struggle for our rights. He authored many thousands of mimeographed leaflets, spoke a few times, gave some press releases, spoke to President Miller when he confronted the students Tuesday night and thus might be tagged as or told other students to do anything. Issues relevant to the personal lives of students were presented plainly and simply and thousands responded.

"The function of the person holding the microphone was simply to give information and to present alternatives. For instance, during the confrontation with the administration in the snack bar on Wednesday morning the basic choice was whether to leave or face the police who would soon come charging in. People made up their own minds. Finally most left before a confrontation

of the young students arrested and its effect on their future lives. Its hard for older people to understand a sacrifice for a just cause, rather than a social stigue. A lot of young recople are most concerned with injustices which exist today rather than their personal future. Older people should also understand that many students to police attacks and harassment."

ing students rights. It ended with the following:

"At most other large universities these rights have been obtained long ago and are now taken for granted. WMU had better eatch up, in fact it had better eatch up fast. If establishment intransigence continues, new, more effective and possibly more unpleasant tactics will have to be employed.

### "Love and Peace

"P.S. To disspell any images about campus activists being no-good bums I will list my tags.

Dicument #15

"1) Waw senior

- "2) Ido-Sangren Scholarship recipient
- "3) Two term student senator
- \*4) Phi Eta Sigma Honorary Fraternity
- "5) Honors College
- "6) Dormitory Council Vice President
- "7). WMU Undergraduate Assistantship recipient
- "8) 3.9 grade point average
- "9) member Students for a Democratic Society"

On April 19, 1969, '

CHARLES REAM , that

there would be a demonstration at the NAU commencement exercises on April 19, 1969. REAM stated that the demonstrators will use a bull horn and have tables set up for the purpose of handing out literature to persons attending the commencement.

Michigan was scheduled as the principal speaker at the commencement exercises and that REAH had indicated the domonstration would be a form of protest to the governor having ordered Michigan State Police intervention at domonstrations at Feris State University, Big Rapids, Michigan and the WMU.

on April 19, 1969, there was no demonstration at the WMU commencement exercises that day and that there was no apparent attempt by anyone to demonstrate. REAM was present at the commencement exercises as a spectator

REAM was one of the leaders and spokesmon for a group of students who met with WMU President JAMES W. MILLER on March 24, 1969, and presented demands for increased student rights and power.

on Tuesday night, April 1, Bar in the WMU Student Center as a protest to a proposed hike in tuition and in furtherance of their demand for increased rights for students by permitting students to have as much voice as the faculty in administrative matters. Shortly after 11:00 p.m. on the night of April 1, 1869, WMU Vice President PAUL L. GRIFFETH announced to the group in the Snack Par that they were guilty of unlawful assembly and that they would be given 15 minutes to leave the building or be subject to arrest. Many of the students remained in the building until approximately 2:00 a.m., April 2, 1969, at which time they apparently learned that police were on their way to the campus.

one of the students who remained in the Snack Dar after the announcement was made by Vice President GRIFFETH.

REAM was ordered to appear before the Men's Disciplinary Board at WMU on April 16, 1969, to answer the charge that he failed to obey an administrative order to vacate the premises.

On August 26, 1969, while REAM is not known to be an officer of any radical student organization, he has through his activity, speeches and writings, gathered much support of unorganized students in furthering the "student rights" movement.

very skillful in pursuading fellow students to his line of reasoning and in getting their support for actual militant student activities.

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# C. Interview With Subject

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/3/69		CO	21	0		
Date		69	3/	9/	Data	1

CMARLES DAVID REAM appeared at the Malamanoo, Michigan, Resident Agency alone at 2:07 P.M. He was immediately given the identity of the interviewing Agent and informed that the interview regarded his possible knowledge of the arson of the DSTC building at Western Hichigan University, Kalamanoo, Michigan, on May 5, 1969. He was promptly furnished a "Voluntary Appearance; Advice of Rights" form which he read, completed and signed.

REAH announced that he did not appear at the FBI Office to assist the FBI and had no intention of aiding forces of repression, but merely came to the office out of curiosity as he had been told the FBI was looking for him. He stated that he desired to answer only questions relevant to the stated purpose of the interview and he admonished the interviewing Agent not to make any "small talk" to "open me up".

REAM stated that he had no knowledge whatscover regarding the arsen of the NOTO building at Western Hichigan University on May 5, 1969. He commented that people suspected "us" as those responsible but that someone clse had stepped in and done the job. He explained that by "us" he meant Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members and campus activists at Western Michigan University. He claimed that he had nothing to do with the arsen and that he could establish his whereabouts for that date if necessary, but was unable to do so at the present time.

REAM informed that he had been a member of the SDS at Western Michigan University during the 1968-1939 school year; however, held no position of leadership in the organization. He noted that he was once erroneously identified in the Ralamazoo Gazette" as the president of the SDS Chapter at Western Hichigan University and that he had informed the newspaper thereafter that he was not the president of the organization and shortly thereafter a retraction was printed by the newspaper stating that REAM was not the president and was in no way connected with the SDS. He stated he made no further attempt to have the newspaper correct this retraction and let it stand publicly that he was not an SDS member.

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In response to further questions, REAM stated that J. EDGAR HOOVER runs a "fascist organization" and he equated J. EDGAR HOOVER with APOLPH HITLER in repressing justice and freedom. He stated that the FBI and police were all fascists and only tools for repression of free thought.

REAM spouted his damnation of what he termed the "war oriented capitalistic United States". He exclaimed that he approved of and would employ violence to change the United States power structure and stated that in the future there will be a revolution and at that time "every kid in the street will fight for his life and have machine guns to use on every cop and FBI Agent they see." He claimed that the revolution will come about after increased fascist repression and the eventual fascist mass arrest and internment of free thinking people.

During the course of the interview, RMAM exhibited a crude and contemptuous demeanor and while he was verbose in his criticism of what he called the fascist United States power structure, he refused to provide descriptive or background data regarding himself.

M

## D. Description and Additional Background Data

Name CHARLES DAVID REAM Race White Sex Male Age 22 Height 6'4" Weight 160 Hair Dark Brown Eyes Blue Build Slim Complexion Medium Scars and marks None Father WALTER REAM, employed as officer of Ford Motor Company, JANET REAM (ACC) Mother Brother THEODORE REAM Sister SALLY REAM, student, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Social Security Number 375-52-9957 Selective Service Registered with Oakland County, Michigan Selective Service Board



### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to itspresent advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.