

**File #:**

**DO NOT  
DESTROY**  
FOIPA# N/A

62-42-116395

**Serial Scope:**

900, 902-910, 912-922, 924-944, 945-950

Released under the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992 (see E.O. 13526 Note). Case#:137 88286 Date: 11-20-2017

1/30/68

AIRTEL

- 1 - Mr. W. H. Floyd
- 1 - Mr. J. A. Jackson
- 1 - Mr. P. F. Enlow
- 1 - Mr. W. N. Prouse

To: SACs, Boston  
 Chicago  
 Cincinnati  
 Cleveland  
 Detroit  
 Los Angeles  
 Newark  
 New York  
 Philadelphia  
 San Francisco

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-26-2000 BY SP2 RUM/BJP  
 MDR-16

From: Director, FBI (100-440937)

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT  
 (KEY ACTIVISTS)

During your investigations of organizations which fall under the category of "new left" organizations, you have furnished information indicating that certain individuals in the Students for a Democratic Society and anti-Vietnam war groups are extremely active and most vocal in their statements denouncing the United States and calling for civil disobedience and other forms of unlawful and disruptive acts. These individuals, because of their leadership roles and activities in these organizations, could be considered to be Key Activists.

- 1 - 100-447549 (Colvert)
- 1 - 100-334411 (Wellingner)
- 1 - 105-157320 (Davidson)
- 1 - 105-157000 (Egleston)
- 1 - 105-170007 (Halliwell)
- 1 - 100-449130 (Missinger)
- 1 - 105-142050 (Colesby)
- 1 - 105-131710 (Rubin)

- 1 - 100-443052 (Davio)
- 1 - 105-106720 (Scheer)
- 1 - 100-447053 (Parden)
- 1 - 100-447257 (Spiegel)
- 1 - 100-433201 (Claydon)
- 1 - 100-447232 (Gannenberg)
- 1 - 100-372103 (Pock)

WNP:lrb  
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DUPLICATE YELLOW

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 165 JAN 31 1968

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Airtel to SAC, Boston  
RE: INTEGRATION OF THE NEW LEFT  
(KEY ACTIVISTS)  
100-446997

At this time, the Bureau is designating the following individuals as Key Activists in the "new left" movement: New York, Gregory Alan Calvert, Linda M. Dannenberg, Jerry Clyde Rubin, Steven Edward Halliwell; Chicago, Carl Albert Davidson, Charles Clark Kissinger, Robert Milton Pardon; Boston, Nicolas Michael Egleson, Michael Louis Spiegel; Cincinnati, Carl Preston Eglesby; Cleveland, Sidney Morris Peck; San Francisco, Mario Robert Savio, Robert Scheer; Newark, David Dellinger; Thomas Emmett Hayden

Of this group, the following are not on the Security Index: Calvert, Dannenberg, Halliwell, Pardon, Spiegel, and Egleson. The offices handling these individuals are instructed to immediately reopen their investigations concerning them and submit reports together with a recommendation concerning their Security Index status. When considering these individuals for the Security Index, particular attention should be placed to current Bureau instructions on page 45, Section 87D, of the Manual of Instructions concerning the Security Index criteria and especially Item (C).

Furthermore, an intensive investigation of each of the above-mentioned individuals should immediately be initiated with the objective of developing detailed and complete information regarding their day-to-day activities and future plans for staging demonstrations and disruptive acts directed against the Government. Because of their leadership and prominence in the "new left" movement, as well as the growing militancy of this movement, each office must maintain high-level informant coverage on these individuals so that the Bureau is kept abreast of their day-to-day activities as well as the organizations they are affiliated with, to develop information regarding their sources of funds, foreign contacts, and future plans.

In the event adequate live informant coverage is not immediately available on these individuals, other types of coverage such as technical surveillances and physical surveillances should be considered as a temporary measure to establish the necessary coverage.

Airtel to SAC, Boston  
RE: INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT  
(KEY ACTIVIST)  
100-446997

Each recipient office in which a Key Activist resides is instructed to submit a separate letter to the Bureau within 30 days from the date of this communication under the caption of each individual outlining what steps have been made to insure adequate informant coverage of these individuals.

Each recipient office is also instructed to remain alert for the addition of any individuals in their respective territories which would warrant intensified investigation and who fit the Key Activist category and submit their recommendations to the Bureau. In the future, when submitting communications concerning the individuals designated as Key Activists, these words should be added after the character except on communications such as reports and LHM's which will be disseminated outside of the Bureau. This will facilitate handling these cases at the Bureau. Reports should also be submitted to the Bureau every six months concerning these Key Activists.

This matter is being closely followed by the Bureau and you are expected to give the investigation of them individual continuous attention.

NOTE:

Item (C) on page 45 of Section 37D of the Manual of Instructions states that consideration should be given to placing those persons on the Security Index who have anarchistic or revolutionary beliefs and are likely to seize upon the opportunity presented by a national emergency to endanger the public safety as shown by overt actions and statements within the past three years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

~~SA GROVER C. TWINER~~  
10/15/68

Office: CLEVELAND

Field Office File #:

25-21593

Bureau File #:

25-567627

Title:

~~SIDNEY MORRIS PECK~~  
ANTI-DRAFT ACTIVITIES  
COUNSELING, AIDING AND  
ABETTING

Character:

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948

Synopsis:

~~SIDNEY PECK~~ CWRU faculty member, jailed in Chicago, 8/29/68, at Democratic National Convention. ~~PECK~~ free on \$2,000 bond after being charged with resisting arrest, aggravated assault and disorderly conduct. ~~PECK~~ claimed in CV newspaper, "the anti-war movement suffered deep, disastrous losses with the assassination of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING and Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY." ~~PECK~~ will seek trial continuance until after November elections. MICHAEL RICHARD DAVIS declared deserter 7/16/68. Efforts to locate DAVIS negative. AUSA, CV, O. desires DAVIS be interviewed in detail.

- P -

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-21-2000 BY SP2AUM/MP

MDR-16

CV 25-21593

On September 5, 1968, Specialist FRANK BLASE,<sup>R</sup> Special Processing Battalion (SPB), Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, advised SA RICHARD E. WHITE of the following:

MICHAEL RICHARD DAVIS [US 51 83 33 60] went AWOL from SPB on June 3, 1968, and was dropped from the rolls as a deserter on June 8, 1968. A DD Form 553 was issued on July 16, 1968. He had no 201 file for the subject and does not know where it can be located. The home address for DAVIS is 2103 Denison Avenue Cleveland, Ohio.

The following article appeared in the Cleveland "Press", a daily newspaper published in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1968:

**"PROF. PECK BEATEN, JAILED IN CHICAGO POLICE ATTACK**

"Prof. SIDNEY PECK, Case Western Reserve University faculty member and leader of the peace demonstration here, was beaten and hospitalized last night and today appeared in court.

"Charged with aggravated assault, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, Prof. PECK was released on \$2000 bond. He was accompanied by a Chicago lawyer, GEORGE BERNIS.

"Prof. PECK said police had clubbed him down last night on Michigan Ave near the Conrad Hilton Hotel while he was urging the peace demonstrators to disperse.

"He said they apparently singled him out because he was using a bull-horn, or loudspeaker, asking the crowd to break up, and thus was easily spotted. He said he had just reached the scene after trying in vain to obtain a permit for a march to the convention hall.

"His left hand was broken and he sustained a number of bruises and a scalp cut, which required five stitches.

"'After knocking me down,' he said, 'they dragged me some distance to one of their vans and took me to a district police station. From there I was taken to Cook County Hospital for treatment.'

"He was in the hospital until 7 a.m., at which time he was jailed to await his court appearance."

The following article appeared in the Cleveland "Press" on September 9, 1968:

**"YOUTHS REJECTED 3 PEACE PLANS ON RIOT NIGHT, POLICE SAY**

"The frontline commander of Chicago police during the Democratic National Convention described here how he held a 'summit meeting' with young radical leaders shortly before the Aug. 28 battle of Michigan Ave.

Deputy Police Supt. JAMES M. ROCHFORD said he offered three alternatives to the protesters' planned march on the International Amphitheatre, site of the convention.

"All three suggestions were summarily rejected, said ROCHFORD and the unlikely meeting between the police commander and the leaders of the demonstration ended on this harsh note:

DAVID DELLINGER (head of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam) stated emphatically that there were no alternatives acceptable to him or his people,' ROCHFORD said.

"His parade marshals reported to him that they had penetrated police lines and were regrouping nearby on Michigan Ave.

"At that time, DELLINGER turned and walked away from me."

"A bloody melee followed in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel on the night the Democrats nominated Vice President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY -- occupant of a hotel suite 25 floors above the street -- as their presidential candidate.

ROCHFORD (deputy superintendent) in charge of field services, was the man in charge of overall security during the convention. He directed police operations from the street.

ROCHFORD said leaders of the planned Amphitheatre march, other than DELLINGER, first approached him to ask for alternatives to the march. This is how ROCHFORD remembers it:

*no deletion*

"There were two specific times when a Mr. SIDNEY PECK and other designated leaders came and asked for police alternatives, which we offered to them."

*no relation*

"(PECK is sociology professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and a leader of the Mobilization Movement. Later that night, during the fracas on Michigan Ave, he was arrested after he allegedly punched ROCHFORD in the mouth. ROCHFORD wouldn't comment on that incident because, he said, it was yet to be resolved in court).

ROCHFORD said PECK and the others replied that only DELLINGER could make a final decision on the alternation. 'So I accompanied them to meet with Mr. DELLINGER,' said ROCHFORD

"The snub by DELLINGER followed, he added."

The following article appeared in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer", a Cleveland daily newspaper published on August 30, 1968:

**"DR. PECK BEATEN BY CHICAGO POLICE**

"Dr. SIDNEY PECK squinted as he looked into the cloudless sky yesterday afternoon, talking about the Conrad Hilton Hotel incident, which he has suddenly achieved a prominence in that lexicon which also includes such place names as Birmingham, Selma and Memphis.

"Dr. PECK is a sociology professor at Case Western Reserve University. He is not a formidable physical specimen. But on Tuesday night it took 12 Chicago policemen pummeling him with nightsticks to arrest him and toss him into a police wagon.

"Yesterday afternoon PECK - now free on \$2,000 bond after being charged with resisting arrest, aggravated assault and disorderly conduct - was back at the scene of the bloody events of the previous night. He was wondering what would happen to him next. He was a little frightened.

"There were bumps all over his head. His left hand had been fractured and there were welts all over his back and chest where arresting policemen had jammed their billy clubs.



"How do you explain it?" PECK asked. 'I'll tell you it was the most vicious thing I've ever seen. They acted in the grand fascist manner of the police state, but that doesn't explain it, really.

"You had to be there to see it. Even then you'd still be frightened and incoherent about it.'

"PECK, an officer in the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was in the forefront of a group of demonstrators when they were stopped at Dalbo Drive and Michigan Avenue near the hotel.

"He was carrying a bullhorn and was one of the group's directors. When the police set up lines to prevent the protesters from leaving the area, it was PECK who went forward to negotiate with the police.

"Look' PECK said he told the police captain heading the operation. 'We have a lot of angry people here. If you keep us penned in like this, there is bound to be trouble. Why not let us go through? At least give us a chance to disperse.

"If you don't allow us a way out there is going to be violence and someone is going to get hurt. Let's not let this happen.'

"The police were not in a mood to negotiate, PECK said. He could make no bargain with them. As it turned out, all the policemen were waiting for, apparently, was darkness. Once the area was sufficiently shrouded, the police moved in, wave after wave of them, swinging their clubs at any human form they could reach.

"I saw them coming at me,' PECK said, and it sounded odd because he said it with such an intellectual flair.

"We had this training program, you know, and we know how to protect ourselves when police come after us with clubs. I went down to the ground and assumed the fetal position. I put both my hands over my head to protect myself.

"What the police want to do is spread your body out so they can work you over. Well, I was able to ward off

"a good many of the blows with my hands on top of my head. That's how they broke my hand.

"But the thing that hurts worse, and this was excruciating, was when they finally spread me out. And another policeman charged at me then and rammed his nightstick between my legs.

"There was such an electric shock of pain that I thought I was going to die."

"Can I tell you what happens without sounding excessive?" PECK asked, not waiting for a reply to give his answer.

"It's the police. They're barbaric. They really enjoy what they are able to do to us under cover of darkness."

The following article appeared in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer", a Cleveland, Ohio, daily newspaper on September 4, 1968:

**"PEACE BID NEEDS UNITY, PECK SAYS**

"The antiwar movement will have to unite intellectuals and working men if it is to succeed, Dr. SIDNEY PECK said here yesterday.

"Our most important need is to develop firm alliances with the working people" the sociology professor at Case Western Reserve University said in an interview. 'Working people are being most hurt by this immoral war. It is their sons who are dying.'

"Dr. PECK was injured in confrontations with Chicago Police during the Democratic National Convention.

"He said he thought a turn to violence among antiwar elements would be 'a most inappropriate and self-defeating act of desperation.'

"Dr. PECK is cochairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

"He is free on \$2,000 bond after being charged in Chicago with resisting arrest, aggravated assault and

"disorderly conduct in disturbances during the convention. He returned home yesterday.

"His right forefinger was broken, four stitches were taken in his scalp and his back still bears dozens of black and blue marks.

"The Antiwar movement is a most diversified thing' he said. 'There is plenty of discussion and disagreement. I think some of the kids who've been in the movement three or four years are beginning to consider the teachings of Regis Debray and are debating the merits of armed struggle. But this is an extremely small faction.'

"Debray, a French journalist, was convicted of aiding guerrillas in Bolivia.

"Most of the kids who were in Chicago were intensely committed to the electoral process,' PECK said. The kids saw two conventions grind out machine candidates. The machine had some difficulty in Chicago, of course.

"Our protest there became a counterpoint to the convention. We had some delegates coming down to the protests because they wanted to be among the dissidents. They knew the immorality of war and racism.

"The bureaucratic machine in Chicago was wound up so tight it could not come up with a felxible response. That is the difference between a Mayor (JOHN V.) LINDSAY (of New York) and a Mayor (RICHARD J.) DALEY (of Chicago). Some like LINDSAY don't make the machine response. We got our parade permit when we marched in New York. There were no billy clubs used there.'

"Dr. PECK said the anti-war movement suffered 'deep, disastrous' losses with the assassinations of the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and Sen. ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

"BOBBY KENNEDY could have united the working man and the intellectuals against the war,' he said. 'MARTIN LUTHER KING could have led the black people against the war.'

"At a hearing in Chicago later this month, Dr. PECK said, he will seek a trial continuance until after the November elections."

CV 25-21593

On September 20, 1968, PATRICK J. O'NALLEY, Chief of Police East Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, furnished *MS* SA CHARLES A. HARVEY a copy of the letter from the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, 13101 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, dated August 20, 1968, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed by Rev. ROBERT BONTIUS and Dr. SIDNEY PECK, which is as follows:

Cleveland Area Peace/Action Council

13101 Euclid Avenue,  
Cleveland, Ohio 44112  
Phone: 216/761/5574

August 20, 1968

Dear Friend,

Enclosed you will find an information sheet for those who plan to participate in the Chicago demonstrations. Please make every effort to confirm your travel plans with the CAPAC office. Bus tickets are still available, and may be purchased at the special round-trip fare of fifteen dollars (\$15.00). If you are unable to go to Chicago but wish to help cover bus fare for those who are without means, please send in your contribution today ... make all checks payable to: CAPAC, Transportation Fund!

Last Friday, we held a press conference to announce local plans to support the peace action in Chicago and to call our attention to the non-violent character of the events scheduled by the National Mobilization Committee during the week of August 24-29. While the media coverage was excellent, there still appears to be rumor and speculation -- as well as outright fabrication -- reported in some newspapers as to the intentions of the Chicago Mobilization. A nationally circulated Scripps-Howard Story, printed in the Cleveland Press, Monday, August 19, is rife with inflammatory statements which only serve to intimidate the many thousands of persons who want to come to Chicago and demonstrate on the fundamental issues of militarism and racism.

But this is the way of the Establishment to "leak" their intelligence reports to the press in order to divide and vilify the peace forces. If one looks back to the "intelligence leaks" a year ago last April or last October, then one will find a great similarity in the approach. The point is -- we should not believe these insider reports just as we do not believe the "official leaks" coming out of Vietnam -- or the "official stories" about what is happening in the ghettos at home. The credibility gap also extends to the Administration reporting about our intentions and actions. We have to be our own reporters and analysts of what we intend to do and how we go about doing it.

The most important thing to keep in mind is that the best way to insure that our protests will be peaceful and non-violent is to be there in the tens of thousands. The best protection we have against police violence rests upon the great numbers of persons who refuse to be intimidated by the military. If we really believe that the war in Vietnam is as barbaric and brutal as we say it is -- if we really believe that millions of blacks suffer the indignities of racist oppression -- if we really believe that the affluence of this society is built upon the blatant exploitation of the poor -- if we believe all this and more -- then we should be in Chicago to tell the world "like it is" -- and not let LBJ or Daly or any "inside" news report turn us around! We should never be afraid to demonstrate our demand to put an end to the old politics of militarism and racism -- and begin a new politics of sanity and humanity in this country.

Very sincerely,

In peace and freedom,

Rev. Robert Bonthius

Chairman, Cleveland Area  
Peace Action Council

*Dr. Sidney Peck*

Dr. Sidney Peck  
Co-Chairman, National  
Mobilization Committee

Chief O'MALLEY also made available a copy of a report from Sergeant R. ALLEN dated July 20, 1968, wherein Sergeant ALLEN reported at about 10:00 AM on July 20, 1968, he had observed people arriving in cars and entering the Calvary Church at 13101 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. At about 10:30 AM, Sergeant ALLEN entered and found the meeting had not started, but found that breakfast was being served. At 10:55 AM that same date, he found that the meeting had started and a young female sat at the door taking registrations on 3 x 5 file cards. At that point he sat down to register when a white male came up and introduced himself as Dr. SIDNEY PECK. ALLEN stated he introduced himself as "BOB HILDERBRAND." PECK asked him where he was from and he told PECK he was from East Cleveland, Ohio, and PECK asked what organization he represented. At that point, Sergeant ALLEN identified himself as being from the Cleveland Police Department and PECK, at that point, asked him to leave and escorted him up the stairs to the door. PECK indicated he would contact the Chief of Police concerning the incident.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/24/68

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

BIDNEY PECK and LOUISE PECK were observed near the end of a demonstration at the Cleveland Sheraton Hotel wherein the persons identified as being from various peace organizations were picketing Vice President ROBERT F. HUMPHREY. PECK appeared with his left arm bandaged and in a sling and was wearing a collar around his neck giving the appearance that his neck had been injured.

PECK had previously been publicly identified as co-chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

II.

On 9/23/68 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 25-21593  
 by SAs MICHAEL J. MAHANEY, JR., and GROVER C. TWINER /MJM/slk Date dictated 9/24/68

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