

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BOSTON	DATE 12/6/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/17/71 - 12/1/72
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA), aka SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY UAC
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - REVACT	9

Title marked "Changed" to reflect name commonly used by SESPA Chapters - Science for the People.

REFERENCES: Boston report of SA , 12/22/71;
Chicago report of SA , 2/29/72.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: (1-Chicago)

b2
b6
b7C

Enclosed for Chicago is one Xerox copy of a lengthy pamphlet entitled, "Science for Vietnam", received at SESPA headquarters October 3, 1972.

(1-WFO)- Enclosed for WFO is one Xerox copy of a multi-paged letter from AL WEINRUB to members of SESPA concerning plans for AAAS meeting in Washington, D. C., December, 1972.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	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

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(10-Bureau (100-459867) (RM)

(COPIES CONTINUED PAGE B)

6-Boston (100-42304)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-6-94 BY SP4 JAM/MPB

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	DSI, Army, <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></div> , NIS, 2-ESD
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	12/14/72
How Fwd.	RLS
By	WUG: Jmm

Notations

Rev. Act. Sect.

REC-7

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE ATTACHED
70 JAN 16 1973

COVER PAGE

BS 100-42304

(COPIES CONTINUED)

2-Albany (RM)
2-Albuquerque (RM)
2-Alexandria (RM)
2-Atlanta (RM)
4-Chicago (100-51732)(RM)
2-Cincinnati (RM)
2-Cleveland (RM)
2-Denver (RM)
2-Detroit (RM)
2-Honolulu (RM)
2-Kansas City (RM)
2-Little Rock (RM)
2-Los Angeles (RM)
2-Milwaukee (RM)
2-Minneapolis (RM)
2-Nashville (RM)
2-Newark (RM)
2-New Haven (RM)
2-New York (RM)
2-Oklahoma City (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-53380)(RM)
2-Pittsburgh (RM)
2-Portland (RM)
2-Savannah (RM)
2-St. Louis (RM)
2-San Diego (RM)
2-San Francisco (RM)
2-WFO (RM)

LEADS

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

1. All receiving offices are requested to determine if a chapter or collective of SESPA exists within each jurisdiction.

2. All receiving offices which have chapters as reported herein are requested to submit up to date, disseminable communication regarding the activity of that chapter.

BS 100-42304

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. Will determine persons associated with the Science for Vietnam Chapter of SESPA and activities of this group.

WFO OFFICE

Will take appropriate action regarding SESPA's intention to disrupt the annual conference of AAAS in Washington, D. C., December 26-31, 1972.

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1. Will follow and report activities of this group and keep Bureau advised of pertinent information.

2. Will advise WFO of any further information re the AAAS Annual Conference in Washington, D. C.

BS 100-42304

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	100-42304-135
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	100-42304-201
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42304-201
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	100-42304-126
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	100-42304-126
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42304-166, 167
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42304-167
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42304-95, 16, 133
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42304-133
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-19458-122
[redacted] is [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	100-35922-11
[redacted] is a knowledgeable source	Instant report, page 47
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-42902-13
[redacted] is [redacted]	100-39223-1

b2
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from confidential sources [redacted], who are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information may lead to the sources' compromise and impair their future effectiveness and thereby have an adverse effect upon the defense interests of the United States.

It is recommended that the Bureau disseminate this report at Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) headquarters level to those United States investigative agencies whose responsibility it is to conduct background investigations on persons for security clearances. Such agencies as the investigative arms of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force are three such agencies.

b2
b7D

It is further recommended that the Bureau grant Boston authority to disseminate locally to United States Army, Navy, and Air Force investigative agencies because of the large amount of defense contracts in the Boston area, which require numerous personnel with access to classified information, and because of the large amount of defense related research being conducted in the local colleges and universities in the Boston area.

Extra copies of this report are being retained at Boston for this purpose and Boston will await Bureau approval before local dissemination is made.

It is further recommended that the Bureau disseminate this report to the Department of State, and particularly to [redacted] because of SESPA's international dissemination of research data to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and because of SESPA's plans to send a group to the People's Republic of China.

The Science for Vietnam project mentioned herein as being the project of furnishing information to the government and university in North Vietnam is controlled by the Chicago chapter of SESPA, called Science for Vietnam. As far as the dissemination of information is concerned, this group operates completely independent of either the Boston Chapter or the national headquarters of SESPA and furnishes only occasional scraps of printed matter regarding their activities to the national headquarters. For this reason, it is recommended that a separate case be opened on Science for Vietnam Collective at Chicago, with Office of Origin Chicago, to fully determine the extent of dissemination of American information to foreign governments.

It appears the Chicago Chapter prints its own newsletter regarding their project and groups of people in other cities throughout the United States, although they are members of SESPA, submit their communications to Chicago and not to Boston. One such chapter mentioned herein is in Minneapolis, Minnesota. It further appears that meetings of the Science for Vietnam group throughout the country have been held in Chicago in May of 1971 and in Minneapolis in January of 1972, without the knowledge or consent of SESPA.

For the sake of reporting, it is felt that this Science for Vietnam group should be considered a separate group from SESPA, with dual membership in SESPA, and not as an integral part of the total group.

Enclosed for WFO is a multi-paged letter written by ALAN WEINRUB, mentioned herein, furnishing information to all SESPA members and calling for a demonstration at the AAAS meeting in Washington, D. C., in December, 1972. The exact plans for this group's

BS 100-42304

participation are not yet finalized. ALAN WEINRUB advised on 12/4/72 that last year SESPA received positions for speakers and office and clerical supplies from AAAS for use at the conference, but that this year SESPA had been informed by the AAAS they would not receive those accommodations in December, 1972, nor would they be permitted to put up a literature table at the conference. SESPA leaders consider this a setback and are expected to use this to publicize their plea to have as many members as possible in Washington for that conference.

The following sources were contacted on a regular basis regarding SESPA, with the last date of contact indicated. No source could furnish any information which is not already reported herein:

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Last Date of Contact</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
<div></div>	11/30/72	SA <div></div>
	11/22/72	SA <div></div>
	11/21/72	" " "
	12/1/72	SA <div></div>
	11/20/72	SA <div></div>
	11/30/72	SA <div></div>

BS 100-42304

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[Redacted]

[Redacted] is Office of Special Investigations, U. S. Air Force, District 18, Norton Air Force Base, California.

[Redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[Redacted] is records of Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. /-

[Redacted]

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

12/6/72

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 100-42304

Bureau File #: 100-459865

Title:

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA)

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - REVACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE. *see pgs 24 & 25*

Synopsis:

SESPA is a national organization of scientists and engineers organized to make science serve the people. The national office of this organization is called, "The Science for the People Center", and is located in Boston, Mass. The national magazine is published bi-monthly and is called, "Science for the People". Chapters and collectives exist throughout the U. S. and a list of contacts in various U.S. cities is contained herein. SESPA organization is controlled by [redacted]

b6
b7c

[redacted] all of Boston, Mass. Representatives of British and French agencies have contacted SESPA recently requesting permission to film SESPA's activities. SESPA's principal activities are publication of its national magazine, disrupting national meetings of professional organizations, participating in program to furnish North Vietnam with scientific data and research information. In addition, a segment of SESPA is planning a trip to People's Republic of China. SESPA leaders are planning another disruption of the December, 1972, annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington, D.C., which SESPA has disrupted for 3 years in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B5A/mks
ON 3-6-96
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY [redacted]
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 4/27/77

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. DEFINITION	4
II. NAME OF ORGANIZATION	4
III. LOCATION OF SESPA	5
IV. PURPOSE AND GOALS	5 - 6
V. THEORETICAL ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP	7 - 9
VI. ACTUAL ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP	9 - 13
VII. MEMBERSHIP	14 - 15
VIII. PUBLICATIONS	15 - 17
IX. FINANCES	18
X. CHAPTERS AND COLLECTIVES	19
A. Boston, Massachusetts	19 - 25
B. Chicago, Illinois	25 - 28
C. Los Angeles, California	29
D. Minneapolis, Minnesota	29 - 31
E. New Haven, Connecticut	31
F. New York, New York	32 - 34
G. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	34
H. Washington, D. C.	34 - 35
Local Addresses for SESPA/Science for the People. .	36

	Page
XI. PUBLICITY FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	37
XII. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES	38 - 43
XIII. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	43 - 44
XIV. MISCELLANEOUS	44
XV. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED	45

Characterizations of persons mentioned herein
are contained at the end of this report.

I. DEFINITION

Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action (SESPA) is a national organization of persons involved in scientific or engineering fields. This organization was formerly known as Scientists for Social and Political Action, but is now normally referred to as SESPA. SESPA is a loosely knit national group which organizes in chapters located in various cities in the United States. Each chapter has its own name and operates independently from other chapters. SESPA produces its own national magazine known as, "Science for the People."

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

II. NAME OF ORGANIZATION

~~Although the official name of the group is SESPA, most people throughout the nation write to the organization addressed to Science for the People.~~ Most people who are not within the group think SESPA's name is Science for the People, and very few persons outside the group know what the initials SESPA stand for.

b2
b7D

During May, 1972, two leaders of SESPA discussed the difference between the name SESPA and Science for the People. They both agreed that SESPA organization existed first and that Science for the People developed from a more radical caucus within SESPA. They felt that if a group wants a more moderate image, the group calls itself SESPA. Both agreed there was, in effect, no difference today between SESPA and Science for the People. One person remarked that it is simply easier to say SESPA than to articulate SFP or Science for the People. Both agreed that by having two names, it gives the group more flexibility.

[redacted]
May 14, 1972

III. LOCATION OF SESPA

All official magazines and news letters of the SESPA organization give its return address as SESPA, c/o The Science for the People Center, 9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts, 02130. This address is a three-story residence, the first floor of which is an office area used by SESPA. The office area consists of a small office, reception room in the front, a meeting room in the back of the building, capable of holding approximately 40 persons, with a kitchen and an addressograph room off the meeting room. From the first floor, there are stairs to the second and third floors. The second and third floors are the residence of the Helen Keller Collective, who are described later, but are the leaders in the national organization of SESPA.

March 3, 1972

b2
b7D

IV. PURPOSES AND GOALS

SESPA claims their goal is to make science serve (benefit) the people (mankind). Underlying this goal is the basic belief that science at present is benefitting not mankind but establishment corporations which seek scientific experimentation for their own profit and not the betterment of mankind. SESPA contends that science serves more to destroy than to benefit mankind. SESPA often cites the example that the United States military and naval forces support much of the scientific research conducted in the United States today to provide themselves with scientific data to make armaments, instead of using this and other research to fight disease and poverty.

A basic assumption behind SESPA's "Science for the People" philosophy includes rejection of the establishment as control to the people. Competition is rejected in favor of cooperation. The underlying goal, therefore, in the United States is to make the United States support science and science research in projects which will benefit mankind instead of projects which are basically destructive, such as bomb producing research.

In order to have science serve the people, SESPA advocates the international dissemination of scientific data and research materials which could benefit men of all nations. As explained later in this report, SESPA is presently engaged in a program of supplying the Government of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam with information on various scientific research conducted within the United States and other free countries on various topics.

[redacted]
November 15, 1971

During a meeting to establish policy for SESPA at the Science for the People Center on September 20, 1972, [redacted] stated that SESPA's goal cannot be defined presently because there is little communication and political discussion among SESPA members. [redacted] went on to indicate that individual collectives were pursuing their own particular goal without correspondence with either the national office of SESPA or the other members of SESPA. [redacted] implication was that SESPA was going off in many directions without a common goal to unite them, and described SESPA as an umbrella organization for many separate small groups. [redacted] stated that SESPA was becoming merely an office and a national magazine, with no serious political consistency.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
September 20, 1972

V. THEORETICAL ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

SESPA is a national organization of individual members, many of whom band together in various United States cities to pursue the goals of the SESPA organization in their own way. SESPA calls these individual groups of members collectives and several collectives group together in what is referred to as a chapter.

The national organization of SESPA is a loosely knit group held together by the common bond of reading the "Science for the People" magazine. There is no national office, but because the national magazine is edited and published in Boston, the Boston Chapter plays a dominant role in decision making for the national group. All articles submitted by members, collectives, or chapters to be published must be edited by the Boston Chapter. As of July, 1971, the Boston Chapter established an office at 9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts, and named it the Science for the People Center.

Chapters are known to have been established in cities in the United States. Each chapter is broken down into collectives which deal with only a minimum number of questions as would a committee of an organization. The main distinction between a chapter and a collective is size. The chapter is larger and usually made up of several distinct collectives who meet together for a common purpose and, as such, have a common name. Each chapter and collective names itself but in most cases either its name contains the initials SESPA or its publication identifies it by use of a subtitle. For example, the Washington, D. C., Chapter is aptly called "Washington SESPA" and the Boston Chapter is called "Science for the People Group - Boston Chapter of SESPA."

November 30, 1971

b2
b7D

BS 100-42304

The December, 1970, issue of Science for the People in its article, "A History", claims SESPA is "a group with no officers". It is also described in other literature produced by SESPA as a "non" organization, meaning that it has no leadership, nor formal structure.

In the November 24, 1972, issue of the "News Letter", issued by Boston SESPA/Science for the People, it announces the formation of SESPA's interim steering committee, which would be the organizing body for the national organization SESPA. The "News Letter" gave the names and addresses of the different steering committee members as:

~~JEANNE GALLO~~ - telephone 269-7922
399A West Broadway
South Boston, Massachusetts, 02127
At Work:
50 South Broadway - telephone 268-0700
South Boston
(Cardinal Cushing High School)

~~ESTHER JOHN~~ - telephone 628-4287
324A Somerville Avenue
Somerville, Massachusetts, 02143

~~BOB PARK~~ - telephone 868-4365
1590 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138

~~ROBERT Mc BURNEY~~
JOBA

~~GEORGE SALZMAN~~ - telephone 734-9386
203 Fuller Street
Brookline, Massachusetts, 02146

Although the Interim Steering Committee (ISC) has been formed in Boston, Massachusetts, the guide lines on how it will operate and what control it will have have never been determined. This ISC concept was bitterly

opposed by the Keller Collective people, who are the former leaders of the SESPA organization. It is not known at this time how much control they will exert on the national organization, since members of the Keller Collective actually control the national magazine of SESPA, "Science for the People".

[REDACTED]
November 28, 1972

VI. ACTUAL ORGANIZATION AND LEADERSHIP

As stated in the Theoretical Organization and Leadership Section of this report, SESPA, in reality, is a group of individual members, who band together in various United States cities to pursue the goals of SESPA Organization in their own way. SESPA is divided into a national organization, chapter organizations and collectives, as mentioned earlier. The theoretical description of SESPA Organization indicates the national as separate from, as for instance, the Boston Chapter. In reality, those who control the Boston Chapter of SESPA have in the past controlled the national magazine and, in effect, the National Organization of SESPA.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

The Boston Chapter has numerous collectives or sub groups, one of which is the Helen Keller Collective. This Helen Keller Collective owns the building in which the Science for the People Center is located at 9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts. The principal persons in this collective are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. These persons have produced the national magazine in the past and have complete control of both the physical area known as the office and the policy-making decisions of the office. All articles to be produced in the national magazine

from various chapters throughout the country must be submitted in advance and edited and approved by the Keller Collective. Any member of SESPA wishing to enter the Science for the People Center must first obtain a key from a Keller Collective person. This procedure has been quite obvious for the past year, but until recently was never brought into the open.

[redacted]
October 17, 1972

During meetings occurring at the Science for the People Center in September and October of 1972, members of the Boston Chapter of SESPA have openly objected to control of both the national headquarters and the meetings by members of the Keller Collective.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] was accused by a SESPA member of deciding ahead of time what the outcome of meetings would be, and of attempting to control the meetings by having one of the Helen Keller Collective chair the meetings. [redacted] emphatically denied this, but proceeded through the rest of the meeting to control conversation and allow only persons known to be loyal to the Keller Collective to speak. [redacted] reminded those in attendance that SESPA was an organization where no person leads, but that all persons take part in decision making by group discussions. Although [redacted] made this statement, he had already reproduced an article which appears to have been taken from the University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan, entitled "The Tyranny of Structurelessness", which was undated. This was a 22-page article which indicated that if an organization has no structure and no formal leadership, there is a tendency for an informal leadership to exist and that this informal leadership becomes the elite of the organization, with no responsibility to the members, since they had nothing to do with his leadership position.

The article referred to this informal structure as being the covert structure of leadership. The article indicates that those persons in the informal, or covert, structure of leadership become more cognizant of information about the organization's operation and, therefore, become more knowledgeable than other members, making themselves indispensable. The article states the more unstructured a movement is, the less control it has over the directions in which it develops and the political actions in which it engages. An organization must have priorities, articulate its goals and pursue its objectives in a coordinated fashion and the article indicates that it must get organized - locally, regionally and nationally.

Immediately after handing out this article, [] commented that SESPA does not know where it is going and that there was need for more political discussion among SESPA members so that the goals could be more defined.

[]
November 24, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

During the first week in October, 1972, a group of SESPA members in Boston, Massachusetts, met for several nights to discuss the problems SESPA was encountering and made several decisions. The first was that SESPA could never function as a national organization as long as the national organization was not clearly separated from the Boston Chapter of that organization. To do this, they believe that the national headquarters must be moved from the Science for People Center because of the undue control that the Helen Keller Collective has over that office.

The second point was that the office should be manned by a salaried person during normal business

hours in order to take care of the clerical functioning of the office. Other problems were discussed and suggestions were brought up to be discussed with the general membership of the Boston Chapter. These meetings were held without the knowledge or consent of the Helen Keller Collective. This group of individuals sent out a SESPA news letter for the Boston Chapter, announcing a general meeting of Science for the People (Boston area) on October 10, 1972, at Boston University. At this meeting, [] was not permitted to control the discussions, but no firm decisions were made regarding the group's suggestions.

Following the meeting, proposals were made from various splinter groups of SESPA in the Boston area indicating each of their desires for the operation of SESPA as a national and a local group. To date no decision has been made regarding numerous proposals on the two basic issues, but it is believed that major control of the organization will be taken away from [] and his Helen Keller Collective.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[]
November 28, 1972

In October of 1972, [], a member of the Helen Keller Collective, indicated that he believed that SESPA's most important issue at present was to prove that SESPA could organize a local chapter in Boston to be used as a model for the other chapters throughout the country, that after this Boston Chapter is operating correctly, the national organization would also operate correctly. He admits that the national office of SESPA is manned by the same persons who control the Boston Chapter, but states that the problems of the local and the national offices are two completely

BS 100-42304

separate sets of problems. [] believes that the national organization needs membership throughout the country and manpower to control the administration of it in at least one city. The Boston Chapter needs communications between collectives which already exist and cooperation among persons in those collectives.

[]
October 25, 1972

During January of 1972, one of its members, who is also a self-admitted member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), [] stated that the trouble with SESPA is that it is one of the anarchistic-tending left groups, i. e., it claims to have no leadership, but in reality, [] controls everything. [] stated the anarchistic groups are the most undemocratic groups in the left. [] stated that [] makes all the decisions about what will go into Science for the People magazine and that he controls, or always has someone he controls on the Editorial Collective of the magazine.

MASS:

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[]
January 19, 1972

The PLP was founded in 1962 by individuals expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for following the Chinese Communist line. Its objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and Mao-Tse-tung thought.

VII. MEMBERSHIP

SESPA operates very loosely throughout the country and no membership records, as such, are maintained in the national headquarters. The only lists available would be the mailing lists for the "Science for the People" magazine. Many, perhaps even most, of the subscribers to this magazine are not involved in the operations of the group, but merely subscribe to the magazine for some personal or professional interest.

In June, 1972, the Editorial Collective of the Boston Chapter did a statistical survey on the mailings of SESPA magazine and broke the subscriptions down into areas and, in some cases, states. The following numbers indicate the number of addresses to which Science for the People magazine is sent as a result of a paid up subscription:

New England	229
New Jersey	24
New York State	101
Penn.	44
D.C. & Maryland	53
Florida	11
Ohio & zip code 4	68
Wisconsin & zip code 5	32
Chicago; zip code 6	51
Southern California	42
North & central California	84
The South	29
Southern midwest	10
Far West (not California)	48
Canada	34
Other foreign	<u>72</u>
Total	932

It is noted that less than a year ago, there were 483 total domestic subscriptions and 58 foreign subscriptions. These figures do not include bulk mailings, but do include a large number of organizations and/or libraries throughout the country. In addition to those persons who have subscriptions to SESPA, there are a large number of people who read Science for the People magazine regularly by purchasing it from radical bookstores or leftist groups in various cities throughout the country. SESPA believes that each magazine sold is read by three or more persons in the science field and, therefore, they feel their membership is at least 1,500 to 2,000 people throughout the United States and abroad. In October, 1972, there were 5,000 copies of the Science for the People magazine printed and at least 4,000 of these copies were sold by subscription or by retail outlets throughout the country.

As of October, 1972, there were approximately 3 people in the Keller Collective, who controlled the national headquarters, and an additional 25 members of Boston Chapter of SESPA who donated part of their time to the office operations of the national headquarters.

November 30, 1972

b2
b7D

VIII. PUBLICATIONS

The national organization of SESPA produces a magazine on a bi-monthly basis at 50¢ an issue. An article entitled, "Magazines", edited by BILL KATZ, Professor, School of Library Science, State University of New York, Albany, New York, appeared in the September 1, 1971, issue of the Library Journal, Volume 96, which gave the following information regarding "Science for the People" magazine:

BS 100-42304

"'Science For the People! Vol. 2, No. 4, 1970. Bimonthly. 50¢ an issue. Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, Box 59, Arlington Heights, Mass. 02175.

"A somewhat similar approach as 'Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists', but with a more urgent, crusading tone. In some 40 pages, those who are disenchanted with the no-no political attitude of such groups as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Science Teachers Association speak out for more direct social involvement by scientists. Emphasis is on local action, volunteers, and a critical view of everything from the ABM to birth control. Articles are hard hitting, usually documented well enough, and geared to getting members out of the lab and into the world.

"The founders are opposed to activities of scientists with police, military, and intelligence, and to universities involved with war contracts. The whole is written in a style which any layman can understand. As a move against the military scientific complex, this is a required item. Should be most useful in high schools and colleges where teachers are making an effort to train socially conscious scientists. Highly recommended."

The Science for the People magazine was produced in January, 1972, March, 1972, May, 1972, July, 1972, September, 1972, and November, 1972. The issues normally contain letters to the editor, a feature article, normally about a major scientific event or meeting to take place, and several 2- or 3-page articles about war-related industry and how the Government is using scientific information to hurt the Vietnamese people. The remaining five or

BS 100-42304

six pages are filled with chapter reports, local addresses of SESPA contacts, and the inside back cover is normally filled with announcements of future events or with letters regarding SESPA's activities. The magazine consists, normally, of 30-45 pages of typewritten material in a double column on each page and is professional in appearance.

The cover normally is black in color and always uses the colors red, white and black on its front and back. The name, "Science for the People", is written across the top front and the insignia is printed on either the front or back. The insignia is that of the palm portion of a clenched fist, with another hand reaching from the side holding a chemist's beaker. The insignia is also in red, white, and black.

[REDACTED]

November 28, 1972

"Science for the People" magazine was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 7, 1971. Listed on the certificate are the names [REDACTED]

ILL
VIETNAM

[REDACTED]
Records of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
September 15, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

IX. FINANCES

[] stated in July, 1972, that the Science for the People Magazine needs 1,000 subscribers to keep their financial records in the black. He stated that the accounts were, at that time, in the black, but that they need about three (3) new or re-newal subscriptions per day to keep growing. [] advised that most people pay \$10.00 for a subscription. [] further emphasized that there had been a current emphasis placed upon locating libraries which would feature Science for the People Magazine on their shelves. [] and other SESPA leaders are attempting to get high schools to subscribe to the magazine.

[]
July 6, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

The bank account for SESPA is located at Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the account number is []. The account is in the name "Scientists for Social and Political OS." Bank statement covering period August 9 through September 8, 1972, indicated the following:

Open Balance:	\$1,535.12
+ Credits:	564.87
- Charges:	<u>1,677.85</u>
Balance, 9/8/72:	<u>\$ 422.14</u>

The credits were largely subscriptions. The charges of \$1,330.00 were for printing of the Science for the People Magazine, September issue, and the remainder of the charges were for miscellaneous expenses of the organization. There were no unaccounted-for funds.

[]
October 10, 1972

In November, 1972, [] advised membership of the Boston Chapter of SESPA at SESPA Headquarters did not have sufficient capital in its account to pay for the printing of the November, 1972 issue of Science for the People Magazine, and was requesting donations from individual members.

[]
November 17, 1972

BS 100-42304

RJM:cms

X. CHAPTERS AND COLLECTIVES

The following is a synopsis of activities of each chapter known to exist as of this date:

A. Boston

The Boston chapter of SESPA has its offices at the Science for the People Center, 9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain (Boston), Massachusetts. This office is jointly shared with the national office of SESPA and in reality there is no distinction between the operation of the Boston office with the operations of the national office. The office is located on the first floor of a three-story building owned jointly by [redacted]; and because of this, they have complete control over the occupants of the office.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
June 12, 1972

The mailing list for the "Science for the People" magazine indicates there are over one hundred fifty persons in the Greater Boston, Massachusetts, metropolitan area who receive "Science for the People" magazine; but it appears only fifty of these persons actually have ever attended meetings of the group. A nucleus of about fifteen persons are active in the operations of the Boston chapter.

[redacted]
September 5, 1972

The Boston chapter activities are divided into thirteen collectives, some of which are more active than others and some of which contain more members than the others. The following are the names of the collectives with a brief description of what they do and the name of the principal members of each collective:

1. Helen Keller Collective

This collective has the overall control of the national and Boston chapter office and consists of [redacted]
[redacted].

2. Science Teaching Collective

This is a group of approximately ten to fifteen members who research the principles and practices used in the United States in teaching science to both children and college students. This group is trying to develop an alternative method that will be both informative and educational while allowing each student to develop his scientific abilities cognizant of society around him. The principal person in this group is [] mentioned earlier in the "Organization" section of this report.

3. Editorial Collective

This collective theoretically has the editorial rights of SESPAN in putting out its national magazine, "Science for the People." In reality, this group does the preliminary editing and distribution; but the actual editing and decision making is made by a group known as the "Bagholders." The Editorial Collective constantly rotates and normally concerns about five persons.

b6
b7C

4. Bagholders Collective

The title "Bagholders" was derived from a statement made by one of the leaders, [], and the fact that [] and several others always end up "holding the bag" to get out the national magazine. The collective consists of [] and anyone that is willing to help them.

5. The Office Collective

This collective has the rotating responsibility of manning the office of SESPAN National Headquarters; and there are no fixed members in it.

6. Technical Assistance Project (TAP)

TAP is inactive at present but is a program where members of SESPAN help various persons in the movement and movement organizations by providing assistance of a technical nature to them. This may be repair of radio or amplification systems or as simple as repairing automobiles. There are no members in the collective at present.

7. Study Group Collective

This is a Marxian study group which has not been active for over six months but was formerly run by [redacted]
[redacted]

8. The Women's Collective

This is a study group comprised of all the women in SESPA in Boston to study the problems affecting women in science today.

9. Science for Vietnam Project

This is a program for furnishing North Vietnam with technical and cultural information on the United States, in particular the United States involvement in the Vietnamese war. This group has been inactive in Boston as operations for this have been controlled out of the Chicago Science for Vietnam Collective.

10. Activities Collective

b6
b7C

This is a collective where members are rotated to plan activities in which SESPA wishes to participate. This group would be organized for instance to plan activities at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) annual convention; and then would be comprised of members of the other collectives who are interested in organizing this type of activity. There are no fixed members of this collective.

11. Industrial Liaison Group

This is the newest group in the Boston Division; and the name for it was only decided on about October 29, 1972. This group will attempt to inform union-type groups or professional-type organizations within private industry who do defense-contract work of the goals of SESPA in order to convert them to make science serve the people. [redacted] is the leader of this group.

12. Off-Control Project Collective

This group currently has ten members participating on a part-time basis in it. In reality, only one person actually operates this collective and that is [REDACTED]. This collective was formed in order to do research on how the United States Government controls the masses through the use of science.

b6
b7C

At the National Headquarters, a filing system has been arranged wherein any correspondence coming into the office dealing with any of over one hundred topics is filed for review by the collective. Such topics are advertising, miscellaneous socialization, bugging, undercover agents, closed circuit television, night vision/infrared photography, employers' personnel records, driver's licensing, property registration, United States involvement in birth control, legal concepts of privacy, police technology (miscellaneous), non-lethal projectiles, police hardware, police communications systems, crowd control, domestic military control, and police dossiers. This is a national coordinating effort to compile information on "people-control technology." Its purpose is to assemble these files and disseminate the information to other movement groups but hopes in the future to engage in campaigns itself. WEINRUB wants to publicize information through perhaps films or pamphlets. The Computer People for Peace of New York have suggested furnishing their information on IBM to this Off-Control Project. Project Off Control has been collecting documents put out by the United States law enforcement and defense agencies. They have acquired a list of what publications are available to the public, including reports released by the FBI, Justice Department, and Department of Defense.

The following statement concerning Off-Control appeared in Volume IV, Number 4, of "Science for the People":

*ON THE TECHNOLOGY OF REPRESSION
AND CONTROL*

OFF CONTROL is a project to investigate and disseminate information on the development and use of people-control technologies.

In addition to the wide spread development of new police weapons and surveillance methods a number of more subtle technologies ranging from computer data banks, photo I.D. cards, lie detector tests, psychosurgery, drugs, and behavior modification technologies are being used or developed. These different technologies all have the function, directly or indirectly, of preserving the present political, social, and economic system in which we live. In their totality they present a sinister threat to the struggle for radical change in our society.

Project OFF CONTROL will bring together information on all these and other related technologies and analyze their use within the present political context. Much of this technology flourishes because of its acceptance by an uninformed and unconscious public. Project OFF CONTROL hopes to raise consciousness about the use of people-control technology. Many media forms will be used to provide resource and educational materials to teachers and to community and movements groups. Project OFF CONTROL hopes also to take an activist role in opposing the institutionalization of these dangerous repressive technologies.

OFF CONTROL is presently an infant. It needs information, it needs help. If you are interested or have suggestions, please write:

OFF CONTROL
c/o Science for the People
9 Walden Street
Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (Pat or Al)

13. China Collective

This collective was formed in late February, 1972, and is comprised of approximately ten persons, the principal person of which is [redacted]. Others in the group are [redacted] *MASS.*

In February, 1972, [redacted] and [redacted] sent a letter to [redacted], Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China in Canada, 100 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Canada. In this letter, it was indicated that SESPA wished to send a small group of persons to the Peoples Republic of China during the spring or summer of 1972. It contained a two-page summary of SESPA's operations emphasizing that exchanges of technical information during the visits of established United States scientists to China over the past year have certainly been very important and useful to the people of both countries. They indicated that they are familiar with some of the scientists who have already visited China and that they (SESPA) represent the liberal segment of the elite scientific establishment which has acted as a progressive force on the United States political scene. They asked for permission to send ten to fifteen people for six weeks to China. They wished to meet Chinese scientific workers in their laboratories and work places. They wished to have their group split up into small sub-groups so that each could spend a relatively long time in a limited number of places. (X)(u) *b6
b7C*

Prior to this letter, both [redacted] and [redacted] had had personal contacts with the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa; and during these contacts were asked by Chinese officials about the politics of other American science groups. They had to explain in detail the difference between SESPA and the AAAS and the Federation of American Scientists. (X)(u)

In February, 1972, [redacted] learned of [redacted] and [redacted] attempt to obtain a trip and orally denounced it as an act to benefit few people and not the group. [redacted] indicated that since SESPA is a non-group it can neither sponsor or condemn requests or actions of a collective or its group. [redacted] made it clear he was definitely against having a trip to China.

During the summer of 1972, SESPA China Collectives throughout the country chose persons whom they wished sent to China and made nominations. There are approximately twenty-five nominations which have been made, but no final decision from the Peoples Republic of China has been made regarding SESPA's request to travel to China. Because of the rivalry which existed between [redacted] traveled to China with another group in the spring of 1972. (S)(u)

During the summer of 1972, [redacted] had been the major force in organizing the China group; but to date they have not received any word from China regarding their request.

[redacted]
Various contacts up to
November 30, 1972

B. Chicago

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

The Chicago chapter of SESPA is known as Science for Vietnam and their mailing address is Science for Vietnam, Chicago Collective, 1103 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

An unspecified number of individuals have gathered together at Chicago to disseminate scientific information to the Peoples Republic of North Vietnam (NDRV). They have in the past claimed to have disseminated packets of information to this country.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

During May, 1972, Science for Vietnam attempted to have delivered a piece of unmarked luggage to North Vietnam. This luggage contained ten packets which were as follows:

1. The first packet contained a letter and published materials on differential dynamical systems. The letter was addressed to [redacted] Mathematics Department, Hanoi University, NDRV. Return address on the letter was Science for Vietnam, 306 North Brooks Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. The second packet contained a letter to "Brothers and Sisters" from Science for the People--SESPA, 639 E Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. The letter was directed to "Subcommittee on Science and Agriculture, War Crimes Commission." It was indicated it had been forwarded to the Chicago Collective of Science for Vietnam. This packet contained one copy of nine publications regarding meteorological satellite data and satellite tracking and orbital prediction information.
3. The third packet was addressed to the Commission for the Investigation of Crimes of War, Hanoi, NDRV. In this packet there were numerous articles which were taken from various magazines such as "Liberation Magazine," "Ramparts," "Saturday Review," as well as complete issues of the "Black Panther Party (BPP) Newspaper," "The Militant," and two issues of "Consumer Reports."
4. The fourth packet was addressed to the Commission for the Investigation of Crimes of War, Hanoi, NDRV, and contained clippings from "Time" magazine, various issues. It appears this packet came from the Chicago collective.
5. The fifth packet was addressed to the University of Hanoi, Department of Biology, from the University of Chicago, Science for Vietnam Collective. The packet contained published scientific papers of biologist Doctor CLYDE GOULDEN at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These papers covered collected research on finny fossil freshwater cladocerans.
6. The sixth packet was addressed to the NDRV Commission for the Investigation of United States Crimes of War, Hanoi, from the Science for Vietnam Collective, Madison, Wisconsin. This packet contained material regarding cultural and "material events in the United States for use by the Commission or other interested groups such as Committee of Solidarity with American People."

7. The seventh packet addressed to the Department of Biology, University of Hanoi, contained a notation: "This packet is part of a series on population biology prepared by the Chicago Collective of Science for Vietnam in response to requests received from Hanoi."
8. The eighth packet was addressed to Bac Mai Hospital, Hanoi, and was from the Minneapolis Collective-- Science for Vietnam. This packet contained articles principally devoted to xeroradiography.
9. The ninth packet was addressed to the Department of Biology, University of Hanoi, and bore the same inscription as on Packet 7 and was a continuation of that item.
10. In addition to the packets mentioned above, miscellaneous items were contained in this luggage, including "a preliminary report on the use and potential of geophysical warfare in the U. S." prepared by the Chicago collective of Science for Vietnam. The first page of this report bore the inscription "To Col. Ha Van Lu, War Crimes Commission." A review of this report indicates information obtained in it was obtained from "the Pentagon Papers"; "The Defense Department History of U. S. Decision Making on Vietnam," Volume 4; "The U. S. Senate, Department of Defense Appropriations, 1972"; "Congressional Record"; "files and government reports"; National Science Foundation annual report on weather modification; and related professional journals.



October 24, 1972

b2
b7D

"Liberation Magazine," an independent monthly, is published in New York City. Since its inception in 1956, it has printed "anti-establishment" articles written by individuals supporting worldwide communism, black militants, and New Left radicals. DAVE DELLINGER, leading figure in the New Left movement, is the editor.

BS 100-42304

RJM: cms

"Black Panther Party Newspaper" is the official publication of the BPP.

The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Science for Vietnam Collective at Chicago remains active in its pursuits to disseminate information to the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam; but no new packets of information are known to have been sent to North Vietnam.



November 30, 1972

b2
b7D

C. Los Angeles

The Los Angeles, California, chapter of SESPA during 1971 contained approximately twelve persons working on a public campaign against military investigative agencies conducting personnel-security-clearance investigations of civilian employees of industries engaged in defense contracts. During November, 1971, group picketed Systems Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Street, Santa Monica, California, where leaflets were distributed to employees.

November, 1971

b2
b7D

By means of a suitable pretext interview conducted by Special Agents of the FBI, a leader of this group in July, 1972, was interviewed. It was determined from him that SESPA was now inactive in Southern California and that only four individuals were involved with SESPA. SESPA meetings were held irregularly, and SESPA planned no sponsored activities in the foreseeable future.

D. Minneapolis

The following article captioned "Science for Vietnam" appeared on page 8 of the "Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week Report," dated August, 1972, and contains a synopsis of the Science for Vietnam--Minneapolis, Minnesota, Collective.

"Science for Vietnam began in Winter, 1971. Its first members had been active in the anti-war movement, and they shared an emotional and political identification with the Vietnamese.

"It isn't possible to draw a complete picture of SVN, but we are agreed that the Indochina war is a predictable extension of capitalism and imperialism and that we want to mesh our efforts with efforts of others who seek correction of these social and political ills. We have decided to do this by working within the constituency of science, agreeing that science and technology are now the prime fuel of modern imperialism but that science could just as well become egalitarian. We strive for a philosophy

"symbolized by the phrase, 'science for the people'. We also are in general agreement that one way of developing such a philosophy is through action, therefore, the Minneapolis Collective is (a) experimenting to test the effects upon chromosomes (human and plant) of the 'herbicides' sprayed upon Indochina by the U.S. military, (b) doing library research on projects for which we lack research facilities, e.g. the weather modification program now practiced by the military, the identification of plastic fragments in human flesh, ways of counteracting the many poisons to which the military has exposed the Vietnamese people, etc., and (c) learning to conjoin specific projects with a workable, long range political perspective.

"Since Science is one of the great American myths, and since science plays such a vital role in the maintenance of strength and power by the military and by the corporations, the myth must be exposed and the direction of science must be changed. Part of the myth states that it takes something like a dozen years of intense training to learn how to do science. This false generalization harks back to the elitist positions held by the scientific establishment in our society, a position which places both science and science education outside the pale for criticism by the society which supports it and which should derive benefits from the understanding it provides. SVN argues that science covers an exceptionally broad spectrum of activities which, in turn, demand an equally broad spectrum of talents and training programs, especially if science is to be incorporated into the fabric of the greater society. One of the training programs employed by us is that of learning science by doing science. Yet it is not necessary for participation in SVN to have had any prior science training, nor is it necessary that one 'do science' in order to maintain credibility within the collective. The opposite is also true, that is anyone who wishes to participate with us by helping with one or more of the science projects

"need not pass a 'political sensitivity' test before learning how to use a microscope. In other words, SVN is designed to provide an opportunity for the politically motivated to introduce themselves to science, and an opportunity for persons with scientific expertise to enhance their political perspectives by observing how science can be changed to meet the needs of the world's people.

"Contact: Science for Vietnam
1507 University Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55414"

E. New Haven

In the March 21, 1972, edition of the Connecticut Daily Campus" (the University of Connecticut (UCONN), Storrs, Connecticut, daily newspaper), in the "Classified and Activities" section there appeared the following notice:

"Science and Engineering: Faculty, students, and technicians interested in forming a UCONN chapter of Science for the People. Please Come to SU 301 Tuesday, March 21, 1972, 7:30 p.m."

The same newspaper in its issues on April 5, 6, and 10, 1972, advertised a meeting would be held on April 10, 1972.

On April 10, 1972, approximately twelve unidentified persons attended the SESP meeting.

[REDACTED]

April 11, 1972

b2
b7D

Since April 10, 1972, there have been no meetings of this SESP group on the campus of the University of Connecticut, nor has the group registered on campus as an organization.

[REDACTED]

September 22, 1972

F. New York

During 1971, the SESPA chapter in New York City directed its activities to get "scientists and engineers to stop doing war work. They urged scientists to take an oath stating 'I pledge I will not participate in war research or weapons production. I will further pledge to counsel my students and colleagues to do the same.'"

"Columbia Daily Spectator,"
Columbia University, New York,
daily student newspaper
December 1, 1971

During October and November, SESPA members, together with other groups in the Boston and New York area, protested Mayor LINDSAY's Science and Advisory Council because the Advisory Council was controlled by the co-founders of the Riverside Research Institute, "New York's largest weapons lab."

SESPA conducted during October, 1971, a protest at "West Side war lab" and stated: "We are picketing the super secret Riverside Research Institute, 80 West End Avenue at 64th, which SESPA believes is the city's largest weapons research laboratory."

"New York Post," daily
newspaper published at New York
October 21, 1971

On March 6, 1972, a leaflet was obtained captioned "Jason Kills," which read in part as follows:

"The Jason Division of the Institute for Defense Analysis is an elite body of academics serving as unpaid special advisors to the Pentagon. The group consists of about 40 outstanding university scientists who devote as much of their available time as possible to studies in the 'vanguard' of the scientific aspects of defense problems. In its first years, Jason members concentrated on theoretical analyses of ballistic missile defense and exoatmospheric detonations.

"In 1964, however, a new excursion was made. Increased government attention to such problems as counter-insurgency, insurrection and infiltration led to the suggestion that Jason members might be able to provide fresh insights into problems that are not entirely in the realm of physical science. As part of this 'excursion,' Jason in 1967 held a secret conference on Thailand with the intent of mobilizing university social scientists for US counter-insurgency operations in that country. Thus the 1967 Annual Report of IDA notes that 'Jason continued work on technical problems of counter-insurgency warfare and systems studies with relevance to Biet Nam.' These studies led to among other things, the system of electronic detectors dropped along the Ho Chi Minh trail to detect truck convoys for air attack. Most of these trucks are driven by young Vietnamese Women."

During March of 1972, SESPA members of the New York chapter sent an open letter to Columbia Jason group citing:

"The list of your projects reads like a preview of the next Nuremberg tribunal. Your recruitment of graduate students for the Department of Defense fully justifies their faith in you as their most prestigious scientific advisers. You have in short used your professional skills to aid the military. In that you implicate us, your colleagues, with your murderous work. In that you violate even the most elementary view of professional ethics in science.

"We call on you to resign from the Jason Division of the Institute for Defense Analysis."

[Redacted]

March 6, 1972

b2
b7D

During March, April, and May, 1972, SESPA at New York co-sponsored three demonstrations.

On March 14, 1972, various groups, including SESPA, protesting regarding the release of research study conducted by the Columbia University School of International Affairs for

the United States State Department on the post-war development of Vietnam. A sit-in took place on the fourteenth floor of the School of International Affairs.

On April 12, 1972, SESPA co-sponsored a demonstration which protested government research allegedly being conducted at the Pupin Physics Laboratory on the Columbia University campus.

On May 19, 1972, eight persons representing SESPA picketed in front of the Riverside Research Institute, 80 West End Avenue, New York City, from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. while handing out statements signed by SESPA alleging that the Riverside Research Institute was part of the "air war" in Indochina. The statement urged Riverside Research Institute employees to quit their jobs and quit supporting the Pentagon.

[REDACTED]

Numerous Contacts

G. Philadelphia

During the 1971 Annual Convention of the AAAS held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 26 through 31, 1971, the Philadelphia Collective provided visiting SESPA members with accommodations and their knowledge of both Philadelphia and the hotel in which the convention was held. SESPA's protest and takeover of portions of this annual convention are described later in the "Activities" portion of this report. Since December, 1971, the Philadelphia chapter has disbanded and is no longer operative in the Philadelphia area.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

November 30, 1972

H. Washington, D. C.

On January 21, 1972, it was determined that the address given in the "Science for the People" magazine for a Washington, D. C., contact was the office of the Director of Student Activities at George Washington University (GWU). This address was used by organizations of GSU. SESPA is registered as an organization but not recognized and has no offices. SESPA did at that time receive its mail at Room 427,

Marvin Center, GSU, Washington, D. C. SESPA's purpose is to "involve people engaged in all aspects of social and natural science to alter present science goals to serve the people and to alter the way science is done to make institutions responsible to their people."

[redacted]
January 21, 1972

During the spring and summer of 1972, the MASS, Washington, D. C., SESPA chapter was ~~virtually~~ inactive; but during September of 1972 [redacted] was summoned to the Science for the People Center by [redacted]. [redacted] was requested to organize the activities for the Annual Convention of the AAAS which will occur in December, 1972. [redacted] spend one day at the National Headquarters and was given suggestions by [redacted] as to how he may organize a close-knit group in Washington to help him with this. [redacted] stated that at present he had four members of his collective but that they have been having personality conflicts so he could not determine if they would be together as a collective in December, 1972.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Following [redacted] leaving the Science for the People Center, [redacted] admitted disappointment at [redacted] attitude and ability to command the situation and advised prior to December [redacted] would have to arrange for someone who is capable to take over the organizing in Washington, D. C. [redacted] stated [redacted] would personally go down to Washington to help organize.

[redacted]
November 17, 1972

In the September, 1972, issue, Volume IV, Number 5, of "Science for the People" magazine, there appears the local addresses for SESPA/Science for the People:

LOCAL ADDRESSES FOR SESPA/SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE

ALBUQUERQUE	c/o Fred Cagle, Geology Dept., Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. 87106	EVANSTON	c/o Dave Culver, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201	OSSINING	c/o Ed Walker, Spring Valley Road, Ossining, New York 10562
AMHERST	c/o Bob Tinker, 83 Woodside, Amherst, Mass. 01002	FAYETTEVILLE	c/o Joe Neal, Univ. of Arkansas, Box 1635, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701	PHILADELPHIA	c/o Peter Sterling, Dept. of Anatomy, Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114
ANN ARBOR	c/o John Vandermeer, 2315 Parkwood, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104	GAINESVILLE	GRC, Box 12654, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32601	PITTSBURGH	c/o Switchboard, P.O. Box 7585, Oakland Station, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213
ATLANTA	c/o Jane Johnson, Fernbank Science Center, 156 Heaton Park Dr., Atlanta, Ga., 30307	HONOLULU	c/o Mark Valencia, Dept. of Oceanography, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	SAN DIEGO	c/o Art Larsen, Box 7523, San Diego, California 92107
BERKELEY	Box 4161, Berkeley, California 94704	ITHACA	c/o Jane Avery, 380 Bostwick Road, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850	SANTA CRUZ	c/o Claudia Carr, Ecology Dept., Univ. of Cal., Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, Calif.
BOSTON	9 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (617) 427-0642	LAWRENCE	c/o Steve Hollis, 504 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044	ST. LOUIS	c/o Gar Allen, Dept. of Biology, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. 63130
BOULDER	c/o Dick McCray, 1900 Baseline Rd., Boulder, Colorado 80302	LOS ANGELES	c/o Al Huebner, Box 368, Canoga Park, California 91306	STONY BROOK	c/o Ted Goldfarb, Dept. of Chemistry, SUNY, Stony Brook, New York 11790
BURLINGTON	c/o Jim Mullick, Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 05401		c/o Ken Ziedman, Scientific Workers for Social Action, Box 1263, Venice, California 90291	STORRS	c/o Norm Klein, Hanks Hill Road, Storrs, Connecticut 06268
CHICAGO	Box 89, Ryerson Laboratory, 1100 E. 58th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637 Science for Viet Nam, Chicago Collective, 1103 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637	MADISON	c/o Joe Browman, Teaching Assistant Assoc., YMCA, North Brook St., Madison, Wisconsin 53715	UNIVERSITY PARK	c/o Wilber Zelinsky, Room 442, Deike Bldg., Penn. State Univ., University Park, Penn.
CINCINNATI	c/o Michael Carsiotis, 34 Burton Woods Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45229	NASHVILLE	c/o Don Mickulecky, Div. of Biophysics and Neurobiology, Research and Graduate Studies, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. 37208	WASHINGTON	639 E St. NE., Washington D.C. 20002
CLEVELAND	c/o David Nichols, Interdisciplinary Studies in Social Science, CWRU, Cleveland, Ohio 44106	NEW BRUNSWICK	c/o George Pallrand, Grad. School of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903	AUSTRALIA	c/o Peter Mason, School of Mathematics and Physics, Macquarie Univ., North Ryde, New South Wales 2113
DETROIT	c/o William J. Steffy, 1279 W. Forest, Detroit, Michigan 48201	NEW YORK	c/o Marion Greif, 534 E. 88th St., Apt. 3E, NYC, N. Y. 10028 c/o David Kotelchuck, 44 W. 96th St., Apt. 53, New York, New York 10025 c/o Rod Wallace, Pupin Lab, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y. 10027	ENGLAND	c/o Gerry McSherry, Flat 2, 5 St. Michael's Place, Brighton, BN 1, 3 FT Sussex, England
EUGENE	c/o Ben Kirk, Science Department Lane Community College, Eugene, Oregon 97405			IRELAND	c/o H. N. Dobbs, 8 Ailesbury Grove, Dublin 4, Eire
				WEST GERMANY	c/o Claus Offe, Max Planck Institut D 813 Starnberg, Riemeerschmidtstr.

Science for the People

XL PUBLICITY FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

In a letter from the Editorial Collective of the Boston Chapter of SESPA to Boston members, there was announced the fact that one [redacted], the producer of Horizon, a British Broadcasting Company (BBC) television program, has had several conversations with SESPA leaders in the past year and wishes to make a fifty (50) minute film on the "Science for the People Movement." This letter to members cites a letter from [redacted], with the following points quoted:

(1) ". . . we could let you have access to copies of the finished film for your own use.

(2) . . . In previous HORIZON's we have taken up some of the more specific issues that have been the concern of scientists within the 'Social Responsibility of Science Movement.' I personally have made films on the arms race, problems of conducting ethical experimentation in medicine, and on the concepts that underlie the scientific work being done on race. But all of these have only marginally touched upon the kinds of radical criticisms of science itself that are now coming out of, say, The Science for the People Movement.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

(3) . . . our main goal is to get these ideas across to a wider audience.

During October, 1972, a request was made by the "French Broadcasting System" at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, telephone (212)-581-1771, to film some of SESPA's actions for showing in France. The person who contacted SESPA was [redacted].

There has been no decision as to whether or not either of the above two (2) films are being permitted. Discussions during November and December, 1972, are scheduled to deal with this question.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

XII NATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

SESPA's activities on a national basis are limited to those events which are of common interest to all chapters of SESPA throughout the United States. Most activity in which SESPA engages is on a local level, with the local SESPA chapter sponsoring it. On a national basis, SESPA usually participates in three (3) types of activities:

- (1) The publication of its national magazine, Science for the People,
- (2) Disrupting national meetings of professional organizations, and
- (3) Participating in a program to furnish North Vietnam scientific data and research information.

During December 26-31, 1971, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its national annual convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For two (2) previous years, members of the SESPA organization had attended and disrupted various speakers and discussions in order to interject the theme of making science serve the people. In an effort to appease the SESPA members, AAAS had granted [redacted] and other SESPA persons positions on their discussion panels of approximately half of the work-shop discussions.

[redacted]
December 19, 1972

In an editorial in the December "Science Magazine", the following appeared: "After the publicity unpleasantness at Chicago (the 1970 AAAS Convention), fears were expressed that senior scientists would absent themselves from annual AAAS meetings. Speakers this year include those with views from right to ultra-left."

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted], prior to attending the 1971 annual convention of AAAS, indicated that token participation by SESPA members at the AAAS Convention in 1971 was not sufficient to bring forth SESPA's ideals of making science serve the people. He indicated that the SESPA members chosen for panels will participate fully in those panels, but when a particular work-shop or other event is going the wrong way, SESPA will take it over.

[redacted]
December 19, 1972

The SESPA group that participated in the AAAS Convention in December, 1971, was smaller than the contingent that participated in Chicago in 1970. In Philadelphia, 50-100 persons participated with SESPA at various times throughout the convention. SESPA leaders succeeded in their objective - 'polarizing the convention.' By this they made both friends and enemies. They were concerned about "bad press" which stressed such things as the HUBERT HUMPHREY incident. They purposely act on two (2) levels - "destruction when necessary and being polite when unexpected," to keep the press off guard. Their intention was not to alienate the left liberals who would see a hint of good behavior and be able to comment, "They aren't bad people after all." The ultimate objective, however, was to remain a threat to the power establishment of the AAAS, and thus get SESPA's way in controlling key decisions. SESPA formed what they called "Flying Squads" of two (2) or three (3) people to each workshop session to announce a peace vigil being held. In doing so, they interrupt the session with which they disagreed, but they did so primarily without too much hatred demonstrated.

The HUBERT HUMPHREY incident mentioned above was an occurrence at the AAAS Convention, which received front page coverage in daily newspapers throughout the country. A photograph of HUBERT HUMPHREY standing at the podium with paper airplanes and tomatoes being thrown at him was printed in most newspapers throughout the United States. Signs in front of and behind HUBERT HUMPHREY indicated a desire for peace, and a slogan "Science for the People" was in plain view. SESPA received the bad publicity for this activity, although SESPA leaders claim the persons actually throwing the planes and tomatoes were not SESPA people.

January 17, 1972

b2
b7D

SESPA's policy since the 1971 AAAS disruption has remained the same. Members from various chapters throughout the United States have attended professional meetings, such as the Engineers' Foundation 1972 Conference at South Berwick, Maine, during July, 1972, and the regional meetings of various teaching groups throughout the country. Depending on the strength of SESPA members at meetings, they either leaflet and picket, or if sufficient numbers are in attendance, openly attempt to take over meetings. At big meetings, there is a mixture of disruptive tactics designed to destroy the existing organizational structure of the meeting and also provide positive image building for the SESPA group.

The latter takes the form of "open" discussion meetings called by SESPA "The Peoples' Convention of Professional Organizations." These are meant to contrast with the structured, old-fashioned format used by those in power. The call is to change the thinking of participants in these conventions so that the participants turn away from the existing authorities and format in favor of the SESPA's way.

At the National Science Teachers Convention (NSTC), April, 1972, at New York City, a member of that convention made an address during a formal dinner, primarily within the framework of society. This person indicated the need for reform within the structured, old-fashioned format used within the NSTC, but recommended collective reform within this organization.

SESPA considers its methods the most important aspect of its message because its methods are intended to bring people to the conclusion that the present system of government and authority must be overthrown. This is what [redacted] responded when people at the NSTC told him that they agreed with his aims, but not his methods. These participants thought the SESPA aims were such things as ending the war, controlling opium, ending "exploitation", having a more open society, and, in general, making science serve the people. Participants accused SESPA, stating that these were only the tactics, and have little to do with the aims of the group, which is the replacement of those in power with themselves, and an establishment of a socialist government. b6 b7C

Based on the disruptions SESPA caused in the 1971 NSTC meeting, SESPA people were given positions on panels, and in the various programs of the 1972 convention. Prior to the NSTA Convention, [redacted] said he believed the NSTA was trying to buy SESPA off, but NSTA would not be successful because SESPA would take over every session with which it did not agree. [redacted] stated SESPA's objective was not merely to present SESPA's theories to the convention, but more to subvert the convention body.

The July and September issues of Science for the People Magazine indicated SESPA members participated in demonstrations at the following professional organizational meetings:

- (1) The Eastern Psychologists Association Meeting, April, 1972, location not specified.

(2) The Genetics Society of America Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 27-30, 1972.

(3) Bio-physics Society Meeting, Toronto, Canada, February 24-27, 1972

(4) American Cancer Society Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, Spring of 1972.

On September 19, 1972, [] announced SESPA would participate in a convention in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on the last weekend in September, sponsored by the Computer Peoples for Peace (CPP). The CPP, which is a New York Operation, was considering merging with SESPA according to a representative of the CPP who was at a meeting with []. They have urged SESPA members to attend the conference and were, in fact, having it in Massachusetts so that it would be convenient for the Boston Collective of SESPA.

[]
September 20, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

The CPP National Conference was held at the Pessin Valley Country Collective Estates, Buckland, Massachusetts, from September 29- October 1, 1972. It was attended by approximately 50 persons, of which 25 were SESPA members. During the three-day event, much of the time was spent in political discussions, and the drift of one debate was: that revolution and a socialist government were the goals of SESPA and CPP, that the means to the revolution was by organizing working class, which is the source of the power, and that the way to do that was to start at once working place. The point made was that within the working class, there were some groups with power in excess of their size. One such group is teachers who instill ideology in all their workers.

[] made the comment that the only professional organization which did not have a radical splinter group within it was that of the Accountants. [] jokingly commented that the accountants distribute JOHN BIRCH Literature in peoples' pay checks and become FBI agents.

A great deal of concern was shown when a sign-in sheet was circulated among the persons in attendance. Many people did not wish to sign it, including [] also objected to having the meeting taped. The theme of an

hour conversation during the convention was over the mutual fear held by members of SESPA and CPP of identification as members of those groups. Although it was admitted that the fear of identification of both members and leaders hinders the communication and operation of both groups, this fear of identification as members was strong enough that they felt it necessary to try to remain unknown to police agencies. Several persons expressed concern over the possible identification because they are employed by agencies who have granted them security clearances. Some individuals indicated that government employees, as well as defense contract employees, could possibly lose their jobs if it were known they were members of either of the two groups. Although they realized this was the particular concern of government employees, they felt equally concerned for the employees of large corporations, such as IBM. CPP members justify their own secrecy by stating they would be in a better position to serve the revolution if they were not found out as members of these groups, yet openly admit they fear for their own financial positions, should they be found.

There was no decision made by either of the groups regarding future consolidation of CPP and SESPA, but it appeared throughout the convention that CPP members opposed [redacted] complete control of SESPA and CPP convention.

[redacted]
October 3, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

As of November 30, 1972, it was believed at Science for the People Center, that the two groups of CPP and SESPA would be consolidated.

Since the Fall of 1971, SESPA has been involved in a program of supplying information to the Peoples Republic of North Vietnam. The coordination of this effort was handled by the Science for Vietnam Chapter of SESPA at Chicago, Illinois. Very little is known of the Science for Vietnam project at SESPA Headquarters since the Chicago Chapter is in complete control of this aspect of SESPA operations.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

In the September, 1972 issue of Science for the People, there appears the following letter:

"Dear Friends,

"On behalf of the Committee we thank you very much for the papers you sent us last year.

"We highly appreciate your informative paper which is very useful for us. It has had very good articles on the Vietnam war, thus helping the American people understand the situation in Indochina and laying bare the reactionary, deceptive nature of the U.S. government's war policy.

"We hope that in 1972 we shall receive your paper on a more regular basis. With best wishes and warm greetings,

"Yours sincerely,

"Tran Trong Quat, Secretary

"Hanoi

"Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People."

XIII PROPOSED ACTIVITIES:

In a letter from the Editorial Collective, titled "News from the Magazine" sent during November, 1972, to all Boston chapter members, there appears an article captioned, "AAAS ACTIONS '72." This article indicates that the AAAS annual convention will be in Washington, D.C., December 26-31, 1972, and that SESPA is intending to demonstrate as in the past three (3) years. The letter claims that SESPA/SFP will focus on clarifications of political relations of science and challenge the current ideal of U.S. science and technology. The letter states, "as you may know, the actions of the AAAS meetings have ranged from vigorous questioning of speakers to guerilla theater, to underground views, to the total restructuring of sessions (what the AAAS calls disruptions)." The article goes on to state that SESPA, Washington, D.C. chapter, is coordinating activities for the 1972 convention, and that the Boston chapter would aid.

"In addition, a few of us have been talking about preparing something for the December meeting to challenge the June, 1973 AAAS meeting in Mexico City. We want to show in what way U.S. science and technology, in general, and the AAAS, in particular, are presently tools of imperialism, and how they serve as instruments of oppression when they could be used to help liberate our sisters and brothers in Latin America. We need help on this project. "

XIV MISCELLANEOUS:

Sources familiar with Communist Party and revolutionary activities in the Boston Metropolitan area were contacted concerning SESPA and could furnish no information regarding this organization which is not herein reported.

XV. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED

[] was [] on the George Washington University's Student Registration form dated September 29, 1971, for new organizations. He registered SESPA on that campus in Washington, D. C. [] attended Washington Area Peace Action Coalition (WAPAC) meetings in January, 1972. WAPAC is the Washington, D. C., chapter of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC).

[]
January, 1972

NPAC was founded in 1970 by members of the SWP. Its basic objective is to unite masses of people, including labor unions, GI's, and the black community in the struggle to end United States intervention in Southeast Asia through orderly and peaceful tactics. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[] was born in [] and came to the United States about five years ago. She is [] a high school science teacher.

[]
November 30, 1972

In 1958, [] admitted membership in the Communist Party, USA, from 1945 to 1949 and being a participant in 1954 in a fund-raising affair in Boston sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights.

In March, 1954, [] advised in his opinion the Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights was set up under the guidance and

direction of the Communist Party in February, 1954. Members of this group have reputations of past Communist Party activity.

[redacted] is a [redacted]
[redacted]. She teaches science at [redacted] in Boston, Massachusetts. She is not known to belong to any other revolutionary group.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

[redacted] is a black woman who voluntarily withdrew from Harvard-Radcliffe University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1971, as an undergraduate and while at that institution participated in SDS and PLP affairs. She continues to associate with SDS and PLP leaders in the Boston area.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

[redacted] true name is [redacted].
In July, 1968, [redacted] traveled to Cuba and returned in September, 1968. [redacted] was active in the affairs of SDS and PLP in the Boston area from 1968 to 1971.

[redacted]
November, 1968

[redacted]
February, 1969

[redacted] is a professor of [redacted] at Harvard-Radcliffe University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and on numerous occasions has admitted membership in the PLP.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 100-42304

RJM:cms

[redacted] is a professor of [redacted]
at the Boston campus of the University of
Massachusetts.

[redacted]
November 22, 1972

[redacted] full name is [redacted]
[redacted] was a member
of the PLP in New York City in 1969-1970. *MASS,*
In July, 1970, [redacted]
[redacted] asked [redacted] to resign from
PLP "as being somewhat less than stable."

[redacted]
July 20, 1970

[redacted] has been active in interesting people
in traveling to the Peoples Republic of China.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] was an instructor in [redacted]
[redacted] at Boston University, Boston,
Massachusetts, during the academic year
1971-1972 [redacted]
[redacted] participated in SDS activities in
the Boston area during 1968-1969.

[redacted]
November, 1968

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

[redacted] was an [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted], University of Chicago, from
September, 1970, to June, 1971. He has been
active in SESPA affairs in Chicago and
Boston since 1970, but left in the spring of
1972. Subject traveled to Hanoi, North
Vietnam in May, 1972.

[redacted]
November 30, 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 47*-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Massachusetts

December 6, 1972

Title SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL ACTION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY
ACTIVITIES

Reference
Boston report, dated 12/7/72

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