested from
Charlotte)

PH 52-7165

Serial 4

Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated 1/28/71.
(Copy being requested
from Baltimore)

Serial 5

Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 2/17/71.
(Xerox copy attached)

157-5286

[REDACTED]
RM - KLAN

Serial 6

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 1/28/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

157-5354

[REDACTED]
RM - BPP

Serial 1

Baltimore memo of SA [REDACTED] dated
8/20/70.
(Copy requested from
Baltimore)

Serial 2

Baltimore letter to Philadelphia dated 10/19/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 3

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 12/18/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 1A-1

Dover, Delaware, Police Department photograph of
[REDACTED]

PH 52-7165

157-5418

RM - KLAN

b6
b7C

Serial 1

Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/70, captioned
UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN (UKA) - RM - KLAN - BUFILE 157-370.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 2

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 12/18/70. No
copies available. Memo is believed to reflect
credit and criminal investigation regarding the
subject.

Serial 4

Memo of SA DONALD G. COX dated 3/2/71. No copy
available. This memo reflected a negative contact
regarding the subject with PH [redacted]

b7D

157-5419

RM - KLAN

b6
b7C

Serial 1

Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/70, captioned
UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC., KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN (UKA) - RM - KLAN. BUFILE 157-370.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 2

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS dated 12/18/70. No
copies available. Memo is believed to reflect
credit and criminal investigation regarding the
subject.

PH 52-7165

Serial 4

Memo of SA DONALD G. COX dated 3/2/71. No copy available. This memo reflected a negative contact regarding the subject with [REDACTED]

b7D

157-5710

RM - KLAN

b6
b7C

Serial 1

FD 306 of SA DONALD G. COX, dated 12/1/70, captioned UKA, PA. - IS - KLAN, and attached handwritten report from PH [REDACTED] dated 11/11/70.
(Xerox copies attached)

b7D

Serial 2

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS, dated 1/26/71. No copy available. It is believed this memo reflects credit and criminal checks concerning the subject.

157-5713

RM - KLAN

b6
b7C

Serial 1

FD 306 of SA DONALD G. COX, dated 12/1/70, captioned UKA, PA. - IS - KLAN, and attached handwritten report from [REDACTED] dated 11/11/70.
(Xerox copies attached)

b7D

Serial 2

Memo of SA THOMAS F. LEWIS, dated 1/26/71. No copy available. It is believed this memo reflects credit and criminal checks concerning the subject.

PH 52-7165

157-5663
BLACK STUDENT UNION
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
CHESTER, PA.
RM

Serial 1

Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau dated 12/2/70,
captioned BLACK STUDENT GROUPS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES -
RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

157-6000

RM - BN

(Assigned to SA)

b6
b7c

Serial 1

Philadelphia LHM dated 2/26/71, captioned BLACK
STUDENT UNION (BSU), PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE,
CHESTER, PA. - RM.

(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 2

Philadelphia letter to the Bureau dated 2/26/71,
captioned as Serial 1.

(Xerox copy attached)

PH 52-7165

157-4865

RM

b6
b7C

Serial 3

Memo of SA [redacted] dated 8/19/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 4

Philadelphia letter to St. Louis dated 10/30/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 5

St. Louis letter to Philadelphia dated 11/10/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

Serial 6

FD-9 dated 11/17/70. No copy available for
xeroxing.

157-4866

RM

b6
b7C

Serial 5

Memo of SA [redacted] dated 11/4/70.
(Xerox copy attached)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (157-3403)

DATE: 5/3/71

FROM : SA

b6
b7C

SUBJECT:

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENTS SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.
RM

A review of this case reflects that SASS, Swarthmore College, is presently not involved in militant racial activities.

This case should, therefore, be closed.

1 - 157-3403

FWM/kgg
(1)

157-3403-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>ml</i>	FILED <i>ml</i>
MAY 7 1971	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

ml



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 24, 1971

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENT SOCIETY (SASS)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that SASS continues to be a recognized student organization on that campus. Source said the organization came into existence in early 1969 and the stated purpose and intention of the group was to encourage more black students to enroll at Swarthmore and prevail upon the school administration to make whatever appropriate changes necessary, such as lowering entrance requirements, pre-college tutoring, and the like, which would make it easier for the black students from the ghettos of the urban areas to enter that school.

The group took part in a take-over of the school admissions office in January 1969. This action brought about a halt to all classes and seminars during the sit-in in the admissions office by a group of about 25 blacks, most of whom claimed to be students and all claimed their desires, which had been put in the form of demands to the school administration, had not been complied with.

This take-over ended with the death of Swarthmore College President Courtney Smith. He died of a heart attack following weeks of meetings and confrontations with SASS.

Thereafter, SASS, which claimed to have a membership and/or following of 25 to 50 black students at Swarthmore, was relatively inactive. This was brought about, according to the source, principally because the members of SASS for the most part felt responsibility in the death of President Smith.

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.

Filed

157-3403-34

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENTS SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

In March 1970, SASS notified the college administration they desired to have the school give to them a building to be used exclusively as a black culture center. This was made in the form of a demand in that the school was told that if this was not done SASS would conduct a sit-in.

This matter was resolved over a number of days and following several conferences between SASS members and faculty representatives, out of which it was decided that the school would turn over to SASS Robinson Hall, a former girls dormitory located on College Avenue, on campus.

The matter then resolved itself except for the question of full autonomy over the center for SASS. The college objected to SASS having full autonomy; however, this matter was resolved apparently to the satisfaction of both sides, after President ROBERT D. CROSS said that the administration "cannot transfer to a self-defined section of the college, an unqualified right to determine, independently of the college, how it should comport itself in relation to the rest of the college". Also, the College's counsel pointed out use of institutional funds or facilities in a way that are prejudicial to others on the basis of race is illegal.

Source stated that when this issue was resolved to the full satisfaction of all involved, with SASS complying with the college requests, SASS had become dormant and has been inactive to the present date.

Source stated that over the few years SASS has been in existence, there has been no indication of outside black militant control or influence on its activity. Also there had been no indication that SASS had taken part, as an organization, in any black militant activity outside the college.

Source said that inactivity on the part of SASS is the result of a number of factors in particular, graduation of members and changes in attitudes among both black students and administration. The latter, perhaps in the eyes of some, probably eliminates the need for the type activity engaged in by SASS in the past.

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENTS SOCIETY
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that SASS is a legitimate student organization on that campus and recognized as such by the school administration. He stated the leader of SASS is [redacted] Class of '71, who was one of the leaders several years ago when SASS took part in the take-over of the college admissions office. There are no official titles for officers of SASS, but [redacted] is recognized as the chief spokesman and leader.

b6
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This source stated that in a school publication, "Black at Swarthmore", which was published for the first time during the present school year, the aim and purpose of SASS was set forth as "to foment and extend an exchange of ideas among black students, in order to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and the society in which we exist".

In the same publication there is an article concerning the Black Cultural Center, which states in part that the purpose of the Center was to provide for the black community, social and cultural opportunities, not separate from but in addition to the more general social and cultural life of the College. Further, the Center is described as providing "a situation conducive to meaningful cultural interaction. But obviously its main function is a place where you can go and jam and rap and feel mellow".

It is noted that there is no mention in this article to indicate that the Black Cultural Center is a function of, or in anyway affiliated with, SASS.

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-12092)

5/24/71

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-3403) (C)

SWARTHMORE AFRO-AMERICAN
STUDENT SOCIETY (SASS)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PENNSYLVANIA
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM and an original.

Since SASS and its current leadership are not advocating militant or revolutionary action, or racial extremism, the case is being closed.

Sources are identified in Philadelphia file.

6-1 *[initials]*

m.

- 2 - Bureau (157-12092) (Enc. 8) (RM)
① - Philadelphia (157-3403)

FWM:klw
(3)

Ukw

DO NOT DESTROY
WITHOUT PRIOR BUREAU AUTHORITY

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

35

PH 157-3403

Source #1 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

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Source #2 is [REDACTED]

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

DO NOT DESTROY
WITHOUT PRIOR BUREAU AUTHORITY

File No.

157-3403

Agent

Mulderry

☐ Expedite ☐ Buded ☐ RUC ☐ Closed ☐ Pending

☐ Dictation ☐ Rough Draft ☐ Dictaphone ☐ Prepare FD-217

☒ Letter ☐ Airtel ☐ Stencil ☐ Copy Work (pages) _____
☐ Report ☐ Insert ☐ Memo Form Nos. ☐ FD-302 ☐ LHM

☐ Copies to _____

☐ Original to _____

☐ Copies _____

Date typed 5/24-25 Routed by _____

Remarks:

Steno or Typist

Uben

Date

5/21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (80-NEW)

DATE: 7/28/71

FROM : SUPERVISOR NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN

SUBJECT: SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE, PA.

Following discussion among the Supervisors and appropriate Special Agents, it has been agreed that it will be advantageous for both investigative and security reasons to consolidate into one place the identities of all current established sources at each college or university in the Philadelphia Division; to show the information that each can normally furnish; and the name of the Special Agent or Special Agents who customarily handle contacts with the individual.

To this end, a single file is being opened on each college and university in the 80 classification.

Where institutions are located in RA territory, all of the 80 files for control purposes will be assigned to the Senior Resident Agent. He in turn will arrange for the individual agents to prepare memoranda regarding their established sources of the institution. These memoranda should set forth with particularity any special problems at the institution and the manner in which different types of investigations (applicant, student, faculty, criminal, etc.) should be handled.

The institutions in Philadelphia and Delaware County will be assigned to individual agents and they will be responsible for preparing the memoranda or arranging that memoranda being prepared by other agents having sources.

1-80-NEW
1-100-50640
1-157-3403

NSH:MPJ

(3)

mpj

157-3403-36

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 28 1971	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	



b7D
b7E

As to the captioned institution, there are already in existence files *100-50640 and 157-3403*. Since these prior files relate to specific investigation situations, they will not be consolidated into the new 80 file. It should, however, be reviewed for pertinent information regarding sources which will be set forth into the 80 file.