

SF 61-380
BT:lms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

Submitted herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum and a reliability memorandum, with an additional five copies for any dissemination that might be deemed advisable, dated and captioned as above regarding the West Coast Vacation School sponsored by the SWP, 9/1-9/62, at Big Bear Lake, California. Also enclosed herewith are copies for Los Angeles. ~~(S)~~

The source of the information is SF 2496-S, who furnished this information to SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR. on 9/18/62, the original of which is located in SF 134-1929A-144. ~~(S)~~

(U) The sources used in the characterization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are as follows:



The sources used in the characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) are as follows: ^{b7D}



(U) At time of interview with informant, he was questioned relative to money paid him for expenses. He indicated that his expenses exceeded the \$125 paid him, in view of the fact that his car broke down and he had extensive repairs. ~~(S)~~

Information used from this memorandum should be carefully paraphrased to protect the identity of the informant.

(U) This memorandum has been classified "Confidential" since disclosure of this information would serve to expose SF 2496-S, which exposure could in turn have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests. ~~(S)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 61-380

San Francisco, California
September 21, 1962

Class. & Ext. By SP7 mac/jm
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 9-21-82
202 614 1-4-82

~~AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE~~
Classification
1-4-82

WEST COAST VACATION SCHOOL
SEPTEMBER 1-9, 1962, BIG
BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

A source who was in attendance at the above described
encampment furnished the following information on September 18,
1962

Mr. MONTAUK

PAUL MONTAUK, Organizer, Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the
Socialist Workers Party (SWP), his wife, MARY LOU MONTAUK, and his
three children, JACK, age 15, KENT, age 13, and PAULIE, age 8,
accompanied by RICHARD AOKI and JACKIE MILLER, age 12, arrived at
Camp Akela, Big Bear Lake, California at approximately 2:00 p.m.,
September 1, 1962, and registered for the West Coast Vacation School
sponsored by the SWP.

At 9:30 a.m., September 2, 1962, WILLIAM E. WARDE spoke
"The 30's and the 60's - What Can The Two Generations Learn From
Each Other." WARDE explained that the youth of today, upon whom
rests the fate of the world, can "develop and realize what has been
left undone" by avoiding errors committed by the socialists of the
30's and by learning from the positive experiences of those in-
volved in the struggles of the 30's. At 3:30 p.m., BRIAN SHANNON,
Chairman of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), spoke on
the current developments in the student movement and gave particular
emphasis to what the students at the University of California,
Berkeley are doing in civil rights and peace movements. During
SHANNON'S presentation, RICHARD AOKI, PAUL and MARY LOU MONTAUK
drove to Los Angeles and visited JAMES P. CANNON and his wife ROSE
at their residence, 2401 Hyperion Street. At 7:30 p.m., THEO EDWARDS
spoke of the American labor movement today and its prospects.

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clusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned
to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed out-
side your agency.

ENCLOSURE

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100-16-48

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(U) On September 3, 1962, at 9:30 a.m., a symposium lead by ~~WENDELL PHILLIPS~~, entitled "Struggle For Academic Freedom." One of the speakers was ~~MIKE WALKER~~ from the San Francisco Bay Area, a member of the YSA, who related a student's view and what the student can do in this movement. At 3:30 p.m., ~~HAYDEN PERRY~~, San Francisco SWP member, spoke concerning present conditions in Yugoslavia which was documented by his recent visit to ~~Yugoslavia~~. At 7:30 p.m., ~~MAX GELDMAN~~ spoke on morality and politics under capitalism. (S)

(U) On September 4, 1962, at 9:30 a.m., lecture given by WILLIAM F. WARDE. The topic was "Democracy and Its Development From the Ancient Greece to Socialism." This was the first of six lectures to be given by WARDE on this subject. In this lecture he presented a scientific socialist concept of democracy as practiced in Ancient Greece. It differed somewhat from the usual "pedantic bourgeois" interpretation of Athenian democracy. Democracy existed only for one class, that is freeborn Athenians, for those who comprised a minority of total population. (S)

(U) On September 5, 1962, at 9:30 a.m., second lecture by WARDE on democracy. He summarized his concept on Ancient Greek democracy and concluded that democracy in Athens was a "slave - democracy." At 3:30 p.m., ~~DICK MC BRIDE~~ spoke concerning a trip he made to Monroe, ~~North Carolina~~ recently. At 7:30 p.m., ~~ELEANOR BROADY~~ was introduced as a former Communist Party (CP) member. She spoke on "Negro Struggle in America." BROADY presented the historical development of slavery in this country and its impact on present day race relations. (S)

(U) On September 6, 1962, at 7:30 p.m., ELEANOR BROADY presented a second lecture in which she discussed the present racial conflict here in America and how it serves the economic ends of the monopoly capitalists, in that it is providing a cheap source of wage slaves. (S)

(U) ~~Warde~~
On September 7, 1962, WILLIAM F. WARDE presented his fourth lecture on democracy at 9:30 a.m., and at 7:30 p.m., ~~EVELYN REED~~, the wife of ~~WILLIAM F. WARDE~~, gave a lecture on capitalism and human psychology. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 8, 1962, at 3:30 p.m., ~~LES EVANS~~, Los Angeles YSA member, spoke on "The Influence of Social Struggle on Art and Literature." At 7:30 p.m., ~~CAROLYN WESTON~~ spoke on a recent trip to Latin America. According to ~~WESTON~~, throughout the countries south of our border, there is unrest due to extreme poverty created by the vested business interests of the United States of America. The revolution in Cuba will probably be repeated in other Latin American countries in spite of the severe oppressive methods being undertaken by both United States military forces and native dictatorships.

On September 9, 1962, at 9:30 a.m., WARDE presented his last lecture on democracy, at which time he summarized the entire series. He stated that true democracy will flourish only in a socialist state devoid of class conflict.

In addition to persons previously mentioned, ~~OSCAR COOVER~~, ~~WAYNE KING~~ and ~~ANN SNIPPER~~ were observed in attendance, believed to be from the Los Angeles area. The following persons from the San Francisco Bay Area not previously mentioned attended:

- ~~RAY SPARROW (last weekend)~~
- ~~MARVIN and BARBARA CARSON (first weekend)~~
- ~~ANDREA MORREL~~
- ~~JAN BACON~~
- ~~ROSE GERSAWITZ~~
- ~~CARL GERDES~~
- ~~CORY HARER~~
- ~~RAY WALDEZ~~
- ~~BILL and VIRGINIA KIEZEL~~

During the course of the school attendance varied from 65 to 150 persons, however, it is believed that approximately 225 different individuals comprised the total attendance.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN
FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 9, 1962, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with whom they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX PAGE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1.
SF 61-380
BT:lms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (Known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka The Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on April 17, 1962, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX PAGE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.)
SF 61-380
BT:lms

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1 column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 10, 1962, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise, almost exclusively, the national leadership of the YSA. The YSA, in reality, is the youth section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The "Young Socialist", a monthly publication self-described in the April 1960 issue as the official organ of the YSA, discloses the headquarters of YSA as 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX PAGE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 61-380

San Francisco, California
September 21, 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Title | WEST COAST VACATION SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 1-9, 1962, BIG BEAR LAKE, CALIFORNIA |
| Character | INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP |
| Reference | Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at San Francisco. |

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

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-16-48-306

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12-18
Overland

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE 12/13/61 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1 - 30/61 |
| TITLE OF CASE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (Known in the San Francisco area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance) aka., | | REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted] | TYPED BY JMP |
| EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 03-31-2015 | | CHARACTER OF CASE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 3-29-82 | |

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/26/61 at San Francisco.

P*

This report is classified confidential as data from SF T-1, SF T-2 and SF T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identity of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------|
| APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE HFC | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | |
| COPIES MADE: <i>55 copies</i> | ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE <i>10-1064</i> | 100-427226-352 | REC-62 |
| (COPIES ON PAGE B) | | 12 DEC 15 1961 | EX 110 |
| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | Notations HO 100-427226 5350 | |
| Agency | b-2 | 021 | 051 |
| Request Recd. | | | RA(6-02) |
| Date Fwd. | 1-10-62 | | |
| How Fwd. | 45 | | |
| By | [Signature] | | |
| | | Class. & Ext. By SP7 mac/ni Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 Date of Review 13-22-97 | |

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12-22-81

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SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp

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- 1 - DIO, 12th ND (BY HAND)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-43450)

(LEADS continued)

Will continue to follow and report activity of subject organization.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SF T-1 is

100-43450-807

b7D

Documentation JEAN GRAY, MARIE BRISTOL, ASHER HARER, HAYDEN PERRY, JOYCE COWLEY, GEORGE MYLAND

SF T-2 is SF 2496-S

100-43450-808
134-1929-9

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~~(S)~~

SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp

(SF T-2 continued)

22
29
30
34
32

SF T-3 is

[Redacted]

Documentation officers and members of BYSA,
WILLIAM FARRELL, GEOFFREY WHITE, PAUL MONTAUK,
TOM SANDERS

SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

Documentation JOSEPH HANSEN

SF T-5 is

[Redacted]

100-43450-661

SF T-6 is

[Redacted]

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

100-43450-740

Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Bay Area Chapter:

[Redacted]

Fair Play for Cuba Committee:

b7D

[Redacted]
CG 5824-S*

Socialist Workers Party - San Francisco Division:

[Redacted]

b7D

(c)

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Socialist Workers Party - Los Angeles Local

[REDACTED]

Young Socialist Alliance (Known in the San Francisco
Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance:

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[REDACTED]

Young Socialist Alliance:

[REDACTED]

- D* -
COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 2 - G-2, 6th Army (Registered Mail)
1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (Registered Mail)
1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (By Hand)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 12/13/61

Office: San Francisco

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-43450

Bureau File #: 100-427226

Title: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(Known in the San Francisco area as the
Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 03-31-2010

Synopsis:

San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) maintains headquarters at 2133 Market Street, San Francisco, California and the BYSA at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. Eight of twelve officers of SFYSA and BYSA reported to be Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and 19 of 30 members of SFYSA and BYSA reported to be members or SWP. BAYSAs active in FPCC activity. Meetings directed toward attracting University of California students, Berkeley sponsored by BYSA. YSA members reported active on University of California campus where the BYSA has been recognized by the University administration as an off campus group. BAYSAs members advised that proper attitude when approached by FBI is a refusal to talk.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 3-29-82/ano

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- P* *rip* Class. & Ext. By *SP7 mad/jr*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review *12-22-71* ~~12-22-81~~

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise indicated there is no reported Socialist Workers Party (SWP) affiliation on the part of individuals mentioned in this report.

I. LOCATION

The headquarters of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance (BYSA) is located at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley,

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California and that of the San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance (SFYSA) at 2133 Market Street, San Francisco, California. No headquarters is maintained for the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) inasmuch as the activities of the BAYSA are carried on under the auspices of either the BYSA or SFYSA. For all practical purposes the BAYSA ceased to exist. See appendix page for characterization of BAYSA.

[SF T-1 November 20, 1961] ~~(u)~~

II. OFFICERS

The officers of the SFYSA are:

- Chairman - SUE ~~MATTINGLY~~
- Secretary - YALE ~~SHARIF~~
- Treasurer - LEE ~~GLASCOW~~
- Subscriptions and newsstands - ANTHONY ~~BACHMAN~~
- Educational - BARBARA ~~VOLK~~
- Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) - COREY ~~HARER~~

SUE MATTINGLY and ANTHONY BACHMAN are members of the San Francisco Branch, SWP.

[SF T-1 on November 20, 1961] ~~(u)~~

See appendix page for characterization of San Francisco Branch, SWP and FPCC.

Officers of the BYSA are:

- Executive Secretary - LEE ~~MAYFIELD~~
- Executive Committee - TED ~~MELLOR~~,
JAMES ~~PETERSON~~,
BETTY ~~PETRAS~~,
JAMES ~~PETRAS~~
- Treasurer - CONNIE ~~PETERSON~~

[SF T-2 on November 17, 1961] ~~(u)~~

The individuals listed above are members of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

[SF T-3 on November 20, 1961] ~~(u)~~

See appendix page for characterization of Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

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III. MEMBERSHIP

Members of San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance the SFYSA are:

- SAM/AZZOPARDI*
- ANTHONY/BACHMAN*
- DAVID/YELLIS
- LEE GLASCOV
- COREY HARER
- ROBERT/MATTINGLY*
- SUE MATTINGLY*
- YALE SHARIF
- JOHN SEVERN*
- RAY VALDEZ
- BARBARA VOLK

~~BOB MATTINGLY~~

Where indicated by asterisks, the individuals are members of the San Francisco Branch, SWP.

ROBERT MATTINGLY is organizer of the San Francisco Branch, SWP.

(U)

Members of the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance BYSA are:

- RICHARD/AOKI
- LOUIS/COBET*
- BARBARA/GARSON*
- MARVIN/GARSON*
- DON/KIEPERT*
- CHARLES/LARSON
- LEE MAYFIELD*
- TED MELLOR*
- BETTY PETRAS*
- JAMES PETRAS*
- CONNIE PETERSON*
- JAMES PETERSON*
- DOLORES PLUMB
- ROGER PLUMB*
- CARY REINSTEIN*
- KAREN REINSTEIN*
- LARRY SCHUMM*
- BRIAN SHANNON*
- JACK YOKAY

[SF T-1 on November 20, 1961]

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(U)

[SF T-2 on November 17, 1961] ~~(X)~~

(U) Where indicated by an asterisk, the individuals are members of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP. ~~(X)~~

[SF T-3 on November 20, 1961]

IV. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

At an SFYSA meeting held April 6, 1961, at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco, ROGER PLUMB presented the fund drive report for the SFYSA. PLUMB stated that \$90.00 of the \$100.00 fund drive quota had been pledged and that \$40.00 had been sent to the YSA National Office. DOLORES PLUMB reported that dues were in a current status and the treasury consisted of \$6.00. It was announced that 100 "Young Socialist" papers were received by the SFYSA. BOB MATTINGLY stated that locks were to be put on the "Young Socialist" news racks at San Francisco State College and San Francisco City College to prevent theft of money. JEAN GRAY, chairman of the meeting, suggested that a study be made of the publication called "Reply" put out at the Los Angeles State College in order to see if a similar paper could be put out in the San Francisco Bay Area. It was announced that the SFYSA would have a class April 9, 1961, at which a tape recording concerning the talks presented at the peace conference held in Mexico City in March made by JOSEPH HANSEN would be used. ~~(X)~~

SUE MATTINGLY stated that 23 people in all had attended SFYSA classes so far and these people would be contacted for this special class. RALPH SILVERS was dropped from the membership rolls of the SFYSA for non-attendance and failure to pay his dues. ~~(X)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on April 7, 1961] ~~(X)~~

JEAN GRAY was a member of the San Francisco Branch SWP as of June, 1961. ~~(X)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on November 20, 1961] ~~(X)~~

JOSEPH HANSEN was elected to the National Committee SWP on June 25, 1961.

(U) [SF T-4 on June 29, 1961] ~~(X)~~

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A special class was held by the SFYSA April 9, 1961, at 2331 Market Street for the purpose of hearing a tape recording by JOSEPH HANSEN. Due to inability to procure the tape the class was cancelled and a business session held. It was suggested that week end encampment at the WILLIAM FARRELL residence be held in conjunction with the BYSA at which MARIE BRISTOL would present an educational.

4/10
ROBERT MATTINGLY spoke briefly concerning the SWP summer camp which is held for a period of approximately ten days during the Labor Day period at Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, California.

(U)

[SF T-1 on April 10, 1961] ~~cc~~

MARIE BRISTOL is a member of the San Francisco Branch SWP.

(U)

[SF T-1 on November 27, 1961] ~~cc~~

WILLIAM FARRELL is a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch SWP.

(U)

[SF T-3 on November 28, 1961] ~~cc~~

At a meeting of the SFYSA held April 13, 1961, at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco, SUE MATTINGLY read a communication from the FPCC in San Francisco. According to MATTINGLY the SFYSA would assist the FPCC in putting out mailings.

JEAN GRAY announced that she would contact AL LEWIS of Los Angeles who she stated was a member of the FPCC and the Los Angeles Branch SWP, and ask him to send some films to San Francisco which he has on the subject of Cuba.

See appendix page for characterization of the Los Angeles Branch SWP.

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MATTINGLY further announced that there would be a public meeting April 14, 1961 in Berkeley at which OSCAR COOVER, the Los Angeles organizer of the SWP, would speak on the plight of the agricultural workers in California and MIKE WALLACE of the University of California would speak on student support of strikers in agriculture. MATTINGLY stated that she would give material on Cuba obtained from the FPCC

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to SAM AZZOPARDI. AZZOPARDI who is a student at Galileo High School would pass this material out to his contacts and associates. SUE MATTINGLY took up the matter of having the SFYSA co-sponsor the appearance of ARNIE SWABECK of the Los Angeles Branch, SWP on May 13, 1961. SWABECK was scheduled to speak on the early movement of the Communist Party (CP). His appearance in the Bay Area was to be sponsored by the SWP. JEAN GRAY stated that she was available for the FPCC speakers bureau and would speak on the recent trip she had taken to Cuba. JEAN GRAY stated that she would contact ASHER HARER, to see if he would have a free Sunday night in the near future to present a series of educational classes on Marxist philosophy to the SFYSA.

(U) [SF T-1 on April 14, 1961] ~~100~~

ASHER HARER is a member of the National Committee SWP.
(U)

[SF T-1 on November 27, 1961] ~~100~~

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At a meeting co-sponsored by the SWP and the University YSA, in the Wesley Student Foundation Center, Berkeley, PAUL MONTAUK, chairman, spoke briefly concerning the move of the American farmers to the West in the 1860's, stating that they were attempting an impossible fight in trying to combat the big American capitalists with their small land ownings.

MIKE WALLACE representing the University YSA stated that a great number of students were supporting the agricultural strikers who are presently conducting organizational strikes throughout California. OSCAR COOVER presented a group of statistics showing the increased hardships being undergone by farm laborers during the 1950's. COOVER alleged that the Federal Government had been attempting to break the unions and had also been instrumental in keeping the braceros in California under a lower wage scale. COOVER stated that although farm labor is supposed to receive \$1.25 an hour when deductions for transportation and food is taken out very little is received in actual cash. In the early 1930's industrial workers attained some measure of success in getting sanitation into the shacks where the farm laborers lived.

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SF 100-43450
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The Industrial Workers of the World attained some measure of success in getting sanitation in the fields and into the shacks where the farm laborers lived. COOVER stated that the present administration was attempting to cut down the standard of living and added that this was one reason why he, COOVER, was a Socialist. COOVER stated that automation was driving the farm laborers out of the field and the only future for the farm laborer was to work for a shorter work week with increased wages.

(U)

[SF T-1 on April 18, 1961] ~~(S)~~

The Industrial Workers of the World has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U)

PAUL MONTAUK is the organizer of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP. ~~(S)~~

(U)

[SF T-3 on November 28, 1961] ~~(S)~~

A class sponsored by the SFYSA was held April 16, 1961 at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco. Featured was a tape recording of a speech by JOSEPH HANSEN who had attended the recent peace conference in Mexico City as a reporter. HANSEN stated that although the Mexican Government had not sponsored the peace conference, the Mexican Government had allowed delegates from Red China and Cuba to attend the conference. HANSEN stated that a former president of Mexico, CARDENAS, had been one of the speakers at the conference.

COREY HARER stated that the FPCC was interested in getting a demonstration under way as three air fields in Cuba had been bombed by American B-26 bombers. It was announced that the next class would feature a talk on the Belgian Congo by HAYDEN PERRY. ~~(S)~~

(U)

[SF T-1 on April 18, 1961] ~~(S)~~

HAYDEN PERRY is a member of the San Francisco Branch SWP.

(U)

[SF T-1 on November 27, 1961] ~~(S)~~

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SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp

On April 20, 1961, JOYCE ~~COWLEY~~ ^{cowley} spoke on women's rights at a lecture sponsored by the BYSA at 2158 Blake Street, Berkeley. COWLEY stated that under a capitalistic system of government women were not getting equal rights and that only under a system of socialism would women achieve equality.

(U)

[SF T-6 on April 25, 1961] ~~(c)~~

JOYCE COWLEY is a member of the San Francisco Branch SWP.

[SF T-1 on November 27, 1961] ~~(c)~~

JIM PETRAS of the BYSA advised the New York office of the YSA that CARY and KAREN REINSTEIN of the BYSA had been selling the "Young Socialist" at the Berkeley High School and had been heckled by some of the students on several occasions and had been stopped by several police officers who stated that a license was required. PETRAS stated that a protest had been made at the Berkeley Police Station but to no avail and the BYSA had later contacted the American Civil Liberties Union. PETRAS stated that the BYSA was determined to secure the right to sell papers and distribute leaflets, as Berkeley High would be a very fruitful area of work. PETRAS stated that the BYSA intended to see the principal of the high school if necessary requesting him to see that their rights were respected by the students. ~~(c)~~

(U)

[SF T-5 on April 24, 1961] ~~(c)~~

An SFYSA class was held April 23, 1961 at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco. HAYDEN PERRY spoke on the population explosion taking place around the world. PERRY stated that the birth rate in the Asian countries was increasing at a faster rate than the welfare of the people in these countries could handle and the only solution was the practice of birth control. PERRY stated that as a Marxist he felt each country should decide for itself the question of whether birth control should be used within its borders as a means of bringing about a more equitable ratio between the birth rate and the rate of economic growth. MARIE ~~BRISTOL~~ gave a report on a recent FPCC demonstration in Union Square, San Francisco, protesting United States intervention in Cuba in which the BAYSA members had taken an active part.

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SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp (U)

[SF T-1 on April 24, 1961] ~~(U)~~

On April 30, 1961, a May Day picnic was held under the combined auspices of the San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley Branches SWP and the BAYSA at Tilden Park, Berkeley.

[SF T-1 on May 1, 1961] ~~(U)~~

(U) *Calif*
The University YSA sponsored a meeting at Stiles Hall, Bancroft and Dana Street, Berkeley, on May 4, 1961. BERNARDO GARCIA presented a series of slides taken by him during a recent visit to Cuba. These slides accompanied by a running commentary by GARCIA showed the advances made in Cuba under the regime of FIDEL CASTRO. GARCIA stated that the Cuban people held no ill feelings toward the American people but had no faith in the United States Government due to the United States having supplied many arms and aircraft to the counter revolutionaries, in order that they could launch an invasion of Cuba. DON WARDEN, University of California law student stated that under CASTRO the color barrier in Cuba had been eliminated and Negroes in Cuba were being given complete equality. JAMES PETERSON, the chairman, stated that anyone who desired to join the FPCC would be accepted at the close of the meeting. *cont. p.*

(U) (U)
[SF T-1 on May 8, 1961
SF T-2 on May 11, 1961
SF T-6 on May 9, 1961] ~~(U)~~

The SFYSA held a meeting May 8, 1961, at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco at which a discussion was held as to literature available for distribution by the YSA on the subject of Cuba. SUE MATTINGLY stated that the tape scheduled for that evening's class on Cuba was not available and the class would be postponed.

(U) [SF T-1 on May 11, 1961] ~~(U)~~

The BYSA distributed a throw away leaflet in May 1961 entitled "Denounce United States Directed Invasion of Cuba." The leaflet stated that the purpose of the CIA financed and directed invasion was to re-establish American imperialism

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and to put Cuba under the economic and political domination of North American monopoly corporations. The leaflet stated that the United States Government felt that the example of the Cuban achievements would be imitated in the rest of Latin America thus endangering United States corporate profits. The leaflet added that under the CASTRO leadership many things had been done to improve the lot of the Cuban people including land reform, elimination of segregation and racial discrimination and establishment of a people's militia. The leaflet stated that the YSA gave unconditional support to the Cuban people in the struggle against the United States invasion force. The leaflet closed with the phrase "Long Live the Cuban Revolution."

(U) [SF T-6 on May 9, 1961] ~~oo~~

cat }
A membership meeting of the SFYSA was held May 15, 1961, at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco. SUE MATTINGLY, chairman, read area reports from the various YSA branches setting out the progress and status of these chapters. MATTINGLY announced that the "National Guardian" (NG) was scheduled to have an encampment on June 16 to 18, 1961, and DOLORES PLUMB would attend as a representative of the YSA and report back to the branch as to what had occurred. DOLORES PLUMB announced that the \$100.00 fund drive quota for the SFYSA had been met and that four dollars remained in the treasury. It was announced that RICHARD MEYERS and CHAFNEY SOLOMON would be asked if they desired to become members of the SFYSA. The members voted on and approved a motion that each member buy five "Young Socialist" papers per month and resell them, inasmuch as the SFYSA was being sent a bundle of 100 papers per month for sale.

(U) [SF T-1 on May 17, 1961] ~~oo~~

See appendix page for characterization of the NG.

On May 18, 1961, HAYDEN PERRY gave a lecture under the sponsorship of the BYSA at 2158 Blake Street, Berkeley. PERRY stated that the only way to bring about world peace

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was to do away with capitalism as the profit motive was the cause of the desire of the imperialists to control world markets. PERRY stated that under socialism there would be no need for armies, the only arms being kept by workers to protect their interests. PERRY gave a resume of the peace movements that had been catching and impetus by the sodalists from World I to World II.

(U)

[SF T-6 on May 31, 1961] ~~XX~~

The BYSA sponsored a meeting on May 25, 1961, at 2158 Blake Street, Berkeley at which GEORGE MYLAND spoke on the topic "The rise of the right." MYLAND gave a theoretical discussion on the transition taking place in the capitalist system. MYLAND stated that due to the fact that capitalism inevitably recuperates following a depression he felt that it would eventually end up as a fascist system. *colof*

(U)

[SF T-6 on May 31, 1961] ~~XX~~

GEORGE MYLAND is a member of the San Francisco Branch, SWP.

(U)

[SF T-1 on November 27, 1961] ~~XX~~

A civil rights forum was held June 7, 1961, at Stiles Hall, Bancroft and Dana Streets, Berkeley under the auspices of the Young Peoples Socialist League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the BYSA and Slate, a University of California student political group. At this meeting one of the Freedom Riders spoke concerning racial descrimination in the south.

(U)

[SF T-2 on June 13, 1961] ~~XX~~

The BYSA distributed a leaflet in June, 1961 announcing a discussion series on elementary socialism to be held June 19, 26, 1961 and July 3, 10, 17, 1961 at 1814 Addison Street, Berkeley. The leaflet stated that the series would answer the questions - what is socialism?

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and how do socialists view important problems of today's world? The leaflet added that an understanding of the world today could not be made without understanding the left.

(U)

[SF T-6 on July 12, 1961] ~~XX~~

A report prepared by JAMES PETRAS and MARVIN GARSON on the results of the Slate conference held in Berkeley July 29 to 30, 1961, attended by 208 representatives of 40 colleges and universities for the purpose of getting together to review students' aims and goals, stated that twelve YSA members from San Francisco and Los Angeles had participated, but were unable to arouse any general discussion aimed toward arousing the political consciousness of the students. ~~(X)~~

(U)

[SF T-7 on September 19, 1961] ~~XX~~

A BYSA class was held August 10, 1961, at 2158 Blake Street, Berkeley, at which TERRENCE HALLINAN, recently returned from England, spoke on the current status of capitalism in England and the Continent. HALLINAN stated that the capitalistic system in England was on the decline and predicted that in approximately 20 years a communist system would be in existence in England. HALLINAN stated that most of the top posts in the England trade unions were held by active communists. And it was through the trade unions that the workers would bring about socialism. HALLINAN stated that socialists were not interested in force and violence as socialism could be achieved through the ballot.

(U)

[SF T-1 on August 11, 1961] ~~XX~~

copy
On August 17, 1961, the BYSA sponsored a meeting at Stiles Hall, Bancroft Way and Dana Street, Berkeley, at which KAREN RAVICH gave a talk on the topic the facts behind the attempted murder of ROBERT WILLIAMS. AARON CHAPMAN gave a background talk on conditions in the south from a Negro's point of view and attempted to show how alleged attempts to murder ROBERT WILLIAMS were tied in with the current attempt of the Negro in the south to better himself. ~~(X)~~

(U)

[SF T-2 on August 31, 1961] ~~XX~~

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On September 7, 1961, ~~GEOFFREY WHITE~~ ^{cal.} spoke at a BYSA Forum held at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley on the draft program of the U.S.S.R. WHITE accused the present leadership of the U.S.S.R. of having failed to keep the spirit of the Revolution and by so doing having failed the Russian people. WHITE claimed that the Russians had not set up a true socialist state. ~~(U)~~

(U) [SF T-2 on September 18, 1961] ~~(U)~~

GEOFFREY WHITE is a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

(U) [SF T-3 on November 28, 1961] ~~(U)~~

^{cal.} A branch membership meeting of the SFYSA was held September 24, 1961, at 2331 Market Street, San Francisco. At this meeting COREY HARER, DAVID ELLIS, LEE GLASCOW, and BARBARA VOLK were accepted as new members of the SFYSA. YALE SHARIF was accepted as a new transfer to the SFYSA and the transfer of ROGER and DOLORES PLUMB to the BYSA from the SFYSA was approved. It was announced that beginning lectures on the "ABC's of Socialism" by LEO HUBERMAN, "Socialism on Trial" by TROTSKY and "The Communist Manifesto" by MARX would be given commencing in approximately two weeks. It was announced that the BYSA was to have an educational entitled "What To Do When Called Upon by FBI Agents." It was stated that JEAN GRAY who is now residing in New York, when questioned by FBI Agents, had furnished information as to where certain people lived and what their businesses were. SUE MATTINGLY stated that although GRAY had not said anything incriminating about anyone she had talked to the Agents and that this was the wrong approach, inasmuch as all YSA members if approached by FBI Agents were to refuse to talk to them. MATTINGLY stated that a national committee member of the CP had recently been in San Francisco trying to form a CP youth group. She also stated that the Young People's Socialist League was active but was dying a slow death in the San Francisco Bay Area and due to this the SFYSA might achieve a great victory in creating a large YSA chapter in San Francisco. MATTINGLY stated that with contacts at Lincoln University, San Francisco State College, San Francisco City College and the University of California, the YSA could involve many people on campus. MATTINGLY added that the BYSA which had been recognized as an

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off campus political organization by the University of California administration had been quite successful. Being a recognized off campus group gave the BYSA the right to hold talks on campus with prior approval of the administration and the right to distribute leaflets on campus.

(U)

[SF T-1 on September 25, 1961] ~~Calif~~

On September 28, 1961, ERNEST CALLENBACH spoke on the topic "Decadence in the Modern Film" under the sponsorship of the BYSA at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley.

(U)
(U)

[SF T-2 on October 2, 1961]

A closed membership meeting of the BYSA was held October 1, 1961 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. ROGER and DOLORES PLUMB were accepted as transfer members from the SFYSA and RICHARD AOKI was accepted as a new member of the BYSA.

(U)
(U)

LARRY SCHUMM reported that the FPCC had been inactive during the past week. KAREN REINSTEIN stated that a library was being set up in the BYSA headquarters.

(U)

[SF T-2 on October 2, 1961]

A meeting of the BYSA was held October 8, 1961 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. TED MELLOR announced that the BYSA fund drive was not going too well and that many of the persons who had pledged had failed to fulfill their obligations. LOUIS COBET stated that up to now the peace movement in the United States had not considered the political and economic pressures affecting peace, but that these questions should be taken up and looked into as possible causes of war in order for the peace movement to be effective. COBET stated that it was no accident that the two contending powers in the cold war were the United States and the Soviet Union. He stated that the United States economy was in a crisis due to the colonial revolutions affecting our investments abroad. He stated that the Soviet economy was stable in that it had no foreign investments to protect. COBET stated that the peace movement

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(U) must recognize these inherent war drives in capitalism and the peace movement must be anti-capitalistic to be successful in bringing about an end to war. LEE MAYFIELD stated that all YSA members could help the welfare of the Negro community of Monroe, North Carolina by attending a party to be held October 14, 1961, at which those attending should bring clothing, blankets and shoes which the FPCC would send to the people in Monroe who were fighting for freedom and survival. CHARLES LARSON stated that he had recently been interviewed by representatives of the United States Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). He stated that he had made many mistakes and related the details of the interview and how he had conducted himself. BRIAN SHANNON stated that YSA members should not cooperate in any way with CIC and should furnish no information without the advice of counsel. (X)

(U) [SF T-2 on October 9, 1961] (X)

(U) A meeting of the BYSA was held October 15, 1961, at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. JIM PETRAS stated that Slate was split between the left wing and moderates and as the Stalinists would not cooperate with the BYSA members in Slate, the moderates were in control. (X)

(U) [SF T-2 on October 24, 1961] (X)

(U) The "Daily Californian", University of California campus publication, of October 16, 1961, page eight, announced that the YSA would sponsor a showing of the film "Perch of the Devil" on that day at Wheeler Hall. The article stated that the documentary film's thesis was that the Anaconda Mining Company controls politics and the press in Montana, keeping the state in an under developed condition paying only subsistence wages to mine workers and doing nothing to eliminate or aid the miners disease of silicosis. The article stated that BRIAN SHANNON would introduce the film and discuss the disease rate among the miners and the absence of laws protecting them. The BYSA distributed a leaflet in October, 1961 announcing a series of three lectures would be held October 19, 26, 1961 and November 2, 1961, to be held at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, at which LOUIS COBET, HAYDEN PERRY and TOM SANDERS

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would speak respectively on the topics "The organization of farm labor", "Berlin crisis" and "A Texan views violence in the south."

(U)

[SF T-2 on October 21, 1961] ~~cy~~

TOM SANDERS is a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

(U)

[SF T-3 on November 28, 1961] ~~cy~~

On October 19, 1961, the BYSA held a forum at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, at which LOUIS COBET spoke on the plight of the itinerant farm worker and the urgent need of organization of farm labor. COBET stated that the conditions under which the itinerant lived and worked were made possible through the lack of union affiliation. ~~cy~~

(U)

[SF T-2 on October 24, 1961] ~~cy~~

A meeting of the BYSA was held October 22, 1961 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. JIM PETRAS stated that the BYSA had too many of their members in Slate and were neglecting other areas of necessary organizational work. He stated that the BYSA had been unable to exercise a successful influence on Slate due to the insistence of Slate leadership to take a moderate course of action. BARBARA GARSON stated that the BYSA had \$60.00 in the treasury and had no pressing financial problems. TED MELLOR and RICHARD AOKI were delegated to be the representatives of the BYSA at a series of lectures on communism being presented under the sponsorship of the Berkeley Board of Education at the Berkeley High School auditorium. MELLOR and AOKI were to assist the Stalinists and any other group making a protest. LARRY SCHUMM stated that the FPCC was inactive and things looked bad for the committee because Cuba was not in the headlines and the FPCC had no "flag to wave." ~~cy~~

(U)

(U)

[SF T-2 on October 24, 1961] ~~cy~~

On October 19 and 20, 1961, meetings of the BYSA committee formed to represent the BYSA at the lectures given by the Berkeley Board of Education on communism were held at ~~cy~~

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(U) at 2126A Dwight Way, Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing what should be done by the BYSA to combat these lectures. It was decided to attend the lectures and affiliate with any left wing group which might be causing a disturbance. ~~(S)~~

(U) [SF T-2 on October 24, 1961] ~~(S)~~

IV. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SWP

The SFYSA is discussed in practically all of the meetings of the San Francisco SWP and is considered by the members of the San Francisco Branch to be the youth club of the San Francisco Branch and the best source of recruitment for new members for the SWP.

(U) [SF T-1 on November 20, 1961] ~~(S)~~

The activities of the BYSA is a regular subject of discussion at meetings of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch SWP. The BYSA is controlled by the Oakland-Berkeley Branch SWP. ~~(S)~~

(U) [SF T-3 on November 20, 1961] ~~(S)~~

(U)

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DML/100

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known as
BAY AREA FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
COMMITTEE (BAFPCC)

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March 1961 that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC began to be formed in San Francisco in November 1960 under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised in February 1961 that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP held February 21, 1961, it was announced by ASHER HARER that at the recent elections of the BAFPCC the SWP succeeded in getting key positions.

A source advised in March 1961 that the BAFPCC maintains no headquarters in San Francisco but receives mail through Post Office Box 2615, Zone 26, San Francisco, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER.

A source advised on May 4, 1961, that at an organizational meeting of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee held on May 3, 1961, in San Francisco, ASHER HARER announced that the BAFPCC was currently active and included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contains a full page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the FPCC. This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City, listed various sponsors of the Committee and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press on Cuban affairs.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself as one of the organizers of the FPCC. Also, Dr. SANTOS-BUCH identified ROBERT TABER as a co-organizer of the FPCC and said TABER drafted the aforementioned FPCC advertisement. Dr. SANTOS-BUCH further testified that he and TABER obtained \$3,500 from the Cuban Government through the son of Cuba's Foreign Minister, which funds, along with about \$1,100 collected from supporters of the FPCC, paid for the cost of aforementioned advertisement in "The New York Times."

On October 3, 1960, a source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York had become active in the FPCC, and that SWP members, in a recent FPCC election, had been able to remove several Communist Party members who were on the Executive Board of the FPCC and gain control of the organization. This source asserted that the SWP members believed that they had achieved a great influence in the course of the Cuban revolution through their control of the FPCC.

On February 10, 1961, a second source advised that PHIL BART, National Organizational Secretary and member of the National Committee, CP, USA, had reportedly stated recently that the FPCC had been captured by the Trotskyites, but that the CP had not given up in the FPCC.

The SWP and the CP, USA, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SE 100-43450
DAB/jag

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1961, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly....Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason" The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

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APPENDIX

SF 100-43450
DAM/jmp

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on April 25, 1961, that the Los Angeles branch of the SWP is referred to as the Los Angeles Local and is an affiliate of the SWP with headquarters in New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(Known in the San Francisco
Bay Area as the Bay Area
Young Socialist Alliance, aka.
The Bay Area Committee of the
Young Socialist Alliance,
Bay Area Committee for the
Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February 1958 as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on May 1, 1961, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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DAM/jcp

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary Socialism.

A confidential source advised on May 11, 1960, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as the leading force in the radical youth field and its current and future hope in regard to recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The YS is a monthly publication, self-described in the December, 1960, issue, as the official organ of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

-APPENDIX-

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
December 13, 1961

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Title | YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (Known in the San Francisco area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance) |
| Character | INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP |
| Reference | Report of SA dated and captioned as above at San Francisco. |

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b7C

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-908

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE 1/18/63 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/27 - 12/27/62 |
| TITLE OF CASE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE), aka | | REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted] | TYPED BY mh |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE IS - SWP | |

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 6/22/62, at San Francisco.

- P* -

Jackson

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified confidential as data reported from [SF T-1 through SF T-9] could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

The Special Agent receiving the Berkeley YSA leaflet on 10/27/62 was SA [redacted]

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b7C

LEADS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Class. & Ext. By *SP7 mac/yr*
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
Date of Review *HP-93 1-6-82*
Rev. 1-2-82 197-2327-593

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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- 2 - New York (100-133479) (REG)
- 2 - G-2, Sixth Army (REG)
- 1 - OSI, Travis AFB (REG)
- 1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (By Hand)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-43450)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-427226-489

REC-20

17 JAN 21 1963

ST-116

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

| Agency | Request Recd. | Date Fwd. | How Fwd. |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| <i>Y2</i> | <i>ONI</i> | <i>1-30-63</i> | <i>RAD</i> |
| | | | |
| | | | |

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) ON DATE _____

Gliss

63 FEB 19 1963

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Aoki-1682

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Will continue to follow and report activity of subject organization.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

✓ SF T-1 is ✓
SF 2496

100-43450-1180;
1025,1149,1180
134-1929A-159,94,99,
100, 106,102,107...
110,116,117,111,118,
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134,135,123,139,124,
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Documentation of RICHARD AOKI, JOHN BELISLE, CARL GERDES, ROSE JERSAWITZ, SUE MATTINGLY, RICHARD MC BRIDE, JAMES and BETTY PETRAS, ROGER PLUMB, BRIAN SHANNON, ALAN and CAROL SHELLY, LARRY SHUMM, KAREN REINSTEIN, JANET BACON, PAUL MONTOK, BILL FARRELL

SF T-2 is ✓
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b7D

Documentation of JAMES NIXON, JAMES PETERSON, BARBARA VOLK, MIKE WALKER, JOHN ZOLA, YAK SHARIF, GEORGE MYLAND, NICK JAMES, FRANCES JAMES, MARIE BRISTOL

SF T-3 is ✓
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100-43450-1175

SF T-4 is ✓
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Documentation of WILLIAM WARDE

b7D

SF T-5 is ✓
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Aoki-1684

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (BY HAND)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: January 18, 1963

Office: San Francisco

b6
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Field Office File #: 100-43450

Bureau File #: 100-427226

Title: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA
AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG SOCIALIST
ALLIANCE)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Synopsis: San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance (SFYSA) maintains headquarters at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco and Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance (BYSA) maintains headquarters at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley. Nineteen of 42 current members of BYSA reported to be current SWP members or to have applied for membership in the SWP. YSA active in condemnation of U.S. Blockade of Cuba. Forums conducted on regular basis at University of California, Berkeley by BYSA. BYSA involved in factual dispute over relationship of YSA with SWP.

P/P - P* - rec

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 7/6/82

Class of
7/6/82

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise indicated, there is no reported Socialist Workers Party (SWP) affiliation on the part of individuals mentioned in this report.

See appendix for characterization of the SWP.

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Group 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Class. & Ext. By SP7 MAC/ym
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 1-18-83

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I. LOCATION

In June 1962, the BYSA moved its headquarters from 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, to 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, where it is currently located. (U)

(U) [SF T-1 on 12/20/62] (X)

The SFYSA utilizes the headquarters of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFSWP), 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California, as its headquarters. No headquarters is maintained by the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) inasmuch as the BAYSA functions are conducted under the auspices of either the BYSA or SFYSA. The name BAYSA is utilized only when joint functions are held

(U) [SF T-2 on 12/27/62] (X)

See appendix for characterization of BAYSA and SFSWP.

II. OFFICERS

The following individuals were elected as officers of the BYSA at a meeting held May 31, 1962 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. These elections were for the remainder of the year 1962. (U)

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
epd
calif

- Chairman, BRIAN SHANNON
- Organizational Secretary, MARVIN GARSON
- Executive Committee, BARBARA GARSON
DICK GREENBERG
RICHARD AOKI
- Subscription and Sales, JANET BACON
- Treasurer, KAREN REINSTEIN
- Educational Chairman, BARBARA GARSON

(U) [SF T-1 on 6/1/62] (X)

As of December 20, 1962, RICHARD AOKI, JANET BACON, KAREN REINSTEIN and BRIAN SHANNON were members of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBSWP). (U)

(U) [SF T-1 on 12/20/62] (X)

(U) See appendix for characterization of the OBSWP.
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JAMES PETERSON is chairman of the SFYSA.

(U)

[SF T-2 on
12/27/62] X

Calif.

As of December 27, 1962, JAMES PETERSON was a member of the SFSWP.

SAN FRANCISCO Socialist Workers

[SF T-2 on
12/27/62] X

Party

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

During the Summer of 1962, the BYSA printed a leaflet to be used in introducing contacts or prospective members to the basic principles of the YSA. This leaflet stated that the immediate political program of the YSA was to form a labor party based upon the union movement; back unconditionally the fight for full equalities of the Negro people and other minorities; fight for the right of students to hear all political points of view including those of the Communist Party (CP); attempt a cessation of the support by the American government of colonial puppet regimes and Fascist dictatorships; work for the re-establishment of trade and diplomatic relationships with Cuba and China; support the struggle for workers democracy in the Communist bloc and at the same time oppose attempts by capitalistic imperialism to re-establish dominatic over this part of the world; and express opposition to American nuclear testing.

A leaflet entitled "Where We Stand - Political Statement of the YSA" was prepared by the BYSA in November 1962. This leaflet set out nine points of political action supported by the YSA.

- 1) A labor party by the union movement
- 2) Unconditional backing of the fight for full equalities of Negro people and other minorities.
- 3) Opposition to the entire witchhunt with special focus on the witchhunt on the campus and the political screening of youth in connection with military service.
- 4) Support to the colonial peoples' struggles for freedom and withdrawal of all imperialist troops from foreign soil.
- 5) Advocacy of workers power as only progressive alternative to the capitalist drive toward military dictatorship and Fascism.

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6) Support to struggles for workers democracy in the Soviet bloc and oppositions to attempts to re-establish imperialistic domination over this part of the world.

7) Opposition to nuclear tests and build-up of United States war machine.

8) Regroupment of revolutionary socialist group into an independent national youth organization based on the educational policy of "The Young Socialist."

9) Support of the Cuban Revolution and the CASTRO leadership and opposition to all attempts of the United States Government to impose capitalism on the Cubans. The earliest possible establishment of democratic institutions.

IV. MEMBERSHIP

As of October 23, 1962, the members of the BYSA were:

- ~~RICHARD AOKI~~
- ~~JOHN BELLSLE~~
- ~~HELEN CHIFF~~
- ~~ROBIN FOX~~
- ~~BARBARA GARSON~~
- ~~MARVIN GARSON~~
- ~~GENE GASTINEAU~~
- ~~CARL GERDES~~
- ~~DICK GREENBERG~~
- ~~ROSE JERSAWITZ~~
- ~~DOM KEIPERT~~
- ~~CHARLES LARSON~~
- ~~DICK MC BRIDE~~
- ~~ANDREA MOREL~~
- ~~SUE MATTINGLY~~
- ~~BETTY PETRAS~~
- ~~JAMES PETRAS~~
- ~~DOLORES PLUMB~~
- ~~ROGER PLUMB~~
- ~~JACK SANDERS~~
- ~~ALAN SHELLY~~
- ~~CAROL SHELLY~~
- ~~LARRY SHUMM~~
- ~~MARK STIPIREN~~
- ~~BRIAN SHANNON~~
- ~~JACK WEISS~~
- ~~BRUCE~~
- SALLY _____
- TIM _____

Bay Area Young
Socialist Alliance

Tim Petras

Calif.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JANET BACON and KAREN REINSTEIN, former officers of the BYSA are no longer members. ~~(U)~~

(U)

[SF T-1 on 10/23/62] ~~(U)~~

As of December 20, 1962, RICHARD AOKI, JOHN BELISLE, CARL GERDES, ROSE JERSAWITZ, SUE MATTINGLY, DICK MC BRIDE, JAMES and BETTY PETRAS, ROGER PLUMB, BRIAN SHANNON, ALAN and CAROL SHELLY and LARRY SHUMM were members of the OBSWP. ~~(U)~~

(U)

[SF T-1 on 12/20/62] ~~(U)~~

Based on reports given by JAMES PETERSEN at the SFSWP and conversations with self-admitted members of the SFYSA, the following persons were members of the SFYSA as of December 27, 1962:

~~LEE AGLASGOW
CONNIE HAAN
COREY HARER
ROBERT UEHN
EARL PRUNER
JAMES NIXON
JAMES PETERSEN~~

~~YALE SHARIF
RAY VALDEZ
BARBARA VOLK
MIKE WALKER
PETER WEISS
JOHN ZOLA~~

37
62
42
20

[SF T-2 on 12/27/62] ~~(U)~~

~~Members - San Francisco Socialist Party~~

As of December 27, 1962, JAMES NIXON, JAMES PETERSEN, BARBARA VOLK, MIKE WALKER and JOHN ZOLA were members of the SFSWP. YALE SHARIF has applied for membership in the SFSWP by his application has not yet been accepted. ~~(U)~~

[SF T-2 on 12/27/62] ~~(U)~~

V. FACTIONALIST SITUATION WITHIN THE BYSA

The members of the OBSWP as of December 1962 have grouped themselves into two main sections. The majority section which contains BYSA members RICHARD AOKI, JOHN BELISLE, SUE MATTINGLY; DICK MC BRIDE, LARRY SHUMM and ALAN and CAROL SHELLY, feel that the SWP members should be working in close contact with the workers of the laboring class and should sacrifice everything for the cause of Socialism maintaining few personal effects and being available

(U)

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to respond to SWP orders and specifications on an immediate basis. These members feel that the YSA should be controlled by the SWP and should be considered solely as an SWP youth adjunct. The minority group which contains BYSA members ROSE JERSAWITZ, JAMES and BETTY PETRAS and ROGER PLUMB advocates a more liberal interpretation of Marxist-Lenin doctrine as interpreted by Trotsky. These individuals would like to work themselves into positions of respectability insofar as their organizations and living conditions are concerned. A third group which includes BRIAN SHANNON of the BYSA has attempted to more or less straddle the fence and attempt to mediate between the two groups. The factional dispute has manifested itself in the YSA and has caused confusion among those members of the BYSA who are not members of the OBSWP. The majority of the non-members of the BYSA have aligned themselves with the minority faction with the OBSWP and feel the YSA should be independent of SWP influence and direction. (e)

Calif

[SF T-1 on
12/21/62]

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

(U) IV. GENERAL ACTIVITY

On May 10, 1962, the BYSA held an open meeting at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, at which PAUL MONTAUK gave a talk entitled "The YSA Investigates the FBI." MONTAUK stated that the FBI had conceived its beginnings in unconstitutional actions such as the infamous "Palmer raids" and they continued this type of activity with opposition to the Lowenthal book on the FBI and the frame-up of JUDITH COPLAND. He stated that the FBI employs illegal methods in conducting its investigations and has an army of despised informers. MONTAUK stated that J. EDGAR HOOVER himself had led many of the Palmer raids in which persons were arrested and detained in violation of their constitutional rights. He stated that the Lowenthal book was one of the best books which had ever been published containing a critical analysis of the FBI. He stated that the FBI had been successful in suppressing this book and when last checked at the University of California Library the book was unavailable. He stated that the JUDITH COPLAND case had proved to be a frame-up on the part of the FBI and her case had eventually been thrown out of the courts. He stated that the FBI is an instrument of capitalists who dominate and control the FBI through its Director. (e)

[SF T-1 on
5/18/62]

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(U) As of December 20, 1962, PAUL MONFAUK was organizer of the OBSWP ~~(c)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on 12/20/62] ~~(c)~~

On May 15, 1962, a BYSA Executive Board meeting was held at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. At this meeting it was stated that the branch should commence looking for a new headquarters as the landlord had advised them when their lease was up he would request them to leave. BRIAN SHANNON proposed that the YSA should send someone into the ~~Stalinist~~ camp in order that the YSA would be aware of their activity and to make contact with possible rank and file members whose sympathies could be changed and brought into the YSA. This proposal was set aside pending further investigation. ~~(c)~~

(U) (U) [SF T-1 on 6/1/62] ~~(c)~~

At a business meeting of the BYSA held on May 17, 1962 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, ALAN and CAROL SHELLY were excepted as transfers from the Detroit, Michigan Branch of the YSA. ROSE JERSAWITZ stated that as usual the BYSA treasury is fluctuating between a small deficit and a small surplus. ~~(c)~~

[SF T-1 on 6/1/62] ~~(c)~~

(U) (U) A BYSA fund raising barbeque was held May 16, 1962 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley. ~~(c)~~

[SF T-1 on 6/1/62] ~~(c)~~

(U) (U) An Executive Board meeting of the BYSA was held May 22, 1962 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. A general discussion on the best means of recruitment of new members was held. JIM PETRAS suggested that the most lucrative program would consist of personal contact work on the part of every member which should be set up on a highly organized basis. ~~(c)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on 6/1/62] ~~(c)~~

(U) At a BYSA Executive Board meeting held on June 5, 1962, at 1937 1/2 Russell Street, Berkeley, it was announced that WILLIAM ~~(c)~~

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(U) WARDE might be able to come to the San Francisco Bay Area in the Fall for three or four weeks to conduct forums and educationals. It was agreed that the BYSA and SFYSA should write a joint letter suggested American history from and including the Civil War until the present day as a subject matter for WARDE with emphasis being placed on the role of the American working class in the creation of this history. It was decided to hold BYSA Summer Forums to be held every Friday night in Room 406 of the University of California Student Union. ALAN SHELLY and MARVIN GARSON stated that they would attend the SLATE Coordinating Committee meeting the coming weekend. It was stated that a representative from the SFYSA would also attend this meeting of SLATE, a University of California off-campus student political group. (U)

(U) [SF T-1 on
6/11/62] (U)

WILLIAM F. WARDE was elected to the National Committee of the SWP on June 25, 1961.

(U) [SF T-4 on
6/30/61] (U)

(U) At a meeting of the BYSA Executive Committee held June 10, 1962 at 1937½ Russell Street, Berkeley, it was stated that new headquarters had been rented at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley. MARVIN GARSON was instructed to attend the general meeting of SLATE on June 25, 1962 and report anything of significance to the BYSA. It was decided that a literature table would be set up at the Annual Folk Festival held at the University of California during that week. (U)

(U) [SF T-1 on
7/6/62] (U)

Minutes of a BYSA business meeting held on June 14, 1962 reflected that it was decided that a table would be set up at Bancroft and Telegraph Avenues, Berkeley, and a rally would be held and literature distributed in an attempt to interest students at the University of California registering during the first week of school. ALAN SHELLY stated that SLATE was planning to have a conference on civil rights during the summer semester. It was decided that the BYSA should prepare a working paper to submit to this conference. (U)

(U) [SF T-5 on
7/16/62] (U)

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A BYSA fund raising party was held June 16, 1962 at 1941 Oregon Street, Berkeley.

(U)

[SF T-1 on 7/11/62] (S)

(U)

At a BYSA forum held June 22, 1962, in Room 406 of the Student Union of the University of California, WILLIAM FARRELL presented a lecture entitled "The Intellectual and The Masses." FARRELL attempted to get across his belief that the intellectual class is not fulfilling its responsibility in politics today due to their detachment from the masses and their inability to understand the problem of the masses because of their failure to maintain contact with life of the common man; especially the worker.

(U)

[SF T-1 on 7/11/62] (S)

(U)

As of December 20, 1962, WILLIAM FARRELL was a member of the OBSWP.

(U)

[SF T-1 on 12/20/62] (S)

(U)

At a BYSA Executive Committee meeting held on June 24, 1962 at 5667 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, it was agreed that the BAYSA should conduct a conference for all persons interested in peace and Cuba. Assignments were given out to man the table to be set up on registration day at the University of California summer session. Assignments were given to distribute literature. MARVIN GARSON and DICK GREENBERG agreed to make up a leaflet setting forth a political program of the YSA with an attached copy of the founding declaration of the YSA.

(U)

[SF T-1 on 7/6/62] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION (S)

(U)

At a BYSA business meeting held June 28, 1962 at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, ROBIN FOX and MIKE MILLER were accepted as new members of the BYSA. An educational was given on the role of the YSA in the peace movement. It was stated that the YSA was in a position to capitalize on the current peace movement as expressed in a large number of peace groups which had been springing up. As the YSA was a well disciplined group under good leadership it was felt that they could coordinate all peace efforts and eventually dominate the movement.

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(U)

[SF T-1 on 7/11/62] (S)

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(U) At a meeting of the Financial Committee of the BYSA held July 1, 1962, at 2042 Emerson Street, Berkeley, ROSE JERSAWITZ stated that the BYSA was indebted in the amount of \$160. It was decided that the best way to raise money would be to arrange fund raising socials. ~~(C)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on 7/11/62] ~~(C)~~
MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION Calif.

(U) On July 1, 1962, a class on ~~dialectical materialism~~ sponsored by the BYSA and OBSWP was held at 2829 Grove Street, Berkeley. ~~GEOFFREY WHITE~~, a member of the OBSWP, presented the talk stating that it was only through an understanding of dialectical materialism, which he characterized as the dynamic relationship between the base and substructure of society, could man make his own history. WHITE carefully explained Utopian Socialism, economic determinism and strict materialism to show how they are not only the opposite but sometimes confused with dialectical materialism. The purpose of this lecture was to indoctrinate BYSA members by the OBSWP. ~~(C)~~

(U) [SF T-1 on 7/11/62] ~~(C)~~

(U) In July 1962 the SFYSA was being furnished 100 copies of "The Young Socialist", the monthly publication of the YSA, for distribution and the BYSA was being furnished 300 copies monthly. ~~(C)~~

(U) [SF T-5 on 7/16/62] ~~(C)~~

(U) As of July 1962, the BYSA furnished an evaluation of its status in the Berkeley area to the National Office of the YSA in which it was set out that the BYSA felt that they were in a position to go it alone in the Berkeley area and felt an increase in student interest on the University of California campus. It was stated that the YSA no longer felt it was necessary to participate with the Young Peoples Socialists League or the Stalinists in the various student protest movements on the University of California campus. At the same time it was felt that although the climate was present for the YSA to carry out an effective program by itself and in its own name the membership had not reached the point where it could make the most of the opportunity as they were mired in petty personal conflicts and to a lesser extent were involved in a factionalist dispute within YSA as to the degree of relationship the YSA should maintain with the OBSWP. It was anticipated that the BYSA would have five to seven students enrolled in the University of California during the Fall session. It was stated inasmuch as the SLATE Peace Committee ~~(C)~~

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appeared to be the national mode of operation of the antiwar movement on the University of California campus, the rebuilding of SLATE rather than the building of Student Peace Union at the University of California should be the primary aim of the BYSA. It was stated that representation by the BYSA should be had in the Student Peace Union but only for the purpose of attempting to bring about the eventual integration of the Student Peace Union into SLATE. (S)

(U) (U) [SF T-5 on 7/16/62] (S)

At a meeting of the BAYSA held July 21, 1962 at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, it was decided that a tightly disciplined group of BAYSA members should attend the SLATE summer conference on Civil Rights to represent the YSA and attempt to lead the more militant sections of the conferences. This group was to consist of seven members of the BYSA and SFYSA. (S)

(U) (U) [SF T-1 on 8/20/62] (S)

BYSA Executive Committee meetings were held July 8, 15, 18 August 5, 1962. At the meeting of July 18, 1962 it was decided that the YSA should ask that its more politically developed members attend the SLATE summer conference as the YSA had been excluded from former participation in the conference. The YSA members were to observe what was going on and to participate in the conference from the floor. (S)

(U) (U) [SF T-1 on 8/21/62] (S)

At a meeting of those members of the BYSA who were to attend the SLATE summer conference held July 27, 1962 at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, JANET BACON and ALAN and CAROL SHELLY were picked to augment the YSA section in the conference. The floor leaders were instructed to ask questions and obtain the floor whenever possible to present the basic precepts and practices of the YSA. (S)

(U) (U) [SF T-1 on 8/20/62] (S)

A throwaway leaflet circulated by the BYSA announced the presenting of a recently recorded Havana broadcast of ROBERT WILLIAMS to be heard August 3, 1962 in Room 406 of the Student Union,

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University of California under the auspices of the BYSA and a speech by ALAN SHELLY on "Peace Movements" to be heard August 10, 1962 in Room 406, Student Union.

[SF T-6 on
7/30/62] ~~(X)~~

(U)

A warrant has been issued in North Carolina for the arrest of ROBERT WILLIAMS on a charge of kidnaping a white couple and holding them hostage during a race riot in Monroe, North Carolina, on August 27, 1961. WILLIAMS has been reported to be in Cuba.

At a BYSA meeting held August 9, 1962 at 2404 Dana St set, Berkeley, a discussion was held as to the YSA success in its participation in the SLATE summer conference. It was felt that those members who had opposed participation in the conference had been correct inasmuch as no contacts had resulted from YSA members attending the conference. ~~(X)~~

(U)

[SF T-1 on
8/20/62] ~~(X)~~

(U)

Classes sponsored by the OBSWP and BYSA on Marxists views of world history were held July 8 and 15 and August 5 and 12, 1962. At the class of August 5, 1962 held at 5667 D Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, PAUL MONTAUK pointed out the need of the SWP in a revolution. He explained that when the workers rise up and overthrow capitalism there will be a need for a party to organize and coordinate the results as those will not fall into place of their own accord. ~~(X)~~

(U)

(U)

[SF T-1 on
8/20/62] ~~(X)~~

BYSA sponsored forums which were held July 6, 13 and 20 and August 3, 1962 in Room 406, Student Union, University of California. The meeting of July 6, 1962 consisted of a showing of Cuban films and the meeting of August 3, 1962 consisted of a replaying of a broadcast of ROBERT WILLIAMS from Cuba. ~~(X)~~

(U)

(U)

[SF T-1 on
8/20/62] ~~(X)~~

On August 18, 1962, a BYSA conference was held at 5667 D Telegraph Avenue, Oakland. At this meeting, representatives of the two branches of the BAYSA stated that prospects of the YSA on the campus of San Francisco State College and University of California appeared to be good since there would be more members of the YSA on ~~(X)~~

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campus during the coming year. COREY HARER advised that no one would be representing the SFYSA at San Francisco City College. RICHARD AOKI reported a similar situation at Oakland City College. ALAN SHELLY stated that the YSA should not completely ignore the Student Peace Union despite the fact that there was a petty bourgeois and was dominated by the Young Peoples Socialists League. It was suggested that the BYSA and SFYSA were somewhat lacking in cooperation when it came to joint affairs and an informal organizational structure should be set up to facilitate further joint activities. JIM PETERSON reported that the future of socialism in the United States appeared quite bright and politically active college students were involved in many different areas of the great struggle. He stated that the YSA should become the leader of this growing territory and currently orient the students in the direction of socialism. X

(U)

(U)

[SF T-1 on 8/30/62] X

68
1/21

On September 12, 1962, a leaflet of the BYSA was anonymously received at the San Francisco Office of the FBI. This leaflet contained a statement on the Cuban situation of the BYSA dated September 9, 1962. This leaflet stated that KENNEDY was utilizing Cuba as a means of further military ventures on the part of the United States due to the almost complete lack of information on Cuba being made available to the American public. The leaflet stated that the Cuban Revolution represented the greatest gains the Latin American people had ever made and that the current administration made preparations which indicated a possible new invasion of Cuba by the United States should be opposed by determined protests by those who stand for self-determination and the end to highly dangerous war hysteria. The leaflet stated that the Cubans Bay of Pigs invasion and the complete lack of internal support to that invasion should clearly indicate the depth of Cuban commitment to defending their country indicating the impossibility of intervening in Cuban affairs without the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cubans and Americans. The leaflet also announced a forum to be held September 14, 1962 in Room 406, Student Union, University of California at which NICK JAMES would speak on the topic of Algeria and answer the question "Will Algeria follow the Cuban example?" Scheduled to speak at the BYSA forum to be held September 21, 1962 in Room 406, Student Union, was JAMES PETRAS who was to present an eye witness report of the 1962 Helsinki World Youth Festival.

As of December 27, 1962, NICK JAMES was a member of the SFSWP.

(U)

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[SF T-3 on 12/27/62] X

Socialist
Workers
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On September 23, 1962, FRANCES JAMES discussed the book by FREDERICK ENGLE "Authority of Man" at a meeting sponsored by the BYSA.

(U)

(U)

[SF T-1 on 10/4/62] (X)

As of December 27, 1962, FRANCES JAMES was a member of the SFSWP.

(U) Socialist Workers Party Calif. [SF T-3 on 12/27/62] (X)

At a BYSA meeting September 27, 1962, at 2404 Dana Street Berkeley, JOHN BELISLE was accepted as a new member of the BYSA. Reports were given of the first SLATE meeting of the Fall semester.

(U)

(U)

[SF T-1 on 10/4/62] (X)

On September 21, 1962, a forum was held in Room 406, Student Union, University of California, by the BYSA at which JAMES PETRAS presented an eye witness report of his participation in the Helsinki World Youth Festival (WYF). Approximately 90 people attended the forum at which PETRAS expressed his belief that the festival had accomplished its purpose of bringing together representatives of both the left and the right in an arena of mutual exchange of idea. Those present were invited to contact PETRAS at his residence for further discussion on any of the topics touched upon by him during the course of this talk.

(U)

[SF T-7 on 10/1/62] (X)

See appendix for characterization of WYF.

On October 19, 1962, the SFYSA held what was stated by the speaker to be the first in a series of public forums sponsored by the SFYSA at 52 Dearborn Street, San Francisco, California. The speaker, MARVIN GARSON felt that both RICHARD NIXON and EDMUND BROWN, gubernatorial candidates in the California November elections are stating the same issues in different words. GARSON urged everyone of voting age to vote for FRANCES JAMES and OSCAR HOOVER, SWP Senatorial and gubernatorial candidates.

(U)

[SF T-2 on 10/22/62] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION (X)

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Calif.

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The "Oakland Tribune", Oakland, California daily newspaper of October 24, 1962 contained an article "Speakers at University of California Rap JFK Stand" which stated in part that a rally staged by the YSA for a period of nearly three and one half hours on the afternoon of October 23, 1962 at the entrance to the University of California had attracted nearly 500 persons to hear nearly a dozen speakers attack the President for his policies in relationship to Cuba.

On October 24, 1962 a rally was sponsored by the BYSA on the campus of Oakland City College at which YSA speakers criticized the United States' policies toward Cuba and advocated the end of the blockade of Cuba accusing the United States of showing touched up photographs of Cuba missile placements adding that even if true the United States was in no position to object as they had similar missile sites in Turkey.

[SF T-8 on
10/24/62] (X)

(U)

On October 27, 1962 a Special Agent of the FBI observed a leaflet of the BYSA being passed out at a rally protesting the blockade of Cuba held that day at the San Francisco Civic Center. This leaflet entitled "In Defense of the Cuban Revolution" stated that the YSA called upon all individuals and organizations which opposed the American blockade of Cuba and preparations to invade Cuba to join a united and continuing protest and mobilization against these actions. The leaflet attacked the administration's actions as an attempt to erase the threat that Cuba poses to the continuing exploitation of Latin America by American capitalism.

At a joint meeting of the SFSWP and SFYSA held October 28, 1962 at 147 Hammerton Street, San Francisco dissatisfaction was expressed that no one representing the SWP or the YSA had spoken at the peace demonstration held October 27, 1962.

[SF T-2 on
10/29/62] (X)

(U)

Call

The "Daily Californian", University of California publication of November 14, 1962 contained an announcement that PEDRO VALDEZ, National Secretary of the YSA would speak on "Cuba vs. Wall Street" at a street rally to be held at Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, under the sponsorship of the YSA.

The "Daily Californian" of November 16, 1962 contained an announcement that DON HARRIS and MIGUEL MURMIS would speak on

Aoki-1700

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Call

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SF 100-43450
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~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~
the topic "Latin American-Stagnation or Development" at a YSA forum to be held that day in Room 406, Student Union.

The "Daily Californian" of November 30, 1962 contained an announcement that MARIA DE SAVIO would speak under the auspices of the YSA at a forum in Room 406, Student Union on the topic "American Peace Movements of the Past and Present" that evening.

The name ~~MARIA DE SAVIO~~ is a name utilized by ~~MARIE BRISTOL~~, a member of the SFSWP.

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

SF T-2 on
12/27/62

Calif

The "Daily Californian" of December 7, 1962 contained an announcement that JAMES PETRAS would speak at a YSA sponsored talk in Room 110, Wheeler Hall, University of California on the topic "Spain, Fascism and the Working Class" that evening.

At a public meeting sponsored by the SFYSA December 8, 1962, 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, ~~GEORGE MYLAND~~, a member of the SFSWP spoke on the topic of American foreign policy. MYLAND stated that America's foreign policies had brought it to the brink of nuclear war and that our foreign policy was based on efforts to effect the continuation of capitalism. MYLAND stated when the workers have a chance to show the type of government they want they will abolish capitalism.

Calif

SF T-2 on
12/13/62

Socialist Workers Party

VII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SWP

At meetings of the SFSWP, JAMES PETERSON regularly reports on activities of the San Francisco YSA. During 1962, all new members of the SFSWP were recruited from the SFYSA.

SF T-2 on
12/27/62

The BYSA is a main source of new members recruited into the OBSWP and is one of the elements in the current dispute in the majority and minority sections of the OBSWP on the question of the degree of independent action which should be allowed the BYSA.

SF T-1 on
12/20/62

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SF 100-43450
DAM/mh

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In July 1962 the headquarters of the OBSWP was moved to Oakland from Berkeley, the members of the OBSWP being of the opinion that the BYSA would be able to maintain contact with the student element in the Berkeley area and by moving to Oakland the OBSWP would be in position to make contacts among the working people of Oakland. ~~cc~~

(U)

[SF T-9 on
7/12/62] ~~cc~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (Known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka The Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on April 17, 1962, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX PAGE

11-48

Aoki-1703

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 10, 1962, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise, almost exclusively, the national leadership of the YSA. The YSA, in reality, is the youth section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The "Young Socialist," a monthly publication self-described in the April, 1960, issue, as the official organ of the YSA, discloses the headquarters of YSA as 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 9, 1962, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with whom they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1.

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(Eighth World Youth Festival)

The magazine "World Youth", third issue, 1961, a bimonthly English-language publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), contained an article entitled "8th Festival in Helsinki." The article set out that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place in Helsinki, Finland, February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival which was to be held in Helsinki in 1962.

The article set out that the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada or the United States as well as representatives from the WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, Danny Rubin, National Youth Director, Communist Party, USA, advised that Communist Party districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A second source on February 27, 1962, made available a pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, and the USFC was organized to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer US participation in the Festival. The pamphlet set out the address of the USFC as Room 807, 460 Park Avenue South, New York 16, New York.

The second source made available information on May 23, 1962, that the USFC reported that the dates of the Eighth World Youth Festival had been changed from July 27 - August 5, 1962, to July 28 - August 6, 1962.

The Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory dated June 5, 1962, lists the USFC at 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, telephone MU 6-0182.

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APPENDIX

Aoki-1706



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
January 18, 1963

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TITLE: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(KNOWN IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
AREA AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG
SOCIALIST ALLIANCE)

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above
at San Francisco.

b6
b7C

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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-427226)

DATE: 9/18/63

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-43450)

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| CLASS. & EXT. BY | SP-3 TAP/ckh |
| REASON - FCIM | 11. 1-2. 4. 2. 2 |
| DATE OF REVIEW | 9-18-83 |

Tel Brown vs. SWP

SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
IS - SWP

OO: NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EX-101
REC-48
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TM

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 9/4/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a LHM setting forth the proceedings at the Third National Convention of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) held August 31, to September 2, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois.

Source used in enclosed LHM is SF 2496-S.

LHM is classified confidential, as information reported could reasonably result in the identification of SF 2496-S and compromise future effectiveness of this source.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to all offices referred to herein.

- cc - cc ENCL 8/17/63
- 3 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 9)
- 3 - San Francisco

- (2- 100-43450)(YSA)
- (1- 134-1929)(SF 2496-S)

(SEE PAGES 1a; 1b and 1c FOR COPIES TO OTHER OFFICES)

DAM:ckm
(97)

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REC-6

DATE FORW. 10-1-63

HOW FORW. RJS

BY J.P. Miller

100-427226-034

SEP 23 1963

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EX-116

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP DATE 7/9/80

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 - (1 - 100-) (KATHY D)
 - (1 - 100-) (RALPH LEAVITT)
 - (1 - 100-) (JACK MARSH)
 - (1 - 100-) (KEN S)
 - (1 - 100-) (ALAN S)
 - (1 - 100-141158) (BARRY SHEPPARD)
 - (1 - 100-) (ROLAND SHEPPARD)
 - (1 - 100-) (MELISSA SINCLAIR)
 - (1 - 100-) (AL STANFELDER)
 - (1 - 100-) (BONNIE W.)
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 - (1 - 100-) (PAUL LEDEKO-Ph.)
 - (1 - 100-) (DANNY ROSENSHEIM-Ph.)
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- 9 - Minneapolis (Enc. - 9) (RM)
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(1 - 100-) (CAROL _____)
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(1 - 100-) (JERRY U _____)
- 4 - Cleveland (Enc. - 4) (RM)
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(1 - 100-) (BOB W _____)
- 6 - Los Angeles (Enc. - 6) (RM)
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(1 - 100-) (HALKETT ALLEN)
(1 - 100-) (LES EVANS)
(1 - 100-) (MIKE GELDMAN)
(1 - 100-) (WILLIAM F. WARDE)

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SF 100-43450
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(1 - 100-) (PAUL ADRIAN)
(1 - 100-) (DIANE KROEGER)
(1 - 100-) (TOM MORGAN)
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(1 - 100-) (ART MAGLIN)
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(1 - 100-) (LEROY MC RAE)
(1 - 100-) (SHIRLEY STOUT)
~~3 - San Francisco~~
~~(2 - 100-43450) (YSA)~~
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| <i>Conf.</i> | <i>- no main -</i> |
| | <i>100-439769-74 p. 2</i> |
| | <i>- 452 p. 4, 14</i> |
| | <i>100-427226-601</i> |
| | <i>p. 4, 17, 15</i> |
| | <i>- 634 p. 3</i> |
| | <i>Bkns - NR</i> |
| | <i>Richard Aokes</i> |
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| <i>Conf.</i> | <i>100-4227226-</i> |
| | <i>- 601 p. 5, 16</i> |
| <i>Adki-622</i> | <i>- 634 p. 3</i> |
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| <i>Larry Shuman</i> | <i>no main</i> | |
| | <i>100-4827226-</i> | |
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| | <i>Bkdn - NR</i> | |

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
September 18, 1963

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/elt 3-29-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 9-18-83

Ted Brown vs. SWP A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 10, 1963, that the Third National Convention of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was held August 31, to September 2, 1963, at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (C)

Approximately 35 delegates were present, each YSA Local being allowed one delegate for each five members. Approximately 120 observers and fraternal delegates were also in attendance. (C)

On Saturday, August 31, 1963, at 10:00 a.m., the convention commenced with the election of a presidium, the body of which would govern over the convention as a whole. (C)

The following individuals were elected to the presidium: (C)

BARRY SHEPPARD, National Chairman, YSA;

LEROY MC RAE, National Organizational Secretary, YSA; PA.

PETER CAMEJO; N.Y. C

JACK BARNES;

BETSY BARNES.

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~~Group 1
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[YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (a)

(U) Prior to the convention, itself, a plenum of the national committee was held. (c)

(U) In addition to the members of the national committee, representatives from the Regional Eastern Section, Midwestern Section and the Far West, were present. The second point on the agenda, subsequent to the election of a presidium was the discussion of minor changes in the constitution for the benefit of the constitution committee. There was a discussion on the exact mechanics of the convention, insofar as parliamentary procedures were concerned. (c)

(U) Following this, seating of fraternal delegates from the following organizations took place: (c)

(U) UHURU - A Detroit Black Nationalist Organization.

Members at large - Cleveland and Antioch, Ohio; San Diego, California, and other areas where no local of the YSA exists.

Fraternal delegates from Toronto, Canada.

(U) Negro History Club of Chicago, Illinois.

Afro-American Association.

Nation of Islam, Chicago.

(10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. - Seating of delegates).

(U) The delegates recognized by the Credentials Committee were as follows: (c)

Boston:

DAVE S., JOAN P., and GUS H.

New York: "

(U) CARMEN A., KATHY D., JACK MARSH, ALAN S.,
1261 KEN S., ROLAND SHEPPARD, BONNIE W., and an
unknown individual.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Baltimore:

GARY C., and TOBY R.

Detroit:

PAUL ~~LEDEKO~~ (ph) and DANNY ~~ROSENSHEIM~~ (ph). MICH ILL.

Chicago:

JOE B., JOYCE D., RUTH J., BORIS S., and HOWARD S.

Minneapolis:

DON B. and DOUG S.

Madison:

JERRY V., and an unknown individual.

San Francisco:

JIM ~~NIXON~~ and ROBIN ~~MICHELL~~. CALIF ILL.

Berkeley:

~~RICHARD AOKIE~~ and JOHN ~~BELISLE~~ ^{WASE} ILL. CALIF

Chicago:

JACK ~~WEISS~~.

Los Angeles:

MIKE ~~GELDMAN~~, HALKETT ~~ALLEN~~, and LES ~~EVANS~~. CALIF ILL.

The delegates represented, on the basis of one delegate for each five YSA members from 150 to 200 YSA members throughout the United States, inasmuch as some locals had more than five members for each delegate, but insufficient to warrant an additional delegate and many members at large were not represented by delegates. (C)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (u)

(10:30 to 11:00 a.m. - Organization of the Convention).

- (1) Electing of presidium by general body.
- (2) Adoption of convention agenda.
- (3) Adoption of conference schedule.
- (4) Election of conference secretaries.
- (5) Election of Credentials Committee.
- (6) Election of Constitution Committee.
- (7) Adoption of convention rules.
- (8) Motion on fraternal delegates.
- (9) Election of Nominating Committee.

(11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. - Area Reports).

[Los Angeles - MIKE GELDMAN] (c)

The YSA in Los Angeles has recently sponsored a socialist candidate at UCLA. This constituted quite an achievement at UCLA. (c)

[Madison - JERRY V.] (c)

University of Wisconsin, Madison, has been a strong Stalinist stronghold, but the YSA has been making great progress on the campus. Previously, the University of Wisconsin has been a focal point of activity for second generation Reds, but their influence has waned while YSA influence has increased. (c)

[Antioch College - ROGER -----] (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (u)

(U) Under the leadership of ART MAGLIN, a YSA Local is now in existence at Antioch College. (c)

(U) [Cleveland - BOB W.] (c)

[Toronto - ART B.] (c)

(U) The YSA Local in Toronto has approximately 17 members of which half are young workers and the remainder are students. (c)

(U) Through necessity in an effort to intervene in Canadian politics and infiltrate the New Democratic Youth, the YSA in Canada dissolved its public image in order to recruit from this new mass organization. Despite constant harrassment, red baiting and witch hunting within the New Democratic Youth, the YSA is still growing in Canada. (c)

(U) [San Francisco - JIM NIXON] (c)

(U) San Francisco is in poor shape from an organizational viewpoint, as despite having many talented members in the local, they are unable to coordinate their activities. Despite these handicaps, the YSA is in virtual political control of the San Francisco State College campus. Much of the energy of the local is being concentrated at the present time on the campaign of SAM JORDAN, an independent Negro for Mayor of San Francisco. (c)

CALIF

(U) [Minnesota - CAROL AND GEORGE -----] (c)

(U) The young Stalinists, because of a lack of a national organization, are unable to represent a formidable opponent on campus; and, as a result, YSA influence is growing. (c)

(U) [Detroit - PAUL LEDAKO (Ph)] (c)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE](u)

In the field of civil rights, Detroit has been making tremendous gains as far as relationships with Negro organizations in the civil rights struggle are concerned. Detroit has succeeded in holding concrete joint action with the Nation of Islam (NOI) and UHURU. (C)

Chicago - KEN S.](C)

Detroit Black Nationalist Organization
MICH.

Through the intense colonizing efforts of JACK and BETSY BROWN, the Chicago Local is one of the largest in the nation and is serving as the base of operations for colonizing in the Midwest and coordinating activities of nearby locals. The membership of the Chicago Local increased from six to thirty members since the second national convention, the members having a high quality of capability. Northwestern University has been the major source of recruitment. (C) ILL.

Berkeley - JOHN BELISLE](C)

After an intense factional struggle, the Berkeley Local is now beginning to re-organize itself for operation in the fall semester. Because of the factional struggle, outward constructive work on the part of the local was not performed. With the new regime and a cadre that has been tested, prospects seen excellent. (C)

Boston - DAVE S.](C)

Much of the activity of the Boston Local revolved around the involvement in the Student Peace Union, which is a going concern in the East, and which has been drawing a positive response from high school students and involvement with BAGS, a Boston Black Nationalist group concerned with civil rights. Boston has approximately 20 members in its Local. (C)

Baltimore MASS.](C)

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[YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (U)

(U) The Baltimore Local, which was created by dissolving the providence local, serves as the major link between the YSA work in the North and contacts with Southern integrationist organizations. Recently the YSA Local was mobilized to engage in civil rights demonstrations in Cambridge, Maryland. As a result of the fine work done by the YSA in these demonstrations, GLORIA RICHARDSON, civil rights leader in Maryland, sent a representative from Cambridge to the YSA convention to observe what the YSA was doing in the field of civil rights. (C)

(U) [Philadelphia - SHIRLEY S.] (C)

(U) The Philadelphia Local has five members, plus LEROY MC RAE. (C)

(U) [East Lansing] (C)

(U) There is a possibility of a YSA Local being formed in Michigan State University within the next six months. (C)

(U) [Bloomington - TOM MORGAN] (C) HLL

(U) MORGAN did not go into many details, as a special section of the convention had been set aside to discuss the Bloomington trial. (C)

(U) [(1:30 - 2:00 p.m. - Lunch).] (C)

(U) [(2:30 to 3:30 p.m. - Report on Peace Pamphlet).] (C)

(U) Recognizing the need for a new pamphlet dealing with the question of peace for national distribution, JACK BARNES of Chicago and others had prepared and submitted another document to supersede the previous YSA pamphlet on peace, "The Fight Against War," which had been prepared by SHANE MAGE. Twenty-eight delegates voted for approval and two delegates representing the minority faction voted against. (C)

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[YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (U)

(U)

(3:30 to 5:00 p.m. - Discussion of the Peace Pamphlet). (C)

It appeared that the objections of the minority faction delegates were based solely on their refusal to approve anything that was in contradiction of viewpoints of the minority faction. (C)

(U)

(5:00 to 5:30 p.m. - A summary by JACK BARNES). (C)

(U)

(5:30 to 7:00 p.m. - Dinner). (C)

(7:00 to 7:30 p.m. - BETSY BARNES reported on the "Where We Stand" document, which is contained in the YSA Discussion Bulletin, Volume seven, Number one, July, 1963. Voting for - 27 delegates; against - two delegates, representing the minority faction. The basic political program of the YSA, as contained in this document, is as follows: (C)

- (1) Support of the Cuban Revolution and its leadership.
- (2) The call for a formation of an independent political party to oppose the Republican and Democratic Parties.
- (3) Denunciation of the persecution of students with divergent political opinion and upholding of academic freedom.
- (4) Full support of the Negro struggle in all its phases.
- (5) Defense of all colonial revolutions against Western Imperialism.
- (6) Defense of the Soviet Union as a workers state but opposition to Stalinist Bureaucracy.
- (7) Opposition to the war drives of the Western Imperialists and the critical support of peace organizations and movements.

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(U) [YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE] (u)

(7:30 to 9:00 p.m. - Discussion. (c)

(9:00 to 9:15 p.m. - Summary. (c)

(U) The two minority delegates strenuously opposed the adoption of the new "Where We Stand" document as submitted by the present National Executive Committee (NEC). In form, they attacked the document on the basis that it was holding to "petty bourgeois influence," but it was obvious that the real nature of their difference with the NEC was the fact that they represented the individual who wrote the original "Where We Stand" founding declaration document several years ago. Theirs' was not a political fight in the true sense but was based primarily on personal antagonisms. (c)

(U) It was pointed out by those voting in favor of the new document that the original document neglected to identify the YSA with the class struggle in America, and identified the YSA with the Marxist tradition of LENIN, TROTSKY, LUXEMBURG and LIEBKNECHT. An accurate outline of the YSA position demanded that both concepts be included. It was pointed out that the original version of the "Where We Stand," with its foreign ring, was used by Prosecutor HOADLEY at Bloomington to attack the YSA as an un-American organization in the All-American City. It would have helped if the YSA could have pointed to a phrase about Indiana's own EUGENE V. DEBS in its statement of principles. Also, the actual program of the YSA today is much closer to the full TROTSKYIST Program than it is to the founding declaration. Consequently, the statement of principles needed to be brought up to the level of the actual program. (c)

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(U) YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (C)

Sunday, September 1, 1963 (C)

10:00 to 11:00

(U) The Negro Struggle Majority Report, "Youth and the Black Revolt," which was the NEC draft resolution, presented by LEROY MC RAE. This document is contained in the YSA Discussion Bulletin, Volume 7, Number 6, August 1963. (C)

(U) The main point in the majority position was the unconditional support of the Black Nationalists as represented by independent Black Nationalist organizations throughout the United States, such as the Afro-American Association, Uhuru, and the Nation of Islam, as well as lesser-known organizations throughout the country. (C)

(U) The Negro Struggle Minority Report, "The Negro Struggle and the Crisis of the Leadership," which is contained in YSA Discussion Bulletin, Volume 7, Number 5, August 1963, was presented by SHIRLEY STOUT. The main point of the minority position was the need for intervention in Southern civil rights' struggles by the sending of YSA members into the Deep South. This document also attacked the majority position of supporting the Black Nationalists on the grounds that the Black Nationalists were essentially petty bourgeois in orientation. (C) LL.

(U) 12:00 to 1:00 - Lunch

(U) 1:00 to 4:00 - Discussion on the Negro Struggle documents. (C)

(U) This discussion was the most-heated of the entire convention. Because of the recent and ever-changing activity in the Black Nationalist movement, even supporters of the majority document appeared to be confused and not fully able to comprehend its significance. The minority position took a dogmatic stand in their objections. (C)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

4:00 to 4:30 - Minority Summary by SHIRLEY STOUT.

4:30 to 5:00 - Majority Summary.

The vote: 30 delegates for; 2 against. (c)

Fraternal delegate Vote: 15 for; 2 against.

5:00 to 7:00 - Dinner. (c)

7:00 to 8:00

Task and Perspectives Report, given by BARRY SHEPPARD. This document is contained in the YSA Discussion Bulletin, Volume 7, Number 2, July 1963. (c)

The main point brought out in the Task and Perspectives Report was that the decline and isolation of the socialist movement, that was present during the 1950s, had come to an end. The Negro people and their drive for freedom, as well as the beginning of a realization among a small but growing number of students that Socialism offers a solution to the increasing contradictions of Capitalism, are indications of this revitalization of the socialist movement. As the revitalization of the mass working-class movement has yet to occur in this transitional period, youth have a crucial role to play between the revolutionary Socialists and the as yet un-radicalized young workers. Because of this, the YSA must have a definitive orientation toward involvement in the Student Union. This intervention on the campus should be a two-fold one of direct socialist activity, combined with work in broader student organizations. (c)

The main crisis in campus work, whether directly as the YSA or within other student groups, should be on socialist education, propaganda, and recruitment. Recruitment remains a primary aim of each local. Working (c)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

(U) on the campuses should be flexible, both in the approach to which organizations should be contacted, and how much effort should be put into a particular organization at a particular time, based upon objective needs and possibilities. Within the Negro movement militant youth organizations within which the YSA can involve itself have developed in the North and South in the field of civil rights. The YSA should seek to become allies of these groups, winning white students to the Negro cause and recruiting a young Negro cadre. (C)

(U) Vote for: 27

Against: None

One absent. (C)

8:00 to 10:00

(U) General discussion of the document, with which everyone seemed to be in agreement. (C)

(U) Monday, September 2, 1963

10:00 to 11:00 - Continuation of Discussion. (C)

11:00 to 11:30 - Summary by BARRY SHEPPARD.

W.L. WILLIAM FORWARD presented a report on current defense cases. WARD stated that his work in the area of defense cases had started with the Moscow (C)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE]^u(c)

Trials of 1936-1938, going through the Minneapolis Trials of 1940, on through the celebrated STANLEY KUCHER Case, and now the Bloomington Case. WARD stated that the significance of the Bloomington Trial was that it heralds the opening of a general attack on the entire student movement. He stated that there was a very good possibility that the three Bloomington defendants would go to jail. This would place the YSA in an awkward position, as he stated a guilty verdict would indicate the YSA was unable to defend its own comrades and thus might as well close shop. He said that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) pledged its solidarity with the YSA in this case. (c)

(U) The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (u)

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(U) DIANE KROEGER (ph) presented a short history of the events involved in the Bloomington Case. She stated that the primary task of the YSA was to defend the Bloomington defendants. She said that the national leadership was in full agreement that all other work, regardless of its importance, takes second place to that of defending the Bloomington students. She stated that each local should delegate its best comrades to permanent Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students (CABS) work, which should consist of propaganda and raising of defense funds. (c)

(U) She related that RALPH LEAVITT, one of the defendants, would be the acting head of CABS in their New York headquarters. (c)

(U) In the ensuing discussion period, practically everyone of the national leaders of the YSA spoke on the im- (c)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

(U) portance of carrying out this work, and urged all delegates to go back to their respective locals with the message that the Bloomington defense was the primary task of the YSA. (c)

(U) Organizational Report - PETER CAMEJO. (c)

(U) This constituted a report on how the YSA had progressed since the last convention. Of the important points brought out were: (c)

- (U)
- (U)
- (1) Although there was no significant increase in the membership of the YSA since the last convention, there had been a great change in the individuals, constituting this membership with an accompanying improvement in the caliber of the average YSA member. (c)
 - (2) The most significant event was the tremendous growth of the Midwest locals through the leadership of JACK and BETSY BARNES.
 - (3) The key to future development of the YSA is the emphasis that the YSA is building a revolutionary socialist youth cadre.
 - (4) The average age of YSA members is 22. The average age of delegates was 21 years, nine months. The average number of months in the YSA per delegates was 19 months.

(U) The organizational Report was accepted unanimously. (c)

(U) 5:00 - Singing of the Internationale. (c)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

(U) 5:05 - Election of National Committee. (C)

JACK BARNES presented the report of the Nominating Committee and prefaced it by saying that the criteria used in placing people on the Committee had been initiative, past experience, and their present role in the movement. Other things taken into consideration were the desire to create a female leadership and Negro leadership. He said that, of necessity, many leading comrades had been excluded because of a decrease in the size of the National Committee. (C)

(U) Members of the National Committee are: (C)

- BETSY BARNES - Chicago
- JACK BARNES - Chicago
- JOHN BELISLE - Berkeley SI
- JOHN VINCENT - Minneapolis
- JOE B. - Chicago
- PETER CAMEJO - New York
- STEVE CHASE - MASS ILL Boston
- LES EVANS - Los Angeles
- PAUL ADRIAN - ILL Bloomington
- GUS HOROWITZ - MASS ILL Boston
- CARMEN JONES - MASS ILL Boston
- PAUL LEDAKO (ph) - Detroit

MINN
Ill.

(C)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

(U) *ILH*

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| LEROY MC RAE - | Philadelphia |
| JACK MARSH - | <u>New York</u> |
| DANNY ROSENSHEIN (ph) - | Detroit <u>MEH</u> |
| ALAN SHELLY - | Berkeley <u>CALIF</u> <i>SV</i> |
| BARRY SHEPPARD - | New York (C) |
| ROGER SHEPPARD - <i>AD</i> | Baltimore |
| KEN SCHULMAN (ph) - | |
| MELISSA - | Sinclair, New York |
| SHIRLEY STOUT - | Philadelphia |

Alternate members on the National Committee, in order of rank, are:

(U)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| JIM BINGHAM - | <u>New York</u> |
| BOB KERNST - <i>OHIO</i> | Cleveland |
| LARRY SHUMAN - <i>CALIF</i> | Berkeley ✓ |
| JIM NIXON - | San Francisco |
| RALPH LEAVITT - | New York |
| TOM MORGAN - | Chicago |
| JOYCE DEROT (ph) - <i>ILH</i> | Chicago |
| ROLAND SHEPPARD - | New York |

(C)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (u)

JAN ~~GARRETT~~ - MICH. Detroit
MIKE GELDMAN - Los Angeles
MINN. JOHN ~~CHISHOLM~~ (ph) - Minneapolis
WISC. DICK ~~ROBERTS~~ - Madison
ILL. ERK ~~HIGHSLES~~ (ph) - Chicago
MINN. GEORGE ~~SELLERS~~ - Minneapolis
ILL. SUZANNE ~~WEISS~~ - Chicago
JIM ~~PETERSON~~ - CALIF. San Francisco
AL ~~STANFELDER~~ - New York
LINDA ~~SHEPPARD~~ - MD. Baltimore

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is contained in the Appendix hereto. (u)

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1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

(U) A source advised on May 6, 1963, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October 1957 in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization. (c)

(U) The source further advised on May 6, 1963, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP, through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members. (c)

The headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance is located at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

September 18, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Reference San Francisco memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-29-80 BY SP-2 TAP/K

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

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1.

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APPENDIX

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE FEB 7 1964 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/2 - 30/64 |
| TITLE OF CASE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO AREA AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE), aka. | | REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] | TYPED BY mhb |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE IS - SWP | b6 b7C |

REFERENCE: Report of SA [Redacted] dated 7/25/63, at San Francisco.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" as information reported from SF T-1 through SF T-6 could reasonably result in identification of a source of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

The Special Agent receiving the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance leaflet on September 18, 1963, was SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

SF T-1 is SF 2496-S

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP7 mac/ym
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2/3
Date of Review 2-7-84

Location
This report, page 2.
134-1929A-230 to 264.

Handwritten initials 'M' in a circle.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

- COPIES MADE:
- 5 - Bureau (100-427226) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-133479) (RM)
 - 2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)
 - 1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)
 - 1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand)
 - 2 - San Francisco (100-43450)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-427226-678

FEB 12 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| AGENCY | RAO - ASD - OGD | FEB 11 10 53 AM '64 |
| REQUEST RECD. | D.S.I. G.N.I. A.C.S.I. | |
| DATE FWD. | 2/19/64 | |
| HOW FWD. | | |
| BY | [Signature] | |

NOTATIONS

REC'D
FEB 18 10 54 AM '64
NON INLET DIA
REC'D

57 FEB 19 1964

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Aoki-1165

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SF 100-43450
DAM:mhb

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

b7D

Identity of Source

Location

SF T-2 is

SF T-3 is

SF T-4 is

SF T-5 is

SF T-6 is

This report, page

DOCUMENTATION OF MICKEY LIMA.

100-43450-1480

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow and report activities of
subject organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-B*-

COVER PAGE

Aoki-1166

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

Copy to: 2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM) 1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand)
1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

Report of: DIRCK A. MERRILL Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: February 7, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-43450 Bureau File #: 100-427226

Title: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO
AREA AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG
SOCIALIST ALLIANCE)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Synopsis:

SFYSA continues to maintain headquarters at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California, and BYSA at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, California. Of 30 members of BAYSAs, fourteen, including Chairmen of SFYSA and BYSA, reported to be SWP members. Five members of BAYSAs elected as full or alternate members of YSA National Committee, all of whom are reported to be SWP members. YSA in support of seven-point program aimed at establishment of a socially-owned and planned economy managed by the working class and full self-determination for the Afro-American race. SFYSA active at San Francisco State College (SFSC). SFSC Student Body President member of SFYSA. ~~ca~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

-P*-

Class. & Ext. By SP7 mac/yr
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
Date of Review 2-7-84

9-3-82

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise indicated, there is no reported Socialist Workers Party (SWP) affiliation on the part of individuals mentioned in this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-43450
DAM:mhb

A characterization of the SWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

I. LOCATION

The Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance (BYSA) continues to maintain headquarters at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, California.

(U) [SF T-1, 1/9/64.] ~~(S)~~

The San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance (SFYSA) shares space at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, California, with the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SFSWP). No headquarters is maintained by the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA), inasmuch as the BAYSA functions are conducted under the auspices of either the BYSA or SFYSA. The name BAYSA is utilized only when joint functions are held.

(U) [SF T-2, 12/17/63.] ~~(S)~~

A characterization of the BAYSA and SFSWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

II. OFFICERS

At a BYSA meeting held September 20, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, California, the following were elected as officers of the BYSA: ~~(S)~~

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chairman: | 144 JOHN BELISLE * |
| Executive Committee: | LAPRY SCHUMM * III |
| | RICHARD AOKI * |
| | DUNCAN STEWART * |
| | ANDREA MORRELL |

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Calif. of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance

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SF 100-43450
DAM:mhb

Where indicated by an asterisk, the above individuals are members of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBSWP).~~*~~

[SF T-1, 9/24/63.]~~*~~

~~Member Socialist Workers Party~~

MICHAEL WALKER, a member of the SFSWP, is Chairman of the SFYSA.

~~Subject Organization In San Francisco~~
[SF T-2, 1/2/64.]~~*~~

At the Third YSA National Convention held August 31 to September 2, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois, the following were elected as members of the YSA National Committee:~~*~~

Berkeley:

~~Member Subject Organization~~
~~Member Socialist Workers Party~~

JOHN BELISLE - full member.
ALAN SHELLY - full member.
LARRY SCHUMM - alternate member.

San Francisco:

~~Member Socialist Workers Party~~

JAMES NIXON - alternate member.
JAMES PETERSEN - alternate member.

[SF T-1, 9/10/63.]~~*~~

ALAN SHELLY is a member of the OBSWP.~~*~~

[SF T-1, 1/24/64.]~~*~~

JAMES NIXON and JAMES PETERSEN are members of the SFSWP.

[SF T-2, 1/30/64.]~~*~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SF 100-43450
DAM:mhb

III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

On September 18, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a leaflet being distributed on the campus of the University of California by DUNCAN STEWART, which sets forth the political program of the YSA, as follows:

-4-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-1170

WHERE WE STAND

The Young Socialist Alliance is a revolutionary socialist youth group working toward the establishment of full political, social, and economic democracy. Our goal is twofold: 1) a socially owned and planned economy managed by the working class, and 2) full economic, social, political, and cultural self-determination for the Afro-American nation. We support the following perspectives in attaining these objectives :

1) Electoral opposition to the two white capitalist parties through independent socialist and independent Black candidates; the formation of a Freedom Now Party based in the Black community and representing its demands; the formation of a Labor Party based in the union movement; and also solely a Black-Labor alliance based on the demands of the Afro-American as a nation and those of the working class as a class.

2) We support and defend black nationalism as a progressive and potentially revolutionary expression of the Afro-American demand for full self-determination. We unconditionally support the right of the Black masses to choose whether their freedom is to be attained through separation or integration. We defend nationalist groups such as the Nation of Islam ("Black Muslims") not only against the attacks of the capitalist state but also against the slanders of various white radicals who pose as socialists.

3) We support the struggle for full civil liberties and defend all those whose civil liberties are attacked : the Y.S.A in Bloomington, the students who visited Cuba, the SNCC field workers, the Communist Party, and Advance.

4) We unconditionally support the colonial revolution. We call for the withdrawal of all American troops stationed abroad and a break with all colonial regimes now supported by the U.S.

5) We unconditionally support the Cuban Revolution and the Cuban workers' state. We support the Cuban leadership and call for the extension and deepening of the institutions of workers' democracy which have already developed.

6) We support the struggles for workers' democracy within the Soviet Bloc such as the political revolutions in Poland and Hungary; at the same time we defend these deformed workers' states against world capitalism.

7) The establishment of socialism is the only ultimate answer to the drive toward war which is economically inherent in capitalism. The working class and the Afro-American must take state power into their own hands to stop the drive toward world war.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

MAILING LIST : Y , 2416 1/2 Dwight , Berkeley 4
NAME
ADDRESS

SF 100-43450

DAM:mhb

The "Daily Californian," University of California at Berkeley, California, student newspaper, in its issue of September 16, 1963, contained an article entitled, "POLITICS AT THE UNIVERSITY." This article, which set forth the plans and activities of student political groups, quoted JOHN BELISLE as stating that the YSA was "a revolutionary socialist youth group working toward the establishment of full political, social, and economic democracy. The YSA's goal is a socially-owned and planned economy, democratically managed by the working class and full self-determination for the Negro people." The article stated that the YSA was aiming toward the "radical transformation of the entire economic, political, and social order." BELISLE gave the Cuban revolution as a rough example of what the YSA was striving to achieve. BELISLE stated that plans for the fall semester included working to aid three YSA members in Bloomington, Indiana, indicted for "conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government," and defending the students recently returned from Cuba. Plans also included defending the Cuban and Chinese revolutions against American imperialism.

IV. MEMBERSHIP

(U)

The following are members of the BYSA: ~~(c)~~

- RICHARD AOKI *
- JOHN BELISLE *
- LARRY DAVIS -
- FRED HAYDEN -
- DARRELL MYERS
- ind.* TOM MORGAN
- ANDREA MORRELL *
- HELEN SCHIFF *
- LARRY SCHUMM *
- ALAN SHELLY *
- CAROL SHELLY *
- MARK SIPOREN *
- DUNCAN STEWART *
- DAN STYRON
- MARY STYRON

Member Book ...
Small ...

Calif

Member ...

(U)

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2/20/63

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Calif. Member Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance

~~VIRGINIA SULLIVAN
JACK WEISS *
LINDA WINTERS
STEVE WETTER~~

Member Socialist Workers Party

Where indicated by an asterisk, individuals are members of the OBSWP.

(U) [SF T-1, 12/20/63.]

Based on statements made by MICHAEL WALKER, SFYSA Chairman, at SFSWP meetings, and statements made by self-admitted members of the SFYSA, the following are members of the SFYSA:

Calif. Member Socialist Workers Party

~~KIP DAWSON *
LEE GLASCOV
ROBERT MICHELL
JENNIE MILBERG
JAMES NIXON *
JAMES PETERSEN *
TOM RAMSEY
COREY VALDEZ *
PETER VALDEZ
RAY VALDEZ *
MICHAEL WALKER *~~

Member Social Workers Party

Member Socialist Workers Party

Member Socialist Worker Party

Where indicated by an asterisk, individuals are members of the SFSWP.

(U) [SF T-2, 1/2/64.]

V. GENERAL ACTIVITY

At a BYSA-sponsored meeting held at Stiles Hall, 2400 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, on June 21, 1963, the speaker reviewed the indictment of three YSA members in Bloomington, Indiana, by the State of Indiana, on a charge of advocating

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the violent overthrow of the Government. The speaker stated that the indictment was a threat to freedom of speech and had been brought by the District Attorney to further his political ambitions. (X)

(U) [SF T-3, 6/25/63.] (X)

On June 25, 1963, members of the BYSA passed out the following handbill at the intersection of Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley. (X)

(U) [SF T-1, 6/25/63.] (X)

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June 16, 1963

IN DEFENSE OF THE LOS ANGELES BLACK MUSLIMS

OBVIOUS TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE

On June 14, 1963, after 18 days of "deliberation" by an all-white jury, 11 Los Angeles Black Muslims were falsely convicted of charges ranging from "interrferring with police" to "aaseult on Officers", which stemmed from an unprovoked attack by the L.A. Police on a Muslim Temple last year.

POLICE FUN AMUCK AND COLD*BLOODEDLY GUN DOWN UNARMED MUSLIMS!

On April 27, 1962, the convicted were victims of a shooting and clubbing spree by the L.A. police which left seven unarmed Muslims strewn on the sidewalk, bleeding from bullet wounds. One died and another was paralyzed for life. Unarmed Ronald T. Stokes obviously seeking peace was killed in cold blood by white officer Donald Weese who has admitted under oath that he was well aware Stokes had no weapon. William Rogers, four times wounded in the Korean War was brutally shot in the back and is now paralyzed from the waist down. After gunning down these innocent victims and clubbing and stomping hand-cuffed prisoners, the blood-soaked policemen invaded and desecrated the Muslim Temple. Then, in a style most typical of the existing mode of "justice", the innocent victims were placed on trial instead of the savage white officers!

FRAME-UP TRIAL AND WHITE LIES

These obviously innocent negro defendants were tried by a white prosecutor, convicted by an all-white jury, and will be sentenced by a white judge.

In his opening statement, Deputy District Attorney William Kippen said that each defendant would be identified by at least one witness. However, Officer Stanley Kensic, ~~after making a~~ "positive identification" of the man who attacked him, later had to admit he had pointed his finger at the wrong man. Officer Frank Tomlinson could not identify the man he says shot him.

Besides the numerous other contradictions in the police testimony under cross-examination, the Defense completely discredited the chief witness for the prosecution, one William Tribble Jr., who passed himself off as a special officer licensed by the City. His testimony was especially valuable for the prosecution because he is himself a negro. Cross-examination of Tribble brought out that he had not possessed a license as a special officer since 1959 though he applied and was turned down in 1960. In his "positive identification" of Muslim minister John Morris, he swore the latter had worn a light, almost white, suit. A police photo of Minister Morris after the arrest shows him in a dark suit. ~~When~~ the testimony was completely done on May 21, the Prosecution case was in tatters and a blood-curdling account of police Brutality and anti-Negro sadism had been placed in the record.

WE PROTEST!

In light of the above facts, we denounce the Los Angeles Police for its Nazi-like methods; we protest this blatant miscarriage of Justice; we unequivocally defend the innocent Muslim victims;

WE DEMAND THAT THEIR CONVICTIONS BE REVERSED!

(Labor donated)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Aoki-1175

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SF 100-43450
DAM:mhb

During the Summer of 1963, the BYSA engaged in no public demonstrations, and public meetings were held to a minimum.

(U) [SF T-1, 7/8/63.]~~XX~~

(U) On July 5, 1963 and July 12, 1963, the BYSA sponsored showings of movies on Cuba, favorable to the CASTRO regime, at Stiles Hall.~~XX~~

(U) [SF T-3, 7/9 and 16/63.]~~XX~~

(U) At a BYSA meeting held 7/12/63, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, California, reports were given by various members on activities of various civil rights organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area. LARRY SCHUMM announced that the BYSA, the W. E. B. DuBois Club of Berkeley, and SLATE were co-sponsoring an appearance by MICKEY LIMA to speak on the University of California at Berkeley campus.~~XX~~

(U) [SF T-1, 8/1/63.]~~XX~~

(U) SLATE is a recognized off-campus student political group at the University of California.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter, is contained on the Appendix hereto.

(U) As of July 19, 1963, MICKEY LIMA was Chairman of the Communist Party, Northern District of California.

(U) [SF T-5, 1/30/64.]~~XX~~

The "News-Call Bulletin," a San Francisco, California, daily newspaper, in its issue of July 22, 1963, stated that on July 22, 1963, ALBERT J. (MICKEY) LIMA, Northern California Chairman for the Communist Party, spoke at the University of California.

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(U)
(U) At a meeting of the BYSA held on August 3, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, discussion was held as to what the BYSA should do to effectively take advantage of the return of students who had gone to Cuba during the Summer of 1963. Motion was made and passed that the YSA should insure that it was represented on a defense committee that was being organized to support the returning students. (S)

[SF T-1, 8/16/63.] (S)

(U) At a meeting of the SFYSA held August 11, 1963, at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, members, during the course of a discussion on Negro civil rights activities in the San Francisco Bay Area, were warned that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, which was active in civil rights activity, was a Communist Party-controlled organization. (S)

[SF T-4, 8/14/63.] (S)

(U) A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco is contained on the Appendix hereto.

(U) At a BYSA meeting held September 15, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, JOHN BELISLE reported on the recent YSA convention held in Chicago, Illinois. He said that the primary task that evolved out of the convention was the task of building the YSA cadre and defend the Bloomington, Indiana, defendants at all costs. The second task decided on was to emphasize the Negro struggle and to support black nationalism as a progressive revolutionary element. The third task was to keep the YSA oriented toward campus activity. LARRY SCHUMM was elected as leader of the BYSA fraction attending the University of California at Berkeley. (S)

[SF T-1, 9/24/63.] (S)

(U) At a meeting of the SFSWP held on September 18, 1963, at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, MICHAEL WALKER reported on SFYSA activities, stating that on September 15, 1963, the SFYSA had invited students, who considered themselves

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Socialists, from San Francisco State College, to a meeting. Approximately 40 students attended, including the President of the Student Body, TOM RAMSEY. Discussion was held concerning the travel ban to Cuba. JAMES NIXON had given the assembled students a report on the YSA Convention which he had attended as a delegate from the SFYSA. WALKER stated that the SFYSA had been pleased with the attendance and anticipated good results from their contacts with these students.

(U) [SF T-2, 9/19/63.] ~~(S)~~

At a meeting of the BYSA held September 20, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, election of officers was held. Members of various committees reported that the BYSA was solvent at that time, and had accepted a \$325.00 quota from the YSA National Office in the current fund drive. ~~(S)~~

(U) (U) [SF T-1, 9/24/63.] ~~(S)~~

(U) On October 18, 1963, the BYSA sponsored a lecture on "The Crisis in the World Communist Movement" at Stiles Hall, Berkeley. The speaker explained the difference between a bureaucratic workers' state, such as Russia and Yugoslavia, and a true workers' state, such as Cuba. ~~(S)~~

(U) [SF T-3, 10/25/63.] ~~(S)~~

(U) At a BYSA meeting held October 18, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, LARRY SCHUMM stressed the need for tightening up the manner in which the BYSA was working with "fellow travelers." He said that the YSA was becoming rather loose in this area of its work, and concentration should be given to it. JOHN BELISLE stated that, not only did the BYSA have to tighten up externally, but it had to tighten up internally also; that the Executive Committee was going over a list of its members and would see to it that everyone was an activist and would have an assignment. The Executive Committee felt that, as a result of this action, the standards of membership would rise. ~~(S)~~

(U) [SF T-1, 10/28/63.] ~~(S)~~

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(U) At a meeting of the BYSA held October 24, 1963, at 2404 Dana Street, Berkeley, discussion was held on the visit of Madame NHU to San Francisco. LARRY SCHUMM, the representative of the BYSA to an ad hoc committee to end the war in Vietnam, reported that the conservative elements of the committee had taken over and had virtually excluded the militant elements, including the YSA, from participating in the forthcoming demonstrations. It was decided that since events had deteriorated so quickly, as far as YSA participation in the demonstrations was concerned, the YSA would concentrate on mobilizing its local for one day only when Madame NHU would appear at the UC. (U)

[SF T-1, 10/28/63.] (U)

(U) A BYSA-sponsored movie, "Potenkin," a Soviet film which showed the role the Czarist battleship "POTENKIN" had played in a 1905 revolution, was shown on October 25, 1963, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley. (U)

[SF T-1, 10/28/63.] (U)

(U) On October 26, 1963, the following leaflets were circulated at the San Francisco Civic Center during the course of a rally held in opposition to the appearance of Madame NHU in the San Francisco area: (U)

[SF T-6, 10/28/63.] (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM

THE APPEARANCE OF MADAME NGO DIEM NHU ON CAMPUS GIVES ALL THOSE WHO OPPOSE THE WAR IN VIETNAM A CHANCE TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR OPPOSITION.

With the overwhelming mass of the people in active or passive revolt, the Diem dictatorship is maintained solely by through a network of concentration camps, the destruction of villages, biological warfare, torture, and mass murder. UNCONDITIONAL OPPOSITION TO THE DIEM DICTATORSHIP.

Diem and his reign of terror are entirely based upon the financial and military support of the American government. American weapons, personnel, troops, technicians, and supplies are the backbone of the pogrom against the people of Vietnam. UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES AND AID.

It is not enough to protest against Madame Nhu. It is not enough to give a few ritual slaps at Kennedy and his Administration. It is necessary to recognize that the Diem dictatorship is only one small link in the total system of U. S. domination internationally. It is necessary to recognize that the Korean War, U.S. support for the French war in Algeria, the invasion of Cuba, and the war in Vietnam are all expressions abroad of the same system that Kennedy and Eisenhower represent at home. True self-determination cannot exist, direct and indirect American suppression of colonial peoples cannot be eradicated as long as the Democratic-Republican party holds power in the United States. FOR AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN. NO SUPPORT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC OR REPUBLICAN WAR PARTIES.

WE URGE ALL THOSE OPPOSED TO THE DIEM DICTATORSHIP TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST MADAME NHU TUESDAY NOON AT HARMON GYM.

UNCONDITIONAL OPPOSITION TO THE DIEM DICTATORSHIP

UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES AND AID

NO SUPPORT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC OR REPUBLICAN WAR PARTIES

BERKELEY YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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On November 16, 1963, at a meeting sponsored by the SFYSA at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, TOM MORGAN, one of the three YSA members from Bloomington, Indiana, who had been indicted for advocating the violent overthrow of the Government, presented the facts concerning activity engaged in by him and the other individuals, resulting in their indictment under a 1951 Indiana State Law. MORGAN stated that contents of their lawyer's brief case had been photographed; tape recordings of YSA meetings had been made by the District Attorney, and relatives of the defendants had been harassed by the press and by pressure brought against their employers. MORGAN said that the attorney for the defendants was attempting to show that, if successful in this prosecution, the District Attorney would go on to prosecute individuals on the basis of other laws in the statutes of Indiana.

(U)

[SF T-2, 11/21/63.] ~~(c)~~

VI. CONNECTIONS WITH THE SWP

At meetings of the SFSWP, MICHAEL WALKER, SFYSA representative, makes a report on current SFYSA activity. It is a common occurrence for SFYSA members to sit in as guests at SFSWP membership meetings.

(U)

[SF T-2, 1/30/64.] ~~(c)~~

On June 19, 1963, a joint meeting of the SFSWP, OBSWP, and BAYSA was held at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. The youth were praised for their efforts in recruiting YSA members from the colleges and universities in the San Francisco Bay Area. CAROL SHELLY stated that the YSA could do much to orient people to the SWP line of thought.

(U)

[SF T-2, 6/20/63.] ~~(c)~~

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On September 16, 1963, a special meeting was held at 149 Detroit Street, San Francisco, at which functionaries of the SWP in the San Francisco Bay Area and members of the SWP, who were also members of the BAYSA, were in attendance. This was a general emergency meeting called by leaders of the SWP to discuss the relationship between the SWP and youth. It was stated that the ties between the SWP and the YSA were very informal; that approximately one-third of the members of the YSA were also members of the SWP, practically all of whom held positions of importance, either as officers of the YSA National Committee, SWP National Committee, or as functionaries of either organization. A discussion was held of the strained relationship between the SFYSA and BYSA. After heated discussion, it was decided to terminate the discussion and return to it at a future date, inasmuch as it appeared that there were no basic political disagreements and the disagreement involved a difference in personalities. A discussion was held of the relationship between the SWP youth and other members of the SWP not involved in youth work. It was stated that a fraction had been created for SWP members involved in youth work, most of whom were usually members of the YSA. It was brought out that in the OBSWP the youth fraction was actively engaged in conflict with the rest of the branch.

(U) [SF T-1, 10/14/63.] ~~(cc)~~

(U) On October 9, 1963, at a meeting of the SFSWP held at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco, JAMES NIXON gave a report on the recent YSA National Convention held at Chicago, Illinois. NIXON outlined activities of various YSA locals throughout the United States, and stated that it had been resolved at the convention that the YSA should inject itself into the civil rights movement and attempt to form left-wing caucuses in Negro groups, resulting eventually in a Trotsky Negro movement. NIXON stated that it was resolved that the YSA had been adopting an approach too intellectual for most of the persons with whom it comes in contact, and intended to approach people on a better and simplified level, using the vernacular of the student and the uneducated.

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DAM:mhb

NIXON continued that the major problem confronting the YSA was tendency on the part of the membership to think mechanically in terms of Marxism. This tendency prevented him from projecting his ideas to those persons with whom he comes in contact, and raises an artificial block in communications. He stated that the YSA was moving into greater activity on college campuses, citing as an example San Francisco State College, where the Student Body President, TOM RAMSEY, was a member of the YSA. NIXON said that it should be obvious to all how important it is to make contact with student leaders on campuses to project YSA aims to the student body. He said that the YSA must move and take the lead in all political situations and must develop an intellectual atmosphere that is conducive to the members of the YSA. He stated that the YSA must speak as students would speak when making contacts on campuses, and speak as a worker would when contacting workers. He remarked that the YSA must become a cultural and satisfying organization and something more than just a political organization. It must develop a sound revolutionary commitment.

[SF T-2, 10/10/63;] ~~(S)~~

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prbr to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on May 9, 1963, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive order 10450.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognized the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1963, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1963, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance are located at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 30, 1963, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1962, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

University of California, Berkeley, California, records reflect that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization as of October 30, 1962, and as such, is allowed to present lectures on campus if permission is obtained in advance.

A second source advised in February, 1963, that the three officers of the DuBois Club are HOWARD HARAWITZ, MATTHEW HALLINAN and GERRIT VAN DER HOOGT.

The first source has advised that above individuals were in attendance at classes initiated by the Communist Party for the purpose of discussing Marxism which ran from April, 1962 to January, 1963, in the Oakland-Berkeley area.

The first source advised further on April 12, 1963, that the Berkeley DuBois Club which has no headquarters, is currently active as a membership organization and uses 1949 Grove Street, Berkeley, as their mailing address.

APPENDIX PAGE~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
aka. Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California. The aims of the club were put forth as follows:

- 1 - alleviate the Negro problem in the U.S.
- 2 - promote peaceful co-existence between the U.S. and Russia.
- 3 - promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the U.S.

This organization publishes a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News & World Report". In its first issue, dated March 3, 1963, there was set forth a "Proposed Statement of Principles" in which the aforementioned aims were elaborated upon.

In this same issue of the "San Francisco News & World Report" the lead editorial in part describes the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco as "... a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DuBois, nevertheless we are weighted with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration the figure of W.E.B. DuBois is unequalled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World", a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California, contains an article on page 12 reflecting that W.E.B. DuBois joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

On May 10, 1963, the source informed that the "San Francisco News & World Report", although written and edited by members of the club, is run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World".

The same source advised that as of May, 1963, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco has no permanent headquarters, but the majority of its general meetings are held on Sunday afternoon at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
February 7, 1964

Title YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
 (KNOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO
 AREA AS THE BAY AREA YOUNG
 SOCIALIST ALLIANCE)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

Reference Report of Special Agent
 [redacted] dated
 and captioned as above,
 at San Francisco.

b6
b7C

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

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE OCT 23 1963 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/6/63 - 10/4/63 |
| TITLE OF CASE COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL | | REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted] | TYPED BY Slm |
| CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION ACTION </div> | |
| CLASSIFIED BY 6-26-96 SSA 9803 RDD/JAC DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 <i>(297,736)</i> | | | |

REFERENCE: San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 8/15/63, captioned as above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
 LEAD

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)

DECLASSIFIED BY **9803 RDD** DATE **04-08-2010**
 ON **8/10/93 # 297,736**

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report the activities of the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel. (CURT).

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being disseminated to G-2, OSI, DIO, and the State Department, Office of Security, because of their interest in students recent travel to Cuba and resultant activity.

This report is classified confidential because data therein from U.S. State Department, Office of Security, San

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| APPROVED <i>COG</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW | |
| COPIES MADE: | | 100-440943-9 | REC-55 |
| 5 - Bureau (100-440943) (RM) | | OCT 24 1963 | |
| 2 - G-2, 6th Army (RO #1) (RM) | | | |
| 1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM) | | DUAL COPY | |
| 1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand) | | | |
| 1 - State Department, Office of Security, San Francisco (RM) | | NOTATIONS | |
| 2 - San Francisco (100-52003) | | | |

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| AGENCY | RAO-1SD | ONI | OSI | ACSI |
| REQUEST RECD. | | | | |
| DATE FWD. | 10-29-63 | 10-29-63 | 10-29-63 | 10-29-63 |
| HOW FWD. | 0-CP | 1-15 | 1-15 | 1-15 |
| BY | RDS/pwd. | RDS/pwd. | RDS/pwd. | RDS/pwd. |

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Francisco, is so classified.

A proposed current subversive organization characterization for CURT is being submitted for approval under separate cover.

INFORMANTS

Identity
of Source

File Number
Where Located

SF T-1:
SF 2496-S

134-1929A-253, 254
Secondary documentation

SF T-2:

[Redacted]
State Department,
Office of Security,
San Francisco, Calif. ~~(By Request)~~

100-52003-8, 15

SF T-3:

[Redacted] *XU*

[Redacted] *XU*

SF T-4:

[Redacted] *XU*

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-5:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

Berkeley, California
(By Request)

SF T-6:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

San Francisco, California
(By Request)

SF T-7:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

- B -
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Identity
of Source

File Number
Where Located

SF T-8:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-9:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

SF T-10:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-11:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-12:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-13:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-14:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

SF T-15:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

San Francisco, California
(By Request)

SF T-16:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

(By Request)

SF T-17:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

San Francisco, California
(By Request)

SF T-18:

[Redacted] *KU*

Secondary documentation

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-19:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

SF T-20:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

SF T-21:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

SF T-22:

[Redacted]

Secondary documentation

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b7D

Picket lines and rally were observed by the following Agents:

Picket line, 9/17/63, by SA's [Redacted] and [Redacted]

Picket line, 9/19/63, by SA [Redacted]

Rally, 9/21/63, by SA's [Redacted] HARRY K. WINECOFF, [Redacted]

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b7C

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - G-2, 6th Army (RO #1)(RM)
1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)
1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand)
1 - State Department, Office of Security, San Francisco
Report of: SA [redacted] Office: San Francisco, California
Date: October 23, 1963
Field Office File #: 100-52003 Bureau File #: 100-440943

b6
b7C

Title:

COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL

FOI/PA # 291-736
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 3/14/89 INITIALS JC

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

At a meeting sponsored by Progressive Labor on 7/31/63, the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel (CURT) was formed. Officers were elected and it was stated that the principal purpose would be to direct publicity toward the thought of freedom to travel and, if the students who traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, were indicted, CURT would become a committee to aid in their defense. CURT has no headquarters and is a non-membership organization with no dues collection. CURT has picketed Federal agencies and has held a rally in the San Francisco Civic Center.

- p* -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-26-96 BY SSA9803 RDD/JAC
(291,736)

DETAILS:

Where available, information concerning individuals and characterizations of organizations is set out in the glossary and appendix sections of this report.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/JAC
ON 8/10/85 # 291,736

FOI/PA # 291736
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 3/22/88 INITIALS dd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

3/27/88
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

g-1 to State

Aoki-648

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I. ORIGIN

A meeting sponsored by Progressive Labor (PL) was held on July 31, 1963, to form an organization in behalf of the San Francisco Bay Area students who traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, in defiance of the United States State Department ban on travel to that country. This meeting was held at Stiles Hall, Bancroft Way and Dana Street, Berkeley, California, and was attended by representatives of PL, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and W.E.B. DuBois Club (WEBDC).

At this meeting, it was decided to form a committee which would be called the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel (CURT).

Officers were elected and the committee's aims and purposes were decided upon.

(SF T-1, 8/1/63 and
10/4/63)

II. HEADQUARTERS

On September 13, 1963, an unidentified person forwarded to the San Francisco Office of the FBI a letter printed on stationery carrying the name Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel. This letter solicited support and financial aid for CURT in its support of the Bay Area students who "have challenged the edict of the State Department prohibiting travel to Cuba."

The address shown is Post Office Box 235, Berkeley, California.

As of August 8, 1963, there is no headquarters for CURT ~~(S)(K)(A)~~

(SF T-2, 8/8/63)

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III. AIMS AND PURPOSES

The principal and immediate purpose of CURT is to create publicity directed toward the thought of freedom to travel. In the event of the prosecution of the students who traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, CURT will then become a committee to aid in their defense.

(SF T-2, 8/8/63
SF T-1, 10/4/63)

IV. OFFICERS

Executive Secretary - KIP DAWSON
Recording Secretary - SUE MATTINGLY
Treasurer - LARRY HARRIS
Publicity Directors - JOHN MILTON and ROGER ESTEVES
Educational Director- HAROLD VERB.
Promotional Committee-HARRY FLEMMING
Student Committee - JAMES PETRAS
Steering Committee - TOM SANDERS, BRIAN SHANNON,
DIANE BEESON, RICHARD AOKI

(SF T-1, 8/1/63)

The letterhead of CURT as previously mentioned under Section II shows the following persons as sponsors:

AL BENDICH, Attorney
BENNY BUFANO, Sculptor
Honorable PHILLIP BURTON, Assemblyman, 20th District
AARON CHAPMAN
DOROTHY DAY, Editor and Publisher, Catholic Worker
KEITH EICKMAN, Business Agent, International Long-
shoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Warehouse Local
No. 6, San Francisco
IRVING FROMER, Chairman, Graphic Arts Workshop, San
Francisco
Dr. CARLETON GOODLETT, Publisher, Sun Reporter
VINCENT HALLINAN, Attorney

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ASHER BARRER, Fair Play for Cuba Committee
PAUL HEIDE, Business Agent, International Longshoremen's
and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), Warehouse Local No. 6,
East Bay
AL HERMES, Recording Secretary, 7th Congressional
District, Democratic Clubs
HOWARD JETER, Teacher
SAM JORDAN, Mayoralty Candidate, San Francisco
ROD LARSEN
NORMAN LEONARD, Provisional Chairman, San Francisco
Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms
(SFCCPAF)
LLOYD MC MURRAY, Attorney
FRANCIS MC TERNAN, Attorney
J. P. MORRAY, Author and Lecturer
Mrs. M. MORRAY
MALVINA REYNOLDS, Songwriter
HOLLAND ROBERTS, President, American Russian Institute
JERROLD WERTHEIMER, Professor of Journalism, San
Francisco State College
Dr. URBAN WHITAKER, Professor, International Relations,
San Francisco State College

The ARI has been designated by the Attorney
General of the United States pursuant to Executive
Order 10450.

V. MEMBERSHIP

On August 12, 1963, KIP DAWSON, Executive Secretary,
announced that as of that time CURT had a mailing list of
approximately 225 names; however, no mention has been made of
dues or membership cards (S) (A)

(SF T-2, 8/22/63)

CURT is a non-membership organization.

(SF T-1, 10/4/63)

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VI. FUNDS

As of August 6, 1963, the CURT treasury consisted of \$124.80, of which \$100.00 had been contributed by the mother of LURIA ARMS CASTELL, one of the students who traveled to Cuba. ~~(S)~~ ~~(R)~~

(SF T-2, 8/7/63)

CURT planned a rally in the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza on September 21, 1963.

(SF T-3, 8/27/63)

At the rally held by CURT at the Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco, on September 21, 1963, Agents of the FBI observed numerous individuals passing through the crowd soliciting donations. These people were identified by arm bands bearing the letters CURT. The amount collected is not known.

VII. ACTIVITIES

A meeting of CURT was held on August 8, 1963, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, California, where many phases of activities by the group were discussed. No definite plans were worked out at that time.

(Inspector b6
Subversive Detail, b7c
Berkeley Police Department
8/9/63)

At the above meeting, several copies of a petition were passed out. This petition was entitled "Greetings to the Bay Area Students Returning from Cuba". The petition stated, "We call upon our President and State Department to confirm the right of citizens to travel to any country in the world - whether for personal pleasure, or for education and information. The purpose of a passport has always been and should remain ~~(S)~~ ~~(R)~~

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only to serve to identify a citizen of the United States. Passports must not be used as a means of denying our right to travel." ~~(S)~~

(SF T-2, 8/9/63)

A meeting of CURT was held on August 26, 1963, at 2534 College Avenue, Berkeley, California, where strong emphasis was placed on the non-political nature of CURT and those of all political beliefs were welcome.

(SF T-3, 8/27/63)

The following is a schedule of planned picketing by CURT in San Francisco:

- Tuesday, September 17, 1963, State Department, Federal Office Building, 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- Tuesday, September 17, 1963, State Department Passport Office, Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, San Francisco, from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m.
- Wednesday, September 18, 1963, Office of the United States Attorney, Post Office Building, San Francisco, 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- Wednesday, September 18, 1963, Office of Federal Communications Commission, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
- Thursday, September 19, 1963, Office of the FBI, Federal Office Building, San Francisco, 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
- Friday, September 20, 1963, the same schedule for Tuesday, September 17, 1963, would be repeated.
- Saturday, September 21, 1963, rally at the Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco, 2:00 p.m.

(SF T-4, 9/16/63)

The picket line on September 17, 1963, at the Federal Office Building was observed by FBI Agents. This picket line consisted of seven pickets.

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The picket line at the Federal Office Building on September 19, 1963, was also observed by FBI Agents and there were fourteen persons participating.

The rally held in the Civic Center Plaza from 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. on September 21, 1963, was observed by FBI Agents. It was estimated by San Francisco Police that about 500 persons were present either as participants or as onlookers. There were eleven speakers, seven of whom were students who had traveled to Cuba in defiance of the State Department ban on travel to Cuba. The speakers, without exception, condemned the United States State Department.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ *all sources of subject
organized*

VIII. GLOSSARY

RICHARD AOKI

As of September 10, 1963, ~~RICHARD AOKI~~ *CALIF* was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

(SF T-1, 9/10/63)

DIANE BEESON

~~DIANE BEESON~~ *CALIF* is a current member of the San Francisco W.E.B. DuBois Club.

(SF T-4, 10/4/63)

AL BENDICH

ALBERT MORRIS BENDICH, a lecturer in the Speech Department of the University of California, Berkeley, California, according to the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" of November 17, 1961, has claimed that Communists should be allowed to talk in public schools and competence in teaching and belief in Communism have no necessary interrelation.

A self-admitted member of the Labor Youth League (LYL) and Communist Party (CP) from 1951 to 1956, stated BENDICH was a member of the LYL during the course of the source's membership.

(SF T-5)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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BENNY BUFANO

BENNY BUFANO, according to the "San Francisco Chronicle" of October 26, 1957, announced that he had accepted an invitation to visit Moscow as the guest of the USSR's Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on the occasion of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Communist revolution. BUFANO has described himself as a sculptor, who has been interested in peace since he cut off his "trigger" finger and mailed it to WOODROW WILSON as a protest over United States entry into World War I.

BUFANO was a speaker at a Fair Play for Cuba Committee meeting in San Francisco on January 14, 1961, at which time he told how he knew FIDEL CASTRO and had visited him in Cuba. BUFANO praised the accomplishments of CASTRO and condemned United States policy in regard to Cuba.

(SF T-6, 1/61)

PHILLIP BURTON

A one-page leaflet distributed on the San Francisco State College Campus on May 5, 1960, announced the subpoena of ten teachers and a student before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and urged attendance at a rally at Union Square in San Francisco, to hear PHILLIP BURTON and to participate in a poster march on City Hall to protest the HCUA.

The "Oakland Tribune" on May 11, 1960, identified BURTON as one of the scheduled main speakers at the Union Square rally on May 12, 1960, and reported that BURTON declared he favored the abolition of the HCUA and passing its jurisdiction on to the House Judiciary Committee.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on May 11, 1960, quoted BURTON as having stated "one of the basic human rights, the constitutional guarantee of due process will again be subverted when the committee meets in San Francisco".

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LURIA ARMS CASTELL

LURIA CASTELL has been active in the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) since 1961 and participated in the December, 1960, tour of Cuba sponsored by the FPCC.

(SF T-7, 9/63)

AARON CHAPMAN

AARON CHAPMAN, although not a member of the SWP, has over the years been sympathetic to the SWP and has attended and participated in numerous functions of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP.

(SF T-7, 9/19/63)

KIP DAWSON

A CP meeting was scheduled to be held on July 8, 1959, at Berkeley, California, for the purpose of introducing teen-agers to CP policy and plans. The educational director of the CP was to lead this discussion. KIP DAWSON, after receiving an invitation to the above meeting, decided to attend it. It is not known, however, if she did, in fact, attend (X) U

(SF T-8, 7/8/59)

DOROTHY DAY

KEITH EICKMAN

At a meeting of the CP on June 23, 1955, it was announced that KEITH EICKMAN had been expelled from the CP.

(SF T-9, 6/23/55)

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ROGER ESTEVES

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In July, 1952, ROGER ESTEVES was interviewed by Agents of the FBI and during the course of this interview, he stated that he is a brother-in-law of PHILIP BART. PHILIP BART was described as the National Organizational Secretary, CP, USA, in "The Worker" of April 3, 1960.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

HARRY LEE FLEMMING

HARRY LEE FLEMMING was elected financial director of the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, on January 20, 1944. (X) u

(SF T-10, 1/24/44)

IRVING FROMER

IRVING FROMER was a member of the Lincoln Club, CP of San Francisco, as of March 1, 1963. (X) u

(SF T-11, 3/1/63)

Dr. CARLETON GOODLETT

CARLETON GOODLETT was dropped from the Dewey Davis Club, CP of San Francisco, in October, 1948, for having failed to attend meetings of the club for a period of six months. (X) u

(SF T-12, 10/20/48)

VINCENT HALLINAN

VINCENT HALLINAN was candidate for President of the United States on the Independent Progressive Party (IPP)

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ticket in 1952. This Party was formed in California in 1948 and ceased to exist in 1954, when it failed to poll sufficient votes to remain on the California Ballot.

The California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1955 report, Page 46, states, in part, that the Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the Communists and soon was being operated lock, stock, and barrell by the Communist Party of California.

On November 30, 1962, the American Russian Institute held its annual celebration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco. VINCENT HALLINAN was the featured speaker and he related his recent adventures abroad, including the Soviet Union. Among other things, he commented that the Soviets are the saviours of the world and without the Soviet Union the Fascists would dominate and enslave the world. (X) u

(SF T-13)

On April 15, 1963, VINCENT HALLINAN was elected Chairman of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

(SF T7)

~~ASHER HARER~~

As of September 19, 1963, ASHER HARER was a member of the National Committee of the SWP. *CP 100*

Special Agent in Charge (SF T-7, 9/19/63)

~~LARRY HARRIS~~

Larry Harris
LARRY HARRIS was a member of the Metal Trade Section of the CP of San Francisco until late 1959, at which time he dropped out of CP activity, due to a factionalist dispute within the CP in which HARRIS sided with those individuals who felt that the principle of peaceful coexistence was a deviation from true Marxism. (X) u

(SF T-14, 9/23/63)

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As of February 28, 1963, LARRY HARRIS was one of the individuals active in the Bay Area Progressive Labor activities.

(SF T-15, 3/63)

PAUL HEIDE

PAUL HEIDE was expelled from the CP in about 1950.

(SF T-16, 12/2/52)

AL HERMES

HOWARD JETER

In 1948, Dr. JOHN DAVIS, President, West Virginia State College, stated HOWARD JETER was the "most radical student" he had ever seen on the campus in the thirty years he was President of that college. He recalled that JETER called a student meeting and incited the students to a point close to rioting and striking against the administration.

In 1962, HOWARD JETER was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District and had close active support of the CP in his campaign (XU)

(SF T-8)

SAM JORDAN

ROD LARSEN

NORMAN LEONARD

NORMAN LEONARD was a member of the Lawyers Group, CP of San Francisco, during the period 1935 to 1950.

(SF T-17, 3/4/55)

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~~SUE~~ MATTINGLY

officer & subject of investigation

CP/IF

As of September 10, 1963, SUE MATTINGLY was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

(SF T-1, 9/10/63)

LLOYD MC MURRAY

LLOYD MC MURRAY was an active member of the CP from 1946 to 1950.

(SF T-17, 6/23/55)

FRANCIS MC TERNAN

FRANCIS JOSEPH MC TERNAN, Jr. is a partner in the law firm of Garry, McTernan, Dreyfus, and Keller, with offices in San Francisco and Redwood City, California.

(SF T-18, 5/14/63)

FRANCIS MC TERNAN was an active member of the CP from 1946 until at least 1950.

(SF T-17, 3/4/55)

JOHN MILTON

In either late 1955 or early 1956, when JOHN MILTON moved to the San Francisco area from Chicago, the CP of San Francisco received transfers for JOHN MILTON and his wife. When CP representatives contacted MILTON locally, MILTON did not wish to pick up his transfer (X)u

(SF T-19, 1/16/58)

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J. P. MORRAY

Records of and correspondence to the University of California, Berkeley, California, reflect that JOSEPH PARKER MORRAY has stated he resides at Berkeley, California, is an author, and was visiting professor of Political Science, University of Havana, Cuba, in 1961.

The Department of the Navy in its analysis of MORRAY's book entitled "Pride of State" published in 1959 says that in his general attitude toward the American Foreign Policy and his view of Communist activity, MORRAY echoes the CP line at every point. To him, the Communists are authentic nationalists and the Korean War was a "domestic dispute". He, in effect, labels all American efforts to resist Communist expansion as capitalist imperialism.

MORRAY, writing in the July - August, 1961, issue of "Monthly Review", an independent socialist magazine, in an article entitled "Cuba and Communism", criticizes the United States, supports unreservedly the revolutionary leader FIDEL CASTRO, and the Soviet Union, describes CASTRO as good and as a man of tremendous moral authority, which authority rests on proven integrity.

Mrs. M. MORRAY

Mrs. MARJORIE HELEN MORRAY was the main speaker at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) held at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, on December 7, 1962. She related some family experiences which took place during her recent stay in Cuba.

(SF T-7, 12/13/62)

JAMES PETRAS

JAMES and BETTY PETRAS wrote a letter resigning from the Oakland Branch of the SWP. Their resignation was accepted on July 9, 1963.

(SF T-20, 7/10/63)

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On September 20, 1962, JAMES ~~PETRAS~~ was re-elected to the Executive Board of the YSA.

(SF T-1, 10/4/62)

CA 1 F

MALVINA REYNOLDS

NANCY REYNOLDS, daughter of MALVINA REYNOLDS, during 1950, 1951, and 1952 boasted that her mother was a "card-carrying member of the Communist Party."

(A/3 ROBERT CONNELL HUDDLESON,
3275th Personnel Processing
Squadron, Parks Air Force Base,
California, 7/20/56)

HOLLAND ROBERTS

In December, 1962, one of the members of the Palo Alto Club of the Santa Clara County Communist Party contacted HOLLAND ROBERTS to ascertain his status with reference to CP membership. ROBERTS advised that he was now a "member-at-large" as it had been decided that certain CP members would adopt this course of action because of the "situation" in the United States (X)U

(SF T-19, 12/26/62)

TOM SANDERS

As of September 10, 1963, TOM ~~SANDERS~~ was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

Source Subject
(SF T-1, 9/10/63)

BRIAN SHANNON

As of September 10, 1963, BRIAN ~~SHANNON~~ was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

CA 1 F (SF T-1, 9/10/63)

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HAROLD VERB

CONF

As of September 10, 1963, ~~HAROLD VERB~~ was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch, SWP.

officer of subject organization

(SF T-1, 9/10/63)

JERROLD WERTHEIMER

JERROLD WERTHEIMER is an Assistant Professor of Journalism, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California.

WERTHEIMER was Chairman of a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" in San Francisco on March 11, 1962 QIU

(SF T-21, 3/12/62)

WERTHEIMER acted as host for a group of Soviet and Armenian visitors to the Journalism Department of San Francisco State College in January, 1962.

(SF T-22, 1/26/62)

URBAN WHITAKER

The October 14, 1961, issue of the "People's World", Page 1, Columns 2 - 4, listed URBAN G. WHITAKER, Jr., San Francisco State College, among others, as a signer of a statement characterizing the Supreme Court decision upholding the McCarran Act and the membership section of the Smith Act as an abandonment of the democratic, humane, and truth-seeking tradition of JEFFERSON and MADISON and the adoption of a totalitarian system.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

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BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR, aka
"Progressive Labor"

A source advised on December 12, 1962, that in the latter part of 1962 a group of former members of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP), who had split from the SFCCP during 1960 over a factionalist dispute, had grouped together to support and further the aims of "Progressive Labor."

The masthead in the March, 1963 issue of "Progressive Labor," Volume II, No. 3, reflects "Progressive Labor" is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.; Offices at 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; with editors MILTON ROSEN and NORF SCHEER, and included in the addresses listed for the Progressive Labor Company, is the address: P.O. Box 843, San Francisco 1, California.

A second source on February 28, 1963, advised that Progressive Labor leaflets invitations were distributed in San Francisco, California, by the above-mentioned group during February, 1963, under the name Bay Area Progressive Labor, P.O. Box 843, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

1

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 PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY;
 PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT;
 "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News," a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

The July-August, 1963, issue of "Progressive Labor" set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 Aoki-666

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known
as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba
Committee (BAFPCC)

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC is currently active in the San Francisco area and includes members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba."

A source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent elections of the BAFPCC, the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the Executive Committee.

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1.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba?," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government, which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962, and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations, including the CP and the SWP, when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN
FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 30, 1963, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 193 concerning "National Guardian":

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-670

SAN FRANCISCO CITIZENS COMMITTEE
TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS (SFCCPAF)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on April 7, 1960, that a San Francisco affiliate of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) had been established at a meeting held in San Francisco on April 4, 1960. The source advised that the San Francisco affiliate, to be known as the San Francisco CCPAF, would carry out in Norther California, the program of the CCPAF.

A second source advised on May 9, 1963, that the San Francisco CCPAF is active.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 43 concerning "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms":

1. "The (Communist) party's front operations in the Southern California District today are * * * confined to four major organizations," which include the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms.

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by Frank Wilkinson, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman Dorothy Healey in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 259 on the Southern
California District of the Communist
Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

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1

W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1962, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

University of California, Berkeley, California, records reflect that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization as of October 30, 1962, and as such, is allowed to present lectures on campus if permission is obtained in advance.

A second source advised in February, 1963, that the three officers of the DuBois Club are HOWARD HARAWITZ, MATTHEW HALLINAN and GERRIT VAN DER HOOGT.

The first source has advised that above individuals were in attendance at classes initiated by the Communist Party for the purpose of discussing Marxism which ran from April, 1962 to January, 1963, in the Oakland-Berkeley area.

The first source advised further on April 12, 1963, that the Berkeley DuBois Club which has no headquarters, is currently active as a membership organization and uses 1949 Grove Street, Berkeley, as their mailing address.

APPENDIX PAGE

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1.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
aka. Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California. The aims of the club were put forth as follows:

- 1 - alleviate the Negro problem in the U.S.
- 2 - promote peaceful co-existence between the U.S. and Russia.
- 3 - promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the U.S.

This organization publishes a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News & World Report". In its first issue, dated March 3, 1963, there was set forth a "Proposed Statement of Principles" in which the aforementioned aims were elaborated upon.

In this same issue of the "San Francisco News & World Report" the lead editorial in part describes the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco as "... a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DuBois, nevertheless we are weighted with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration the figure of W.E.B. DuBois is unequalled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World", a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California, contains an article on page 12 reflecting that W.E.B. DuBois joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

On May 10, 1963, the source informed that the "San Francisco News & World Report", although written and edited by members of the club, is run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World".

The same source advised that as of May, 1963, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco has no permanent headquarters, but the majority of its general meetings are held on Sunday afternoon at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX PAGE

Aoki-674

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prbr to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on May 9, 1963, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

Aoki-675

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1963, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1963, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance are located at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-676



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-52003

San Francisco, California

October 23, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE
RIGHT TO TRAVEL

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco. b6 b7C

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

30

Aoki-677

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-434236)~~

DATE: 10/22/63

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52003)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE
RIGHT TO TRAVEL
SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION
CHARACTERIZATION
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/88 BY sp7mac/dld

Two proposed current, up-to-date subversive characterizations for the captioned organization are being submitted to the Bureau for the approval of one.

Sources utilized have furnished reliable information in the past.

One characterization lists the organizations represented at the founding meeting of CURT as well as the officers identified as current members of those subversive organizations. The mention of these organizations, and/or the identification of the officers affiliated with them, necessitates the use of additional appendix pages, which will make the characterization of CURT a rather cumbersome and unwieldy document.

In the interest of brevity, a second characterization is being submitted for consideration by the Bureau.

This one contains no mention of any organization other than Progressive Labor and lists only those officers of CURT who are also present or past members of the SWP.

It is felt that the shorter version is not weakened by the elimination of two organizations from the supporting appendix pages, but it does substantially reduce the unwieldy and cumbersome aspect of the entire characterization.

It is therefore recommended that the Bureau approve the second and shorter characterization of CURT.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (1-100-52003) (1-100-28875)

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(4)

MAILED 19
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100-440943-10

OCT 25 1963

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APPROVED OCT 30 1963
Date

MAIL ROOM

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Handwritten: SF, ENCL, X

Handwritten: 0-1, SF, 4-2, RDS

Handwritten signature: Kelly

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ENCLOSURE

ST-104

Handwritten: [Signature]

COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL

A source advised on August 1, 1963 and October 4, 1963, that at a meeting sponsored by Progressive Labor and held on July 31, 1963, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, California, it was decided that a committee be formed in behalf of the San Francisco Bay Area students who had traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, in defiance of the ban by the United States Department of State on travel to Cuba. The name decided upon was the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel (CURT). Other organizations represented at this meeting were the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and W.E.B. DuBois Club (WEBDC).

The same source and a second source advised that CURT, a non-membership organization, has as its principal and main purpose the directing of publicity toward the thought of freedom to travel. In the event of the prosecution of the students who traveled to Cuba, CURT will become a committee to aid in their defense.

Of the twelve officers elected, the following eight are set out and their current affiliation with other organizations is shown:

~~SUE MATTINGLY, Recording Secretary, Socialist Workers Party. (First Source).~~

~~LARRY HARRIS, Treasurer, active in Progressive Labor affairs (Third Source).~~

~~HAROLD VERB, Educational Director, Socialist Workers Party (First Source).~~

~~JAMES PETRAS, Student Committee, Young Socialist Alliance (First Source).~~

~~TOM SANDERS, Steering Committee, Socialist Workers Party (First Source).~~

~~BRIAN SHANNON, Steering Committee, Socialist Workers Party (First Source).~~

~~DIANE BEESON, Steering Committee, W.E.B. DuBois Club (Fourth Source).~~

~~RICHARD AOKI, Steering Committee, Socialist Workers Party (First Source).~~

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*see shorter characterization
which was approved
Aoki-1191*

APPENDIX

ENCLOSURE

100-440943-10

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/88 BY sp/mcd/d

Sources utilized are:

First Source is SF 2496-S

Second Source is [redacted] State Department,
Office of Security, San Francisco,
California (By Request)

Third Source is [redacted] San
Francisco, California (By Request)

Fourth Source is [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR, aka
"Progressive Labor"

A source advised on December 12, 1962, that in the latter part of 1962 a group of former members of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP), who had split from the SFCCP during 1960 over a factionalist dispute, had grouped together to support and further the aims of "Progressive Labor."

The masthead in the March, 1963 issue of "Progressive Labor," Volume II, No. 3, reflects "Progressive Labor" is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.; Offices at 799 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; with editors MILTON ROSEN and NORT SCHEER, and included in the addresses listed for the Progressive Labor Company, is the address: P.O. Box 843, San Francisco 1, California.

A second source on February 28, 1963, advised that Progressive Labor leaflets invitations were distributed in San Francisco, California, by the above-mentioned group during February, 1963, under the name Bay Area Progressive Labor, P.O. Box 843, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY;
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT;
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER
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"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

University of California, Berkeley, California, records reflect that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization as of October 30, 1962, and as such, is allowed to present lectures on campus if permission is obtained in advance.

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Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
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APPENDIX PAGE

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1

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The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on May 9, 1963, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXYOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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The source further advised on May 6, 1963, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance are located at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN
FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 30, 1963, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL

A source advised on August 1, 1963 and October 4, 1963, that at a meeting sponsored by Progressive Labor and held on July 31, 1963, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, California, it was decided that a committee be formed in behalf of the San Francisco Bay Area students who had traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, in defiance of the ban by the United States Department of State on travel to Cuba. The name decided upon was the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel (CURT).

The same source and a second source advised that CURT, a non-membership organization, has as its principal and main purpose the directing of publicity toward the thought of freedom to travel. In the event of the prosecution of the students who traveled to Cuba, CURT will become a committee to aid in their defense.

The first source advised that of the twelve officers elected, five are currently members of the Socialist Workers Party and one was a member of the Socialist Workers Party until July, 1963. The current members are:

- SUE MATTINGLY, Recording Secretary
- BRIAN SHANNON, Steering Committee
- HAROLD VERB, Educational Director
- TOM SANDERS, Steering Committee
- RICHARD AOKI, Steering Committee

The former member of the SWP is JAMES PETRAS of the Student Committee.

Sources utilized are:

First Source is SF 2496-S

Second Source is U.S. State Department, Office of Security, San Francisco, California (By Request)

b6
b7C
b7D

*Approved
RCS*

APPENDIX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/22/88 BY sp/mcd/dl

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-440943)

DATE: 12/16/64

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52003)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT
TO TRAVEL;
SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION
IS - C

OO: SAN FRANCISCO

HO 100-440943
S13

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 12/16/64 at San Francisco.

Attached is a new characterization of the captioned organization.

Sources utilized have furnished reliable information in the past. They are:

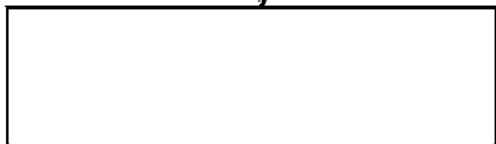
1st Source: SF 2496-S

2nd Source: [redacted] U.S. Department of State, Office of Security, San Francisco, by request

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b7D

This characterization will be used in conjunction with characterizations of Bay Area Progressive Labor, Progressive Labor Movement, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and Socialist Workers Party, San Francisco Division.

- ② - Bureau (REG.)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-52003)
- 1 - 100-28875



KFM/afp
(4)

MAILED 5
DEC 23 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-1

100-440943-13

Copy Returned By O-7
Date 12-24-64
CARD TYPED

5 DEC 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

APPROVED
Date DEC 23 1964

MAIL ROOM

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69 DEC 28 1964

Aoki-909

COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL

A source advised on August 1, 1963 and October 4, 1963 that at a meeting sponsored by Progressive Labor and held on July 31, 1963 at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, California, it was decided that a committee be formed in behalf of the San Francisco Bay Area Students who had traveled to Cuba in June, 1963, in defiance of the ban by the United States Department of State on travel to Cuba. The name decided upon was the Committee to Uphold the Right to Travel (CURT).

The same source and a second source advised that CURT, a non-membership organization, had as its principal and main purpose the directing of publicity toward the thought of freedom to travel. In the event of the prosecution of the students who traveled to Cuba, CURT would have become a committee to aid in their defense.

The first source advised that of the twelve officers elected, five were then members of the Socialist Workers Party and one was a member of the Socialist Workers Party until July, 1963. Those members were:

SUE MATTINGLY, Recording Secretary
BRIAN SHANNON, Steering Committee
HAROLD VERB, Educational Director
TOM SANDERS, Steering Committee
RICHARD AOKI, Steering Committee

The former member of the Socialist Workers Party was JAMES PETRAS of the Student Committee.

The first source advised on December 7, 1964 that CURT is no longer a formal organization and is now defunct.

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DATE 3/22/88 BY sprmac/dl

APPENDIX

Aoki-910

ENCLOSURE

1/2/88 - 13

69680

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE 10/29/64 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/63 - 10/29/64 |
| TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS | | REPORT MADE BY SA WILBERT H. KENE | TYPED BY [Signature] |
| CLASSIFIED BY SSA9803RDD/JAC DECLASSIFY ON 25X(1) (2911768) | | CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL | |
| APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE 11/23/70 | | IS - C 12/2/92 291620 | |

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact that it is office of origin in this matter. Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Portland for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained herein.

This report is classified confidential because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13, SF T-15 through SF T-60, SF T-62 through SF T-65, SF T-67 through SF T-74, and others, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

APPROVED **[Signature]** SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- COPIES MADE:
- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (Reg.) A.M.
 - 1 - New York (Info) (Reg.)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (Reg.)
 - 1 - San Diego (Info) (Reg.)
 - 1 - Seattle (Info) (Reg.)
 - 1 - Portland (Info) (Reg.)
 - 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

100-442529-269 REG-28

NOV 28 1964
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | |
|---|--|
| Agency | ACSL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., DEPT. ISD, CRO, HRO |
| Request Recd. | DATE FORW. 12-23-64 |
| Info Forw. | HOW FORW. RIF |
| Copy Forw. | BY: [Signature] |

Notations

CLASS & EXT BY **[Signature]**

REASON FOR EXT. **1-2.2.2**

DATE OF REVIEW **10-29-81**

79 DEC 23 1964

cc report 808 R.B. Aoki-23

SF 100-53902
WHK/ir

SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR. obtained the SLATE throwaway at the University of California on 4/24/64.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA [redacted] observed the literature table at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on 2/7/63.

Individuals identified at the Republican National Convention, 7/13-16/64, were identified from photographs taken by the San Francisco Police Department and others, and identification of individuals was by the following officers of the San Francisco Police Department:

b6
b7c

[redacted]

Agent observing JAMES FARMER at the Republican National Convention as SA JAMES DUNPHY.

This report was coordinated by SAs ALBERT P. CLARK and WILBERT H. KEHE. The various sections of the report were researched and compiled by the following Agents:

| <u>TOPIC</u> | <u>AGENT</u> | <u>PAGES</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <u>CP STRATEGY</u> | | |
| CP, USA | WILBERT H. KEHE | 11-25 |
| "PEOPLE'S WORLD" | EDWARD J. O'FLYNN | 26-44 |
| SWP | WILBERT H. KEHE | 45-49 |
| YSA | WILBERT H. KEHE | 49-54 |
| W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS | JOSEPH F. SMITH | 55-61 |
| | [redacted] | 62-72 |
| YOUTH FOR JOBS | WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH | 73-75 |
| PROGRESSIVE LABOR | HARRY K. WINECOFF | 76-79 |
| PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE | ROBERT S. BERRYMAN | 80, 81 |
| NAACP | JAMES DUNPHY | 82-85 |
| COPE | JAMES DUNPHY | 86-94 |
| AKCED | FRANK S. PERRONE | 95-97 |
| SLATE | [redacted] | 98 |
| NLG | FRANCIS T. DAVIS | 99-103 |

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Aoki-24

- B -
Cover Page

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SF 100-53902
WHK/jr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CP TACTICS

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|
| SELECT PENTALS | JAMES DUNPHY | 104-106 |
| MEL'S DRIVE-IN | JAMES DUNPHY | 107-125 |
| PALACE HOTEL | FRANK S. PERRONE | 126-159 |
| CADILLAC AGENCY | FRANK S. PERRONE | 160-170 |
| AUTO ROW | FRANK S. PERRONE | 171-192 |
| BANK OF AMERICA | FRANK S. PERRONE | 193-196 |
| REPUBLICAN CONVENTION | JAMES DUNPHY | 197-200 |
| OAKLAND TRIBUNE | FRANK S. PERRONE | 201-203 |

CP INFLUENCE

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS | JOSEPH F. SMITH | 204-209 |
| | | 210-215 |
| YOUTH FOR JOBS | WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH | 216-218 |
| PROGRESSIVE LABOR | HARRY K. WINECOFF | 219,220 |
| NAACP | JAMES DUNPHY | 221-225 |
| CORE | JAMES DUNPHY | 226-228 |
| AHCED | FRANK S. PERRONE | 229-233 |
| NLG | FRANCIS T. DAVIS | 234 |

b6
b7c

MISCELLANEOUS

WILBERT H. KEHE 235,236

SOURCE PAGES

ALBERT P. CLARK

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than 2/1/65.

Aoki-25

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SF 100-53902
APC:rap

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INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

SF T-2 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
BEN DAVIS

b7D

SF T-3 is

CG 5824-S*

Collateral identification of
GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS

SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

X

100-11889-9060, 9035

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
TILLIE OLSEN

SF T-5 is

NY 694-S*

Collateral identification of
GUS HALL, MIKE MYERSON, HERBERT
APTHEKEF

SF T-6 is

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
CARL BLOICE, HENRY WINSTON,
HAROLD E. SUPRIANO, LEE COE,
CONN HALLINAN, TOM LUPHER,
VIOLA BEESON, JUANITA WHEELER

b7D

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

SF T-8 is

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
HYMAN JENKINS, CAROL POWELL,
BEVERLY RADCLIFFE, LEE COE,
LEIBEL BERGMAN, RALPH IZARD,
AUBREY GROSSMAN

SF T-10 is

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
MICKEY LIMA

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SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-11 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
KAROL ANN BURKETT, ARCHIE BROWN

b7D

SF T-12 is

[Redacted] X

100-51914-5

SF T-13 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
HOLLAND ROBERTS, DORIS DAWSON

SF T-14 is Former

[Redacted] X

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
TRACEY ADRIANNE SIMS, HAROLD
E. SUPRIANO, CAROL COHEN,
PHILLIP DAVIS, ROSEANNE FOREST,
KEITH GLICK, PHYLLIS GLICK,
MATTIEV HALLINAN, PATRICIA KOVNER,
MARGARET LIMA, STEPHANIE LIPNEY,
NORA NORTH, JAMES O'DONNELL, PAUL
RICHARDS, THOMAS SCATINA, ALLAN
SHEFFIELD, BLAINE WISWART,
[Redacted] LARRY HARRIS,
JACK KURZWELL, SUSAN MILLUNCHICK,
ELEANORE HAPWITZ, DOUG WACHTER,
ROBERT STAROBIN, VIVIAN HALLINAN,
ALLEN JOHNSON, ROBERT KAUFMAN,
JAMIE MILLER, TED COHEN, Berkeley
DuBois Club, DOROTHY DATZ,
HAROLD MARAVITZ, CELIA
ROSEBERRY COHEN, PATRICK HALLINAN

SF T-15 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
BOE KAUFMAN

b7D

SF T-16 is

[Redacted] X (u)

[Redacted] 157-243-449 X

Collateral identification of
BOB KAUFMAN, LINDA CHOWN,
IRVING FROMER, DOMNIA SUE HABER,
ANN GINGER, JIM WOOD

SF T-17 is

[Redacted] X (u)

Aoki-27

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SF 100-53902

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-18 is

Collateral identification of
DAVID RADCLIFFE

SF T-19 is ~~(u)~~
SF T-20 is ~~(u)~~

b7D
~~(u)~~
Collateral identification of
ADAM LAPIN

SF T-21 is

Collateral identification of
MICHAEL HALLINAN, KIPP DAWSON,
MICHAEL WALKER, JOAN JORDAN,
RAY VALDEZ, CORA VALDEZ,
SUE MATTINGLY, ASHER HARER

✓ SF T-22 is

Collateral identification of
RAYMOND SPARROW

SF T-23 is SF 2496-S

134-1929A-235, 321, 285 (PL)
Collateral identification of
FRED HAYDEN, ALAN LASKOW,
JACK WEISS, ROSE JERSAWITZ,
HOWARD DAVIS, JR., DERREL
MYERS, LINDA PURRINGTON,
JOHN BELISLE, HELEN SCHIFF,
JAMES PETRAS, DOROTHY WHITE,

SF T-24 is

Collateral identification of
GEOFFREY WHITE, PAUL MONTAUK,
CHARLES STYRON, MARY STYRON,
BRYAN SHANNON, JAMES PETRAS,
ED LEE, JACK WEISS

SF T-25 is

SF T-26 is ~~(u)~~

~~(u)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-26 (con.)

Collateral identification of
JAMES PETERSEN, LEONARD GLASER,
JOHN ZOLA, HALKET ALLEN, JAYME
ALLEN, LOUIS COBET

SF T-27 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(u)

b7D

SF T-28 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
Berkeley DuBois Club, FRANK
MC MURRAY, JOE HARPIS, SUSAN
MILLUNCHICK, ROY ROBINSON,
ARTHUR GOLDBERG, ALLISON ECKBO,
CHARLES JOHNSON

SF T-29 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
ELIZABETH GOLDBLATT, RICHARD K.
MANDERFIELD, EUGENE LEON
ALEXANDER, LURIA CASTELL,
STEPHAN ARGENT, GUY SANDLER,
SUNNY FERBER, WILLIAM SWEENEY,
ERNEST CARPENTER, MARY WEINSTEIN

b7D

SF T-30 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
NORMAN CHASTAIN, STEVEN KAHN,
MARK HANSEY, PATRICIA A.
ALEXANDER, MICHAEL HALLINAN,
EDA GODEL, DAVID JENKINS,
STEPHANIE LIPNEY, JESSICA NASON,
SAUNDRA PIRTLE, BEVERLY RADCLIFFE,
CAROLYN MULLEN, CLAUDE BEAGARIE,
NELL MYERS, JAMES PRICKETT,
ARTHUR SHERIDAN, NANCY FRIED,
TERRY KANDAL, WILLIAM SWEENEY,
BRUCE BENNER, DANE BEESON,
MARY ANN BENNER,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

CONFIDENTIAL

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-31 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
MARK HANSEN, LINDA BENSUSEN,
STEPHANIE LIPNEY, EDWARD NARITOMI,
BEVERLY AXELROD

SF T-32 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
MARK HANSEN!

SF T-33 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of b7D
MARK HANSEN, LEE GOLDBLATT

SF T-34 is

[Redacted]

100-52664
Collateral identification of
JOHN R. HANDY, JESSICA NASON

SF T-35 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
LEON ALEXANDER OSSIPOFF

SF T-36 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
MAPA ALEXANDER, ALICE RICHARDS

SF T-37 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
SUSAN ELIZABETH ALLAND, PAUL HARRI
[Redacted] SUSAN MILLUNCHICK,
JUDY RINALDO

SF T-38 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
WILLIE JAMES BALLARD, ROY
ROBINSON, CHARLES SCATTERGOOD

SF T-39 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
JAMES FRED BERLAND

SF T-40 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
ANNA BOYE

SF T-41 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (9/28/64)
Collateral identification of
ANNA BOYE

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-42 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
JEFFREY COLE, BEN MARGOLIS,
JUDY RINALDO, FREDERIC RINALDO,
MARIE RINALDO

SF T-43 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of b7D
ALLISON ECKBO

SF T-44 is

[Redacted] ✓
Western Research
Foundation, San Francisco.
(By Request)

Collateral identification of
CAROL ESTEVES, JEAN LIEBERMAN

SF T-45 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of
PHIL BART

SF T-46 is

[Redacted] (C) (X) (u)

Collateral identification of
PHIL BART

SF T-47 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
HARRY L. FLEMING

SF T-48 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
JAMES F. FOREST

SF T-49 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
RALPH GLICK

SF T-50 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of b7D
MICHAEL HALLINAN

SF T-51 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
JULIUS and JEAN KOVNER

SF T-52 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of
SALOMON and JEAN LIEBERMAN

SF T-53 is

[Redacted] (u)

Collateral identification of
HELEN LIMA

SF T-54 is

[Redacted] (u)

[Redacted] X
Collateral identification of
STEPHANIE LIPSEY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-55 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
STEPHANIE LIPNEY

SF T-56 is

Collateral identification of
WILLIAM MANDEL

SF T-57 is

Collateral identification of
WILLIAM MANDEL

.b7D

SF T-58 is

Collateral identification of
VALERIE MARGOLIS, BEATRICE SCHWARTZ
HAROLD SMITH

SF T-59 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
NORA NORTH

SF T-60 is

Collateral identification of
LEON SCHWARTZ

SF T-61 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
LENI SIEGEL

[Redacted]
Dorchester, Massachusetts
(By Request)

SF T-62 is

[Redacted]

- PSI

100-52937-28
Collateral identification of
JOANNE STEIN, ERIC JOHNSON,
PETER WEISS, DAVID DALLAS

SF T-63 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
IRVIN and OLGA WERKSMAN

b7D

SF T-64 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of
JEFFREY WILKINSON, PAUL and
LUBA PERLIN

SF T-65 is

[Redacted]

Collateral identification of FRANK
WILKINSON

SF T-66 is

[Redacted]

100-50255-122

[Redacted], San Francisco
(By Request)

Aoki-32

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SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| <u>Identity of Source</u> | <u>File Number Where Located</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| SF T-67 is [redacted] X | X [redacted] Collateral identification of LEIBEL BERGMAN, Dr. THOMAS BREWER, HEATHER EVANS, VIOLA BEESON |
| SF T-68 is [redacted] X | X [redacted] |
| SF T-69 is [redacted] X | [redacted] |
| SF T-70 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of b7D HAL DRIGGS |
| SF T-71 is SA JAMES DUMPHY | 157-243-483; 100-52937-17 |
| SF T-72 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of EETTINA APTHEKER |
| SF T-73 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of MAURICE ARGENT, PUTH ARGENT |
| SF T-74 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of PAUL CHOWN |
| SF T-75 is Former [redacted] ✓ | Collateral identification of MIRIAM CHOWN |
| SF T-76 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of GARY FELLER |
| SF T-77 is Former [redacted] X | Collateral identification of MAX FELLER b7D |
| SF T-78 is [redacted] ✓ | [redacted] Collateral identification of LEON GIVENS |
| SF T-79 is [redacted] - PSI | Collateral identification of PHYLLIS HABERMAN |
| SF T-80 is [redacted] X | Collateral identification of SIDNEY HARRIS, CLARA HARRIS, JULIUS KOGAN |

Aoki-33

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SF 100-53902
APC:rap

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-81 is [redacted] X

SF T-82 is [redacted] PSI

SF T-83 is [redacted] X(u)

SF T-84 is [redacted]

SF T-85 is [redacted] X

SF T-86 is [redacted] X

SF T-87 is SA [redacted]

SF T-88 is [redacted] X

SF T-89 is [redacted]

SF T-90 is [redacted] X

SF T-91 is [redacted]

SF T-92 is [redacted] X(u)

SF T-93 is [redacted] X

Collateral identification of FLORENCE KOGAN

Collateral identification of NORA LAPIN

Collateral identification of EVA LAPIN

Collateral identification of FREDERICK MYERS b7D

Collateral identification of BETH MYERS

Collateral identification of LINCOLN BERGMAN

Collateral identification of RICHARD L. CURRIER, ARTHUR HIPPLER

Collateral identification of HEATHER EVANS

Collateral identification of HEATHER EVANS

Collateral identification of JACKIE GOLDBERG b6 b7C b7D

Collateral identification of World Congress of Women

Collateral identification of TED KELM

Collateral identification of JERRIE YANOW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| <u>Identity of Source</u> | <u>File Number Where Located</u> |
|--|---|
| SF T-94 is SA [redacted] | 100-52937-21 |
| SF T-95 is [redacted] [redacted] Berkeley, California (By Request) | Collateral identification of VICTOR GARLIN |
| SF T-96 is SA [redacted] | 100-51023-86 |
| SF T-97 is [redacted] State Bar of California, San Francisco (By Request) | Collateral identification of b6 BEVERLY AXELROD b7C b7D |
| SF T-98 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of CARL BLOICE |
| SF T-99 is SA [redacted] | 100-52937-5 |
| SF T-100 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of VINCENT HALLINAN |
| SF T-101 is SA LEO A. SCHON | 100-52937-6 |
| SF T-102 is SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL | 100-52937-45 |
| ✓ SF T-103 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of TONIA MEADE |
| ✓ SF T-104 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of b7D TONIA MEADE |
| SF T-105 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of JOSEPH STAROSIN |
| ✓ SF T-106 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of JOSEPH STAROBIN |
| SF T-107 is [redacted] - PSI | [redacted] (u) Collateral identification of ALLEN JOHNSON |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-108 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
JOHN LORD, TILLIE OLSEN

SF T-109 is

[Redacted] ✓

Attorney, San Francisco
(By Request)

Collateral identification of
LLOYD MC MURRAY, EWING SIBBETT

SF T-110 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of
MARGARET MC MURRAY

b7D

SF T-111 is pretext phone
call by SA EDWARD C. RUDIGER,
July 1964 ✓

Collateral identification
of KATHERINE OLSEN

SF T-112 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of
HAROLD SMITH, SYLVIA MILLER
SMITH

SF T-113 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
SYLVIA MILLER SMITH

SF T-114 is

[Redacted] ✓

Collateral identification of
ROBERT WILLIAMS

SF T-115 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
ROBERT WILLIAMS

SF T-116 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
ROBERT WILLIAMS

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-117 is SA

[Redacted]

100-52937-137

SF T-118 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
FRANCES TANDY

SF T-119 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of CHARLES
HOFFMAN

SF T-120 is

[Redacted] X

[Redacted]

SF T-121 is

[Redacted] X

Collateral identification of
HELEN O. NORTH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| Identity of Source | File Number Where Located |
|--|--|
| SF T-122 is [redacted] | [redacted] |
| SF T-123 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of ROBERT N. JONES |
| SF T-124 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of IRVIN GOOD, PAUL PERLIN |
| SF T-125 is Former [redacted] | Collateral identification of IRVIN GOOD |
| SF T-126 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of LUEA PERLIN |
| SF T-127 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of JOHN PERLIN |
| SF T-128 is [redacted] | |
| SF T-129 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of JERRIE YANOW |
| SF T-130 is [redacted] | Collateral identification of Berkeley DuBois Club |
| SF T-131 is [redacted] | [redacted] |
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| SF T-132 is [redacted] | PSI [redacted] |
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| SF T-134 is [redacted] Washington, D.C. (By Request) | Collateral identification of RICHARD BANCROFT |

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SF T-135 is [redacted] ✓
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DORIS WALKER.

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FRED SMITH.

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FRED SMITH.

SF T-139 is [redacted] US ✓
PO Inspector, San Francisco

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FRED SMITH.

SF T-140 is [redacted] NAACP ✓
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SF T-141 is Former [redacted] ✓

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ALLAN ROSENFELD.

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ALLAN ROSENFELD.

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ALLAN ROSENFELD.

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Reporter, KCBS, San Francisco
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Collateral identification
of ISAAC GRANICH

The source on the characterization of the Citizens Committee
for Disarmament is [redacted] that on Direct Action Group is
[redacted] that on the Independent Student Union is [redacted] X

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE
Date: October 29, 1964

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: SF 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803 RDD/KAC
ON 11/21/96 (291768)

Character: INTEPNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period of January 1, 1963 through October 29, 1964.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA: GUS HALL, CP, USA, General Secretary, reportedly ordered Northern California District CP to form a "special committee on civil rights" in 1963 because the CP had been caught "doing nothing." ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the CP, USA, National Committee, on 6/8/63, declared the Negro people's movement could become "that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism." MICKEY LIMA, member of the CP, USA, National Committee and Chairman of the NCD CP, declared in June, 1964, that the CP must win over a wide segment of white workers to the CP program of fighting for labor and civil rights. NCD CP Negro Board in September, 1963, advocated recruitment of Negro youth into the CP, a campaign for jobs for Negroes without displacing white workers, and selection of a national spokesman on the Negro struggle. CP leaders took cognizance of militancy of youth in connection with San Francisco Bay area sit-in demonstration for Negro jobs.

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Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84

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Synopsis Continued:

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"PEOPLE'S WORLD" PROPAGANDA:

PW criticized federal government for failure to act promptly in Birmingham. PW alleged Negroes were handled roughly in connection with SF sit-ins and criticized trials of arrestees. PW editorial declared "racism and redbaiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics."

SWP: SWP role in connection with the Negro struggle was declared in August, 1963, to include education of the entire SWP membership, expanding and strengthening the Negro cadre of SWP, devoting more energies and forces to the Negro struggle, and improving SWP press and literature treatment of the Negro struggle. SWP designated members to attend CORE meetings. In July, 1964, SWP members in SF were urged to cultivate their contacts with the "black nationalist movement" so the SWP could afford tactical support and advice in the "black revolution."

YSA: YSA leaflet distributed in April, 1964, proposed a program which included militant direct action for civil rights, support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism, and assistance in placing political power in the hands of the working class and Negro people. YSA reportedly is 99% white and has participated in sit-in demonstrations in an effort to recruit people into the YSA.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS: DuBois Club members were advised to work with other organizations active in civil rights rather than assume the responsibilities themselves. Projects for 1964 included support of the Rumford Fair Housing law, opposition to de facto segregation in schools, and direct action projects for equal employment practices. SF W.E.B. DuBois Club leaflet issued in March, 1964, declared club originated as a Marxist study group, and changed to an action-oriented group because of the need for a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, and civil liberties. Constitution of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America declared need for building a program in relation to the Southern civil rights movement. Aoki-40

YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP Negro Commission planned organization of Youth for Jobs to tackle unemployment problems of youth. YFJ reportedly developed around concept that every individual has a right to a job, discrimination must end, and new jobs must be created.

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Synopsis Continued:

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: PLM leaflet in August, 1963, called for solidarity in struggle of American Negroes for equality and freedom. Chairman of Bay Area PLM on 11/24/63, declared PLM favored mass revolutionary action (self-defense measures), such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. LAURENCE HARRIS at same meeting declared BAPL would help Negroes fight for equal rights. During July, 1964, MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for PLM in SF area, reportedly stated PLM was trying to coordinate its activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. He defined PLM position as including that the civil rights movement in the South must develop "around self-defense forces."

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN in June, 1964, declared the POC advocates class warfare, not minority warfare. Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN noted the "revolutionary fervor" among the Negro people and declared this fervor must be raised by the POC to a higher level. ROMAN commented that the POC cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people.

NAACP: TAREA HALL PITTMAN, NAACP Regional Secretary, declared in March, 1964, that NAACP would not tolerate unlawful activity in its programs. SF Chapter President Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE disagreed with regional policy and declared demonstrators could violate laws where important moral issues are at stake and no personal injury or property damage results. BURBRIDGE in June, 1964, opposed "resort to violence" which he noted had been tolerated by "more militant leaders."

CORE: JACK WEINBERG, a member of the technical staff of a CORE campus publication, in September, 1964, analyzed the civil rights movement in San Francisco and concluded that a change of tactics from sedate picketing wherein "image was all important" to massive civil disobedience demonstrations resulting in mass arrests forcing the press to give full coverage had proved successful. WEINBERG himself was arrested three times. DAVID FRIEDMAN, editor of the above publication, concluded that SF civil rights demonstration trials revealed that the "power structure" will not tolerate massive social change so the civil rights movement must take a new direction. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of CORE in SF, declared publicly that CORE has no interest in a person's politics so long as he is willing to fight for civil rights.

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Synopsis Continued:

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AHCED: MIKE MYERSON, AHCED officer, declared that laws which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would not influence AHCED action in the fight for jobs for Negroes. AHCED leaflet, issued in connection with sit-ins, urged demonstrators to go limp when being arrested.

SLATE: SLATE leaflet in April, 1964, pledged full support to the civil rights revolution, locally and nationally, and urged establishment of a defense fund for those arrested in connection with demonstrations.

NLG, SF CHAPTER: SFNLG furnished free legal counsel to civil rights demonstrators who were arrested in SF sit-ins. Statement issued by SFNLG in August, 1964, analyzed results of sit-in trials and concluded the bar and bench should reconsider their approach to these defendants to assure equal justice regardless of race or the unpopularity of the views of defendants.

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

SELECT REAL ESTATE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/63): CORE-sponsored demonstrations in SF against Select Real Estate protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes and other minorities resulted in fifteen arrests on 9/14-18/63. Seven of the arrestees or their parents had some known subversive connections.

MEL'S DRIVE-IN DEMONSTRATIONS (11/63): Demonstrations at Mel's against alleged racial discrimination in hiring policies resulted in 99 being arrested on 11/2,3/63. Fifty-six of the arrestees or their parents had known subversive histories.

SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): AHCED-sponsored demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in SF against alleged discrimination against Negroes in its hiring practices resulted in the arrest of 121 on 3/1/64 and 174 on 3/6,7/64. Ninety-seven of the 295 arrestees, or their parents, had known subversive backgrounds. Cases against those arrested 3/1/64 were dismissed because the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty. Of the 46 with subversive histories arrested on 3/6,7/64, 16 received jail sentences and/or fines, 12 were acquitted, 3 cases were dismissed, and 15 resulted in hung juries.

CADILLAC AGENCY DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): Picketing sponsored by NAACP, assisted by CORE and AHCED, against Cadillac in SF protesting discriminatory hiring practices resulted on 3/14/64, in 110 arrests, 33 of whom had subversive histories. Trials of the 33 resulted in jail sentences of varying length for 23, 1 dismissal, 1 probationary term, and 8 hung juries.

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Synopsis Continued:

AUTO ROW DEMONSTRATIONS (4/64): NAACP-sponsored demonstrations on Auto Row in SF resulted on 4/11/64, in the arrest of 228 demonstrators, among which were 70 persons with some subversive history. Trials of the 70 resulted in 39 receiving jail sentences of various lengths, 19 receiving fines and probation or suspended jail sentences, 3 dismissals, 8 hung juries, and 1 referral to juvenile authorities.

BANK OF AMERICA DEMONSTRATIONS (5/64-8/64): Picketing against the Bank of America in the Bay area, spearheaded by CORE, from 5/25/64-8/31/64, sought a head count of minority race employees. The bank refused to comply and a SF COPE leader announced organization in future would not seek a head count, but would demand hiring of more Negroes. CORE claim that 300 members of minority races were hired because of the demonstrations was questioned by a bank official. One citizen's arrest for trespass resulted in 90-day sentence which is being appealed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DEMONSTRATIONS: Daily picketing under sponsorship of CORE took place at the Republican Convention in SF. CORE leaflet called upon delegates to commit themselves to an implementation of the Civil Rights Bill and immediate school integration, to repudiate those who opposed civil rights and social legislation affecting Negroes and other minorities, and to endorse and support local and national fair housing legislation. No arrests took place.

OAKLAND-TRIBUNE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/64): AHCED instituted demonstrations against "Oakland-Tribune" newspaper 9/4/64, demanding increase in minority race employees, that AHCED be furnished records of current and new employees as to race, and the right to tour offices of the paper to check on racial composition of employees. Demonstrators on 9/4/64, included 15 individuals with subversive connections. Churches and unions reportedly are acting as mediators between AHCED and the paper.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS:

BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB: BDBC officers include individuals with CP affiliations. BDBC is utilized by the CP to place CP literature and speakers on campus at University of California in Berkeley.

YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP members have been active in YFJ under leadership of ROSCOE PROCTOR. YFJ Organizer's Council included three CP

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Synopsis Continued:

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members in 1963.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: Former CP members are active in the leadership of Bay Area PLM.

NAACP: Local NAACP has not been the subject of CP infiltration because CP leaders have characterized it as lacking militancy and the organization has been reluctant to accept CP assistance in its programs. NAACP Executive Board in SF in June, 1964, reportedly was seeking methods of gaining more control over its members participating in civil rights demonstrations. BURBRIDGE and other "activists" resigned 10/14/64, because "moderates" refused to push suit regarding redevelopment in SF.

CORE: BOB KAUFMAN at a CP Youth Club meeting in November, 1963, suggested CP members in CORE should attempt to establish roots in the Negro community. CP Housing Committee in November, 1963, expressed a desire to establish liaison with housing committees of CORE and NAACP. YSA report dated August, 1964, admitted consistent work in CORE and claimed YSA had developed "political strength" therein.

AHCED: AHCED leaders reportedly conferred with and/or received help of CP, SWP, and DuBois Club leaders.

NLG: Principal officers of SF Chapter of NLG have been identified as former CP members.

MISCELLANEOUS: Survey of SF arrests for civil disobedience in connection with sit-ins since September, 1963, reflected a total of 766 arrests. As of 9/20/64, 402 persons had been tried for 513 of the arrests (some were arrested more than once), with 239 found guilty, 45 found not guilty, 95 nolo contendere pleas, 91 hung juries, 22 dismissed, 18 juveniles, and 3 pending. Of 402 persons involved, 269 were males, 133 females; 351 were Caucasians, 50 were Negroes, and 1 was Oriental.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

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DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following abbreviations have been utilized in
this report:

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AHCED AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION
ARI AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO
BAPL BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR
BAYSA BAY APEA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
BDBC BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB
CLS CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL
COFO COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
CORE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CP COMMUNIST PARTY
CPA COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION
CP, USA COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
DCA DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
DPW "DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD"
HCUA HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
ILWU INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION
ISU INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION
LYL LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
NAACP NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NCDCP NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY

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NLG NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
NOI NATION OF ISLAM
OBBSWP OAKLAND-BERKELEY BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
PL "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"
PLM PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
POC PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST
COMMUNIST PARTY
SCFTC STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA
SFCCP SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY
SFDBC SAN FRANCISCO DU BOIS CLUB
SFNLG SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SFSWP SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SWP SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
YFJ YOUTH FOR JOBS
YSA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

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A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA

1. Strategy and Party Line on a National Level

The CP USA, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 26, 1963, BEN DAVIS, *member of C.P.U.S.A. National Committee* presided over a meeting at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. DAVIS reported that he had travelled throughout the country making speeches because students in colleges were eager to know what communists were thinking. DAVIS reported that at a meeting in Los Angeles, he had called for Negro unity from all segments of the community including communists, Muslims and conservatives. He concluded that the response to his proposal at this meeting had led him to believe that communists could take an active part in the Negro peoples' movement. *(X)(u)*

DAVIS recommended the initiation of a campaign to get all Negro leaders together at a national meeting through a "grass roots movement." *(X)(u)*

[SF T-1]
4/9/63] *X u*

BEN DAVIS, on May 6, 1962, stated that he was National Secretary of the CP USA.

[SF T-2]
5/7/62] *X u*

BEN DAVIS was National secretary of the CP USA and a member of the Secretariat as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3]
4/5/64] *X u*

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ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected to membership on the National Committee of the CP USA at its national convention in New York City in December, 1959.

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LULU MAE THOMPSON,
who was a member of the
CP on behalf of the FBI.

A characterization of the Muslims (Nation of Islam) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

During May, 1963, a copy of a report by ^{Secretary C.P.U.S.A.} ~~EUSMALL~~ ^{N.Y.} entitled "In the Struggle for Peace" was distributed among selected CP leaders to serve as a basis for discussions at a meeting of the Northern California District CP leaders scheduled for June 8, 1963. This report included a discussion on the Negro question which declared in part as follows: (S)(u)

The struggles of Negro citizens for equality and justice in the South are comparable to the victorious struggle for peaceful coexistence in relation to the Cuban events. These events are part of the human progress in this new epoch. (S)(u)

It is of the utmost urgency that Americans, especially white Americans, understand the full meaning of this struggle. The breakthrough in Birmingham represents a historic, social, political and economic achievement. This is a revolutionary, qualitative eruption that will become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. (S)(u)

The walls of segregation were erected by plantation owners, and the forces of monopoly capital took over where the slave masters left off. (S)(u)

The struggles in the South are wiping out 100 years of shame and disgrace, and make it possible to re-establish the self-respect of our people and our nation. This struggle is unifying the working class. It also signals the end to second-class citizenship, bringing new health, votes and officials into our democracy. (S)(u)

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The leadership of the movement in Birmingham was brilliant in the use of correct tactics. These successful policies and techniques can continue only if white Americans fully realize that this is their fight, that this is a fight for a better America, and if they give the campaign their full, active and unqualified support. (X)(u)

While there were mass actions in all cities and communities, the most heartening action occurred in Boston. With the exception of Boston, however, the movement has not been on a level to measure up to the dimensions of the struggle. Because the struggle is not over, it is necessary to learn from the Boston experience that an "all people's mobilization" is needed and that longer range plans must be adopted. (X)(u)

Every community should have some united front formations that can move into activities for the defense of the democratization of the South. (X)(u)

Birmingham is the beginning of the breakthrough and it has set all of the South into motion. It must stir the entire country into motion. It also is a test for the CP as well as an opportunity for the CP. The CP must meet this challenge by giving it everything it has. (X)(u)

[SF T-4]
6/7/63 Xu

GUS HALL was General Secretary of the CP USA as of May 7, 1962.

[SF T-5]
5/7/62 Xu

GUS HALL continued to serve as General Secretary of the CP USA as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3]
4/5/64 Xu

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On June 8, 1963, there was a meeting of leading CP members in San Francisco, many of whom had served as former members of the Northern California District Committee of the CP, in order to discuss the report of GUS HALL. (X) (u)

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There was a discussion of the significance of the struggles in Birmingham and in the South. ROSCOE PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement had displayed a tragic amount of independence. He pointed out that it was possible, however, for the Negro peoples' movement to become that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism. He concluded that the main task of the left force was to win over the right forces. (X) (u)

PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement in the South was keeping open the concept of peaceful change. He declared that there could not be any peaceful movement with the ideology of the Muslims, and that the CP must find ways of attacking the ideology while working with the Muslims "on the outside." PROCTOR also concluded that there was a need for opening up discussions on the issue of white chauvinism. (X) (u)

CARL BLOICE criticized the report of HALL and PROCTOR on the basis that there appeared to be too much stress on the effect of the Birmingham struggle. He pointed out that the forces of monopoly were large, and that this report failed to take into consideration the size of the movement and who would lose by the movement. BLOICE pointed out that when demands are made of the President of the United States that he take drastic political action to protect the Negro rights in the South, the President in effect is being asked to change the entire political structure of the United States. (X) (u)

[SF T-4
6/19/63] X u

CARL BLOICE attended a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in San Francisco on April 22, 1963. (X) (u)

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Callif
[SF T-6
4/23/63] X u

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V Lima
The Northern California District of the CP reportedly was ordered by GUS HALL to form a "special committee on civil rights" composed of ALBERT JASON (MICKEY) *Lima*, Chairman of the Northern California District of the CP, and four Negro leaders in Northern California. HALL reportedly declared that the CP should be giving leadership in civil rights matters, and that the CP had been caught doing nothing in connection with the Negro struggle. (S)(u)

[SF T-7
8/16/63] Xu

Albert J. Lima

At a conference of the Northern California District of the CP on November 15, 1963, GUS HALL declared that Negroes had made a lot of progress during the preceding few years. HALL declared that this was an area in which the party must move with great vigor because the Negro people needed help and "we must be obligated to stand up for any American citizen regardless of race." HALL concluded that the American Negro had shown what it was like to stand up against racial bigotry and had illustrated that initiative is the key to progress. (S)(u)

[SF T-8
11/29/63] Xu

2. Strategy and Party Line on District and Lower Levels *Herbert Nugent*

2431-15th Ave, San Francisco, Calif
At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, HERBERT NUGENT made a report on the fight against school segregation in San Francisco. He noted that a report issued several weeks previously had illustrated that the CP must delve far more deeply into the general field of education and in the problems existent in that field. (S)(u)

Attends CP meetings
NUGENT suggested that the CP consider the matter of "class education." He noted that several books on education pointed out that working class children never had been given the educational opportunities of the rich ruling class or the upper middle class. He concluded that the education of the working class had been in a direction in which the ruling class could exploit further the working class. (S)(u)

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NUGENT made the following proposals: (A)

(1) That the CP become active in regard to segregation in San Francisco schools:

(2) That a special committee be established, responsible to the county committee, to help in developing a CP policy on the segregation struggle;

(3) That all CP clubs hold discussions on this matter;

(4) That the CP seek ways to publicize segregation in San Francisco; (A)

(5) That the issue of segregation be injected into the 1963 elections;

(6) That unions be involved in the struggle in an organized way;

(7) That efforts be made to get the San Francisco Board of Education to admit that segregation existed. a

[SF T-9] Xu
[1/3/63]

HERB NUGENT served as Chairman of the San Francisco County CP in January, 1963.

[SF T-9] Xu
[1/3/63]

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, NUGENT circulated a report which pointed out that discrimination existed in schools in New York, San Francisco, and throughout the United States. He noted that the San Francisco Board of Education was holding meetings to ascertain whether or not segregation existed in San Francisco schools, and he suggested that each CP club have at least one member attend these meetings so that the club would be cognizant of developments. He commented that the CP in San Francisco (A)

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

planned to form an education committee which would include one CP member from each club. The main function of this committee was to work with Parent-Teachers Associations, union groups and neighborhood groups in the fight against segregation in San Francisco schools. It was suggested that this committee also should work on housing and job discrimination, and that it should work in conjunction with the Negro Commission of the CP. (X)

[SF T-10
1/4/63] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in Daly City on February 25, 1963, HERB NUGENT pointed out that the San Francisco Board of Education had established a committee of three members to survey the racial situation in San Francisco schools and to report on February 28, 1963. NUGENT declared that all CP clubs should have a representative at this meeting, and that subsequently these representatives should attend a meeting at his home on March 6, 1963, to decide on action in regard to the report of the Board of Education Subcommittee. (X)

[SF T-6
2/27/63] Xu

The CP Educational Committee met on March 4, 1963, to plan action to encourage people to attend the Board of Education meeting on April 2, 1963, in order to hear the report of the Board of Education Committee in regard to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. HERB NUGENT suggested that the CP contact ministers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other groups in an effort to encourage individuals to attend this meeting. This meeting of the educational committee was attended by ALICE CORRELL, HERB NUGENT, BECKY WONG and WILLIE WONG. (X)

[SF T-4
3/22/63] Xu Aoki-55

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on May 27, 1963, it was reported that plans regarding the establishment of a housing committee were progressing. It was noted that the housing committee would start out with CP members and that it would be broadened into a "left committee." (X)

[SF T-9
5/29/63] Xu

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on June 26, 1963, members were given a memorandum captioned "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." This document declared that the breakthrough in Birmingham constituted a "revolutionary eruption" which will forevermore become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. The memo declared that it was imperative to do everything possible to aid this struggle and to take every possible action to involve white Americans in this fight. It noted that the labor movement had the greatest stake in this struggle because every state in the South had a "right to work" law on its books. (X)

The memo noted that the President was presenting his civil rights program to Congress and that some of the leaders of the Negro peoples' movement had announced that they intended to take the most militant kinds of action in support of his program. The memo declared that the proposals of the President would not solve the problems of JIM CROW, and that this struggle in Congress would be the focal point for developing the broadest kind of mass actions by white and Negro Americans against the "Dixiecrat System." The memo concluded that there was no organization or governmental body and no group which could not be confronted with proposals to support one or another aspect of this civil rights program. The memo called for initiative, boldness and immediate action. (X)

[SF T-11
6/28/63] Xu Aoki-56

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

During the latter part of June, 1963, HOLLAND ROBERTS drafted a comment to an associate abroad which declared that Negro revolution was the key to all new developments in the United States. ROBERTS noted that major opportunities were opening up and that "none of us foresaw this great wave and we are not ready for it." (X)u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-12] Xu
7/15/63

HOLLAND ROBERTS in July, 1963, was President of the American Russian Institute (ARI) of San Francisco, and a member at large of the CP, USA.

Calif.

[SF T-13] Xu
7/23/63

The ARI of San Francisco was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on July 8, 1963, members were given a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." (X)u

[SF T-6] Xu
7/16/63

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club in Berkeley on August 12, 1963, ROBERT KAUFMAN suggested that CP members should try to establish roots in the Negro community in Berkeley. (X)u

[SF T-14] Xu
8/13/63

Calif.

ROBERT HALL KAUFMAN, also known as Bob Kaufman, attended a CP, USA, national meeting regarding youth matters in New York City during December, 1962.

Congress of Racial Equality

[SF T-15] Xu
1/14/63

member

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

KAUFMAN was elected Secretary of the CP of Northern California during the latter part of February, 1963.

[SF T-16] Xu
[3/7/63] Xu
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission took place at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR on September 19, 1963. PROCTOR declared that this meeting had been called for the purpose of making proposals for a new Negro program to be presented by him at a forthcoming meeting of the National Committee of the CP USA. (X)

After much discussion the Negro Commission agreed that the following matters should be included in a CP Negro program: (X)

- (1) The CP should devote attention to the recruitment of Negro youth into the CP;
- (2) The CP should advocate and work to develop jobs for Negroes without antagonizing organized labor by taking jobs from white workers; (X)
- (3) The CP should select a national spokesman on the Negro situation;
- (4) The CP should support a plan to distribute land in the South to the Negro people following the settlement of current problems. #

PROCTOR commented that these proposals would be discussed by "the board" at its regular meeting on September 26, 1963. (X)

Such a meeting did take place on September 26, 1963, and it was agreed that PROCTOR should present the foregoing proposals to the national committee. This board which met on September 26, 1963, was composed of ROSCOE PROCTOR, JUANITA WHEELER, JOHN PITTMAN, AL RICHMOND and BARBARA LINDSAY. (X)

[SF T-1] Xu
[10/7/63] Xu
C.P. member
C.H.

Aoki-58

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Board of the CP on October 20, 1963, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP USA, which he had attended on October 1-6, 1963. PROCTOR reported that he had made the proposals approved by the Negro Board, but that nothing resulted at the national meeting. PROCTOR insisted that there were no resolutions passed, and that there were no concrete statements as to policy at the meeting. (A)

[SF T-1
10/22/63] X u

At a meeting of the Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club of the CP on October 3, 1963, two members of the club were directed to compile a list of civil rights organizations in Berkeley and Oakland. This list was to include the names of responsible persons in the organization, the racial composition of the organization and the general political line. (A)

[SF T-14
10/9/63] X u

The San Francisco County Committee of the CP met on November 18, 1963, and ARCHIE BROWN, Chairman, praised the actions of youth in connection with the sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In in San Francisco. BROWN characterized the sit-in demonstrations as the greatest feat of initiative that he had ever witnessed in San Francisco on the part of young people. He stated that the youth intended to continue the sit-ins wherever racism was practiced, and commented that youth deserved the support from older members of the CP. (A)

[SF T-8
11/22/63] X u

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission on November 23, 1963, BARBARA LINDSAY reported that the CP had influenced many projects in the town of San Jose, but not as the CP. She noted that CP members had joined or were working with various organizations in San Jose, California, and that they were having some influence in that manner. (A)

[SF T-1
12/2/63] X u

Aoki-59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on December 2, 1963, it was reported that demonstrations regarding civil rights had brought prestige to the CP among the youth. It was noted that previously the youth had not been responsive to the CP because they did not feel that the CP had a role to play or that it could accomplish anything. ~~(S)~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-9
12/18/63] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on March 9, 1964, a mimeographed document was distributed which included a section on "Negro Rights." This document declared in part as follows: ~~(S)~~ (u)

The CP had felt that the main effort on Negro rights would be around housing and jobs. By and large this happened, but other things also happened. The scope and militancy of the movement continues to grow and has a great attraction for the young people. The demand for Negro representation in government has become very prominent. It so happens that San Francisco is the only large city in California that does not have one elected Negro official. ~~(S)~~ (u)

All this and more has taken place without any effective organization in the Negro community and with a very small number of people taking an active part in the Negro peoples' struggle. It is a real cause of concern that the CP has been unable to build a substantial organization in that area. This situation must be changed and ties with the District Negro Commission must be strengthened. ~~(S)~~ (u)

The tasks for the "left" in this field include the following: ~~(S)~~

- [(1) Help unify the movement, particularly bringing in the full participation of Negro unionists; ~~(S)~~ (u)
- (2) Help bring clarity on the matter of the character and future of the Negro peoples' struggle and its relation to the socialist movement; ~~(S)~~ (u)

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(3) Clarification in the labor movement and winning a larger section to active support, particularly on the jobs question. (S)(u)

[SF T-9
3/16/64] X u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on May 11, 1964, a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Summary of the Campaign in San Francisco" was distributed to CP members. This document declared in part as follows: (S)(u)

The overriding tasks of the "left" and our friends between now and the primaries are: (S)(u)

(1) To help begin building the machinery for grass roots participation in defeating the amendment to appeal the Rumford Act; (S)(u)

(2) To participate 100 per cent in electing the first Negro official in San Francisco. (S)(u)

The issues in the election are as follows: (S)(u)

(1) A fight for civil rights and equal rights. In connection with this fight, the first and foremost task is the defeat of the repeal of the Rumford Act. This also embraces the winning of the trials of those arrested in the fight for equality for jobs in the San Francisco area. (S)(u)

(2) A fight for an end to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. (S)(u)

[SF T-1
5/20/64] X u

The Rumford Act, referred to above, was enacted by the California Legislature in 1963 and outlawed discrimination in the sale and rental of real estate in California. An initiative calling for a constitutional amendment which would in effect repeal the Rumford Act qualified for the ballot in California in November, 1964, and is known as "Proposition 14." (u)

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on June 8, 1964, there was a discussion of the re-development in the Fillmore District of San Francisco, which (S)(u)

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

is highly populated by Negroes. It was stated that a block system had been set up to fight redevelopment, but that "none of our people are in it." It was noted that ~~the Negro~~ Commission had declared that this was a job for ~~the Baltimore~~ Club of the CP, but that the CP club was unable to handle this campaign. (X)u

[SF T-17
6/8/64] Xu

At a Northern California District Conference of the CP on June 12-13, 1964, MICKEY LIMA declared that the CP must win a wide segment of white workers to the CP and its program in order to put over its fight for labor and civil rights. LIMA noted that the Negro Commission was ready to embark on a six months' drive to recruit membership from the Negro community. He declared that success in such a draft would overcome the chauvinistic attitude of white workers toward their brothers and would constitute a unifying force between the CP and civil right proponents in the Northern California District. (X)u

[SF T-18
SF T-19
6/16/64] Xu

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Club Chairmen on July 13, 1964, ARCHIE BROWN declared that the primary interest of the CP in San Francisco until the November election would be fighting against Proposition 14. BROWN noted that the CP would have an opportunity to work in a civil rights movement that already was attracting the attention of the Governor of California, mayors of most California cities, educators and churches. Xu

BROWN stated that special attention must be given to the labor unions which had done little to help in the drive against Proposition 14. He noted that most unions had adopted resolutions against Proposition 14, but that few unions had carried out any concrete activities to help in the drive. BROWN concluded that the matter must be taken to labor in a manner to reveal to them that the proposition would pose an economic disadvantage on working people because they would be forced to face a drive for a right to work law in California. Xu

JAMES FOREST, a member of the committee, declared that the most effective way to fight the initiative was to get all Negroes and other minority groups registered and to have them vote on election day. He suggested that registration drives be organized through trade unions and neighborhood communities, and that discussions on this matter be held at CP club meetings. eu

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-18] ^{calif}
7/14/64] Xu

A two-page report entitled "Election Campaign and the Party" was distributed at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP in San Francisco on July 21, 1964. This report declared in part as follows:

James Frederick Forest

The basic aim of the CP in participating in election campaigns is the "coalition policy" which aims to build a political alliance of labor, civil rights and peace forces. CP election campaign work should be stepped up, particularly on the freedom movement struggle. There also is a need for intensive activity to defeat Proposition 13. (X)

[SF T-10]
7/22/64] Xu

A meeting of the CP Labor Commission took place in San Francisco on July 22, 1964. At this meeting, it was reported that the county committee wanted all CP members to become deputy voting registrars and to go into different groups in the Negro community to assure the registration of qualified voters. (X)

[SF T-6]
7/23/64] Xu

At a meeting of a CP club in San Mateo, California, on August 21, 1964, there was a discussion of developments in Mississippi, and what the Federal Government could do to prevent violence and racial discrimination. One of the members reported that a chain letter was being circulated wherein recipients sent the letter to ten other people and ten stamps to an address in Wisconsin. The stamps were to be used to buy a bus to send to Mississippi in order to take voters to the polls. (X)

[SF T-20]
8/26/64] Xu

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3. PROPAGANDA REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS

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"People's World"

The "People's World" (PW) is a West Coast Communist Party (CP) newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

A review of the PW newspaper from January, 1963, through September, 1964, disclosed extensive news coverage on racial problems throughout the United States. Reported below are portions of editorials and articles concerning this problem in the West Coast areas:

(PW, 1-12-63, page 10)
An article captioned "Behind Negro Anger With Brown, A Problem of When to Protest" by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"...Reduced to its simplest elements, the anger of the Negro community stems from the failure of Gov. Brown to appoint a Negro to one of the three new municipal judge-ships created for San Francisco by the 1961 session of the state Legislature.

"In its more complex ramifications it involves the growing, increasingly articulate demand of Negroes throughout the state for direct representation in government. It involves also such tactical questions as, 'When do you flex political muscle - before or after elections?'...." AOKI-64

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(PW, 1-26-63, page 1)
An article captioned "Crisis Told In Cop
Race Relations" by CARL BLOICE, read in
part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Antagonism between police and the
Negro community in major California cities
has reached crisis proportions.

"This fact both sides appeared to agree
upon this week as an advisory committee
to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission
conducted two days of hearings in the
San Francisco bay area on Tuesday (Jan. 22)
in Oakland and Wednesday (Jan. 23) in
San Francisco.

"The Berkeley Chief of Police, Addison
Fording, college trained like all
Berkeley officers, testified he is under
considerable pressure from downtown
interests to go into the Negro community
'with clubs' and 'disperse idlers who
stand on corners.' He said he was being
urged to display a show of force in
Negro areas. This includes sending uni-
formed men into local taverns....."

(PW, 5-18-63, page 1 and 8)
An editorial captioned "Shame, Courage in
Birmingham", read in part as follows:

"The name of Birmingham has been written
in shame for all the world to see.

"And the futility of 'negotiated'
settlements of matters that are a question
of right has been written in blood.

Aoki-65

"The story of the shame - and of the
courage of Birmingham's Negroes - is told
dramatically and brilliantly on these pages
by a courageous People's World reporter named
Carl Bloice. It is a story the President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and the Attorney General should read.
It is a story that exposes the criminal
inadequacy of their policy of concilia-
tion and mediation.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The federal government must - no
matter what its later action - stand
forever charged with criminal delay in
Birmingham.....

"But, in the case of Birmingham, the
inaction becomes monstrous. The pictures
of Birmingham - the dogs, the fire hoses,
the children being herded to jail by the
hundreds - shouted this nation's shame from
the front pages of newspapers around the
world.

"Nothing can excuse the failure of the
federal government to take action in Bir-
mingham, Alabama, in the second week of
the month of May in the year 1963.....

"The cry can be raised. It is already
being heard across the land. It must be
louder. It must become a cry that the
White House can't deny. It must
become a cry that goes beyond Birmingham,
a cry that opens lunchrooms throughout
the South, that opens the gates of schools
and colleges, that opens the voting booth,
a cry that will change the face of the South,
a cry that will end a bloody, fear-filled
century of waiting....."

(PW, 6-15-63, page 1)
An article captioned "Negro Freedom: Its
Time Has Come In California", by SAM KUSHNER,
datelined Los Angeles, read in part as follows:

Calif

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"Sometime this week Los Angeles will
face up to its hour of decision on the
issue of civil rights.

"By Thursday (June 20) 10 working
days will have elapsed since Negro leadership
placed its demands before industry, govern

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EJO:aab

ment and labor spokesmen at the Statler-
Hilton Hotel and called for an affirmative
reply - within 10 days.

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"Meanwhile, the Negro leaders and other pro-civil rights forces have not been sitting by waiting for a yes or no reply. They have been organizing and preparing in the event the power structure comes up with too little, too late....."

(PW, 6-22-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Keep The Pressure On" read in part as follows:

"The vast surge of the Negro freedom movement has made this one of the most exciting times in the history of our nation. It is also a time fraught with danger. James Reston of The New York Times says it could produce 'the most ominous constitutional and racial crisis of this century.'

"People are in motion. And they are forcing the Government to move. Presidential inaction became action because of the public outcry at the indignities visited upon the freedom movement.

"One of the dangers inherent in the situation is that some of the people's pressure upon the Government may now slacken. The President has, it is true, now allied himself with the freedom movement, but this by no means insures victory....."

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(PW, 6-29-63, page 9)
An article captioned "Negro Response Assessed To 'Halt Demonstrations' Advice", by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"If there was any thought that the shifting of the Negro freedom battle to Congress would put out the flames in the South or the flares in the North while the President is abroad, Negro leaders in a show of unity have made it clear it's just wishful thinking.

"Behind the stout declarations they continue to make that the direct and mass actions will continue is the sometime stated, and oft-times implied conviction that the leaders couldn't stop the actions even if they wanted to. For as the congressional battle commences over the Administration's civil rights program, the flames of revolt continue to burn throughout the South.

"Actually Negro groups have gone one step further and have served notice that not only will the mass actions continue but the debate in Congress itself will be a target for action....."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Negroes and Friends" read in part as follows:

"....So beware of 'friends' of civil rights who argue against marches on Washington. A march on Washington is always on the order of the day. Some labor leaders have been trying for months to get the nation's unions to do the same thing in their own defense.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"It is to the credit of the most exciting force in our land that the cry is going out to converge on Washington for the purpose of remedying - in part at least - a century of injustice that weighs heavily on the conscience of the nation."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 4)

An article captioned "Racial Discrimination Rampant in Hollywood. Qualified Negroes Not Hired; Both Unions, Industry Accused" dated Hollywood by SARAH DUNTON, read in part as follows:

"Thirty-five Negroes are qualified radio announcers but cannot obtain employment on major stations in this area. U.S.A.

"Eleven qualified Negroes are now available and waiting for TV jobs. Their job outlook is bleak.

"These were two of the facts found by this newspaper which refute the denials of industry and labor officials that they do not practice discrimination.

"The denials have come from a number of sources since Herbert Hill, national labor secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a press conference here that 'less than 1%' of the members of Hollywood craft unions are Negroes..... Col. Hill

"This paper's survey indicates that this condition exists generally in the entertainment field in craft unions, exempting, of course, the performer guilds.....

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Whenever the buck versus democracy or movie content is the consideration, the buck usually wins out. Since Hollywood production is based almost exclusively on profit, the lowest common denominator of the market acts as the determining factor. Consequently the Southern Dixiecrat becomes censor of Negroes in acting roles as romantic leads or even as 'atmosphere' in commercials. He is the censor of TV and radio announcers selling products, as well as the content of movies that the producers feel might in any way offend the Southern white supremacist.

"The end result is that this ideology largely determines what the whole nation shall see and hear on movies, TV and radio....."

(PW, 8-24-63, page 3)
An article captioned "Negro Movement Told: Stop Quarrelling, Unify", by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"Negroes here Monday night told their leaders to act like cardinals; 'Go into conclave and we are going to wait to see the smoke coming from the chimney.'

"'But if you stay up there too long, we're going to have a conclave of our own and when you come down we will have already started the revolution.'

Aoki-70

"They didn't say it to each of their quarrelling leaders personally. Some of the main ones weren't even there. They didn't sign their names to any letter. But 1,300 people clapped, shouted and cheered to those words when they heard them spoken by Louis Lomax, Negro author, to the Aug. 19 mass meeting of the San Francisco Freedom Movement at Third Baptist Church.

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"If Lomax's words were taken as a resolution, then the people voted unanimously 'amen' with their applause even before all the 'whereases' and 'resolves' were complete.....

"In his speech to the mass meeting, Lomax advocated the use of mass direct action. He called for a standing army of 15,000 to back up the leaders when they go to the conference table.

"Speaking of Negroes' determination, he said, 'They (whites) don't believe you. Even sometimes you don't believe yourself.

"'But only when you, and your white brethren who believe in you, join hands and march through the streets of San Francisco are you going to get them to listen.'.....

Calif

Thomas N. Burbidge
"The meeting opened with a progress report from Dr. Thomas Burbidge, chairman of the San Francisco Freedom Movement. He told the rally, 'We are not talking about tokenism, but fundamental change.'

member's National Association

"'We reserve the right to choose our own leaders and no one shall tell us with whom we shall talk.'

For the

Advancement of Colored people

"He warned that if negotiations should break down there will be mass demonstrations and 'demonstrations cannot be effective if they only involve lining up, walking down to a park or public square and listening to speeches.'"

(PW, 11-2-63, page 3)
An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "Angry SF Freedom Movement Presents New List of Demands" read in part as follows:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Although those clamoring for election to public office Tuesday have chosen to ignore them, four distinct demands have emerged from San Francisco's Negro community during the past few weeks.

"The word - as it went downtown - was couched in the language of anger and impatience.

"In a number of loosely connected actions, organized elements in the community served notice that:

"*Supervisor Harold Dobbs, candidate for mayor, will have to face up eventually to charges of job discrimination in the operation of a string of eating establishments he owns.

"*Redevelopment activity must stop until there are basic changes in city housing policy.

"*'Negroes are not going to stand for police brutality' anymore.

"*Negroes will take to the streets and demonstrate unless something is done soon to speed up the elimination of de facto segregation in the city's schools.

"The high point in the activity came last Saturday (Oct. 26) when 150 persons marched from the Fillmore District to the Hall of Justice where they handed the police department demands for an end to police brutality.....

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"Conservative elements and the police department got it with both barrels from Burbridge last week. He told 500 persons gathered at a Freedom Movement meeting he is 'fed up and tired of the implication that if a Negro commits a crime the Negro community has a collective guilt.'

"Burbridge referred to the controversy that began when a Negro youth attacked a woman and robbed her in a Mission District church on Oct. 16.

"In the main address to the mass meeting, Negro writer Louis Lomax revealed that police officials had phoned Burbridge after the incident and tried to hold the community leadership responsible for the crime.

"'Do you think for a moment that a Catholic had committed the crime they would have called the archbishop and placed the responsibility on him?' he said.

"This is a deliberate thing done deliberately, not only to embarrass but also to make us have a sense of inferiority.'

"Lomax brought the audience to its feet cheering when he said, 'If they will take the blame for Hitler, Mussolini, Hiroshima and Valachi, we will take the blame for every Negro who commits a crime.'...."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW, 3/7/64, page 1)
An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "It's
Injunctions, Arrests in S.F. Fight for
Jobs" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"In this San Francisco Bay Area, with
its unseasonal spring, a prophecy made
months ago by civil rights leaders is coming
to pass - a northern city is being rocked by
the struggle for jobs.

"What has happened here might be a preview
of things to come in other northern cities when
the winter thaws, and civil rights leaders put
in effect their plans to make 1964 the Year of
the Fight for Jobs.

"And what has happened here indicates it
will not be easy. There have been 'shop-ins,'
'sit-ins,' injunctions, mass arrests, massive
damage suits, and a massive propaganda campaign
(by the daily press and political office holders)
to restrain and divide the movement.

"During the past week 120 Negro and white
demonstrators were jailed for participating in
direct action to persuade a large unit of a
giant national hotel chain to desist from dis-
crimination in hiring.

"The demonstrations at the hotel were
preceded by action against a large supermarket
chain, culminating in a negotiated agreement
with the management after the store was jammed
with bags of groceries that the demonstrators
decided at the last minute they did not want.

Aoki-74

"The demonstrations here were the first this
year on the heels of announcements by major civil
rights organizations that there would be a stepped-
up fight for jobs and increased action on behalf
of the unemployed...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW 3/7/64 pg. 3)

An article by Carl Bloice captioned "Police Brutality Charged; 120 Demonstrators Jailed" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The management of San Francisco's big, swank Sheraton Palace hotel tried to go to court last weekend in an effort to disperse a demonstration against the hotel's racial hiring policies. But it didn't work.

"Instead, the new tactic resulted in the largest total of civil rights arrests in the city's history and brought the prospect of even more determined demonstrations this weekend if negotiations for more than a token hiring of Negroes in varied positions are not successful. There is also a threat of nationwide demonstrations against the Sheraton chain.

"On Sunday night (March 1) 120 Negro and white demonstrators (plus several bystanders and three passing sailors) were hauled off to jail following three different methods of direct action protest, some hurried (and, as it turned out, improper) legal maneuvering by the hotel and a raft of charges and counter charges that put the Negro freedom movement back in the San Francisco headlines...."

"...Then Dr. Thomas Burbidge, present NAACP president and chairman of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement, a cigar clenched between his teeth, went limp and was dragged away.

"When it was all over no one appeared to have been hurt - except every Negro male in the demonstration had been handled roughly.

Aoki-75

"One was socked under the eye by a husky officer. Another was smashed against the side of the wagon by an officer who hit him in the face repeatedly. But the favorite tactic appeared to be the thought-to-be concealed blows to the testicles...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW 3/28/64, pg. 1)
An editorial captioned "A Testing Time for
Freedom" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Nothing, absolutely nothing, has so shaken San Francisco since the 1934 general strike as the Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-in and related events.

"For all the differences between the battles of '34 and '64, there is an important similarity - each time the issue was fundamental and the engagement here marked a peak in the principal nationwide conflict of its time. Then labor revolted against industrial serfdom, now the Negro people revolt against jimcrow bondage.

"Then, as now, there were shrill outcries about tactics.

"Indeed, so dim was the official view of the 'strikers' 'lawless' tactics that two of them were shot dead by police. Gen. Hugh Johnson, the federal government's economic czar, denounced the general strike as 'a threat to the community...a menace to the government...a civil war.' The San Francisco press called the strike illegitimate, irresponsible, ill-advised - and, of course, lamented that it damaged labor's cause. The same newspapers now apply the same epithets to the sit-ins.

"Then, as now, the powers that be tried to draw a line between the 'responsible' and 'irresponsible' elements.

"Gov. Frank Merriam pitted 'the sane, intelligent, right-thinking leadership in the labor organizations' against 'the rash counsel of communistic and radical agitators.' Do not politicians of today echo the Merriam of yesteryear in exhorting 'responsible' and 'intelligent' Negro community leaders to repudiate the 'radical' intruders?

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"'Red-baiting' was a shabby expedient in '34; it has not improved with age. The issue then was not communism; it was unionism. The issue now is not communism; it is civil rights (including equal right to a job)...."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW 4/18/64, pg. 3)

An article captioned "New, Bigger Demonstrations Planned in Negro Job Fight" read in part as follows:

"If the local chapter of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Automobile Dealers Assn. have not reached an agreement on minority employment by this weekend, the NAACP has promised the largest - and most significant - demonstration yet.

"The significance of any future demonstration lies in the decision made April 11 by the Baptist Ministers Union to join in and be arrested in the showroom demonstrations.

"A group of 75 or more Stanford students also expected to join this weekend's actions.

"Demonstration leaders hint they may have even more celebrities ready to fill the paddy wagons.

Attended C.P. meeting

"Last Saturday's demonstration (April 11) resulted in the largest number of civil rights arrests outside the South. Police carted 226 persons out of the showrooms when they refused to leave."

Tracey Adrienne Sims
(PW 5/16/64, pg. 3)

B. Approx 1945

An article by CARL BLOICE with date line San Francisco which was captioned "Jail Sentence for TRACY SIMS Stirs Anger in Negro Community" read in part as follows:

Tracey Adrienne Sims San Francisco Calif.

"A heavy sentence handed 18 year old Tracy Sims, leader of militant civil rights demonstrators, has created a storm of indignation in the Negro community.

Tracey R. Sims 39 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Top Negro leaders met this week and discussed mounting a public campaign to reverse 'sit-in' convictions and end the current series of trials arising out of recent demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The seemingly endless series of trials is now in its fourth week. They are like a giant game of judicial Russian roulette. There are as many as nine trials going on simultaneously. The evidence in each is the same. The witnesses are the same. The charges are the same. Yet some defendants are receiving hung juries. Others being convicted. Still others are being acquitted.

"But the heaviest shot fired so far hit Miss Sims of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

"A jury in the court of Municipal Judge Lawrence Mana on April 30 singled her out of 14 defendants arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel March 8, found her guilty and set the others free.

"On May 8, Judge Mana sentenced her to 90 days in jail (45 suspended) and fined her \$200.

"The 'Sun-Reporter,' Negro weekly, branded the verdict 'a glaring miscarriage of justice.'

"The paper said, 'The day Tracy Sims was convicted was a dark and sad day for the cause of justice in this great city....'"

(PW 6/6/64, pg. 9)
An article with a San Francisco date line by CARL BLOICE with caption "The Critical Juncture in Civil Rights Battle" read in part as follows:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
EJO:mal

"...Nothing could be more certain than that there will be countless picket lines and street demonstrations. Negro and white demonstrations may tie up roads, sit-in businesses and fill jails. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"ISSUES AT STAKE

"The stakes are higher than most people realize, higher than 'Freedom Now.'

"The battle is important not only for the Negro but will decide the course the whole nation will undoubtedly take for quite a while. The civil rights movement will undoubtedly take the boldest action thus far within the next few months. The opposition can be expected to act quickly and harshly to throttle its moves.

"What is becoming increasingly clear is that the opposition has become the rallying point for the right wing elements. If it should succeed it will not only clip the wings of the demonstrators but will be in position to start clubbing the Supreme Court, any hopeful prospects for U. S. foreign policy and the labor movement.

"This is no longer a Marxist prediction. It is now very much of a fact.

"The 'white backlash' is a myth. The effect of the myth is to cover a reality - fascist or fascist-like movements triumph where there is a scapegoat and American reaction is trying to ride to power on a tide of racism...."

Aoki-79

SF 100-53902
EJO:mal

(PW 7/4/64, pg. 1)

The front page contained a block notice captioned "Action Urgent" which read as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The issue in Mississippi is not only one of constitutional rights and human dignity; it is a matter of life and death. This much is clear.

"Equally clear is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Prompt messages to President Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy should demand full-scale federal intervention to establish constitutional law and the safety of human lives in Mississippi. Every individual and organization should dispatch such urgent messages.

"Every form of public expression and protest to that end should be supported to the hilt."

(PW . 7/25/64, pg. 4)

An article with a Long Beach date line with a caption "A Grim Forecast of Death and Terror in Mississippi" read in part as follows:

"Before the summer is over there will be 75 dead civil rights volunteers and others who are working with that movement in Mississippi.

"And unless there is a change in the nation there is a great danger that Barry Goldwater will be the next President of the United States.

"These pessimistic predictions were made by comedian Dick Gregory in a speech before the 31st annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild here last week...."

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U.S.A.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"...He warned that the United States may be 'headed for mass destruction from the inside - the issue is not black against white - it is right against wrong....'"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(PW, 8/1/64, pg. 8)

An editorial captioned "Harlem: a Warning" read in part as follows:

"The final and fitting infamy of the recent violence in Harlem was the attempt by New York City's officialdom to pin the blame on the Communists.

"By now the country is accustomed to that sort of thing - from Dixie racists. Everything, it seems, would be tranquil in Dixie - or in Harlem - if it were not for Communists and other 'outside agitators.'

"Racism and red-baiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics. The most conspicuous exploiter of this combination is Barry Goldwater, and New York's Democratic officials who have flattered the Republican standard bearer by imitation.

"The violence was touched off by following Goldwater's racist advice that the police must get tougher in the Negro communities of the large cities. And then, to justify their behavior, New York's officials resorted to red-baiting a la Goldwater.

"Thus was brutality compounded by chicanery...."

"It is said the political profit will accrue to Goldwater. True. But the responsibility for it must be clearly fixed. It does not rest on Negro Harlem, nor on Communists. The blame rests squarely on the insensate, brutal, racist behavior of New York's police and the civil authorities who are supposed to direct them...."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
EJO:ral

(PW 9/12/64, pg. 8)

Al Richmond, Executive Editor of "PW", in his column captioned "Good and Welfare" stated in part as follows: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"EQUATION: President Johnson and other government officials talk of their readiness to employ the powers of the Federal government to enforce 'law and order.' Whether in the North or in the South, they say, whether in Harlem or Mississippi.

"It sounds so fair, so impartial, so stern and determined - and it is so phony....

"The authorities of New York, Jersey City, and the other northern cities displayed no hesitation in employing guns, clubs, policemen, jails and all the other paraphernalia of 'law and order' to suppress such violence as erupted in their ghettos.

"But the authorities of Mississippi, Alabama, and other southern states have been conspicuously ineffectual in moving against racist perpetrators of murder, arson, bombing and other forms of violence.

"DEMAGOGY: It is sheer demagoguery, therefore, to talk bravely about an equal resolve to employ Federal power for the maintenance of 'law and order' in Mississippi and Harlem...."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

~~Member~~
Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFBSWP) and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBBSWP) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

Calif.

At a joint meeting of the SFBSWP and the OBBSWP in San Francisco on December 12, 1962, RAYMOND SPARROW declared that the SWP did not wish to go to Negro organizations to offer them help. He explained that the SWP felt that it would be more effective to approach Negroes individually, particularly Negroes whom SWP members came in contact with during the course of their regular employment. *ku*

[SF T-21
12/13/62] *ku*

As of November 6, 1962, ~~RAYMOND SPARROW~~ was a member of the SWP National Committee.

[SF T-22
1/17/63] *ku*

During March of 1963, a leaflet was distributed in the San Francisco Bay Area advocating support of ROSE JERSAWITZ, candidate for Mayor of Berkeley, GEOFFREY WHITE, candidate for the Berkeley City Council, and PAUL MONTAUK, candidate for the Oakland City Council. The leaflet indicated that these three candidates had been endorsed by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The leaflet declared that the foregoing candidates favored "full equality, dignity and freedom for all minorities." It advocated that there be no job discrimination in hiring, wages or advancement, and that there be full apprentice rights for all oriental, Negro and Mexican-American youth. The

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

leaflet also urged an end to housing discrimination and segregated schooling.

~~ROSE JERSAWITZ~~ was elected to the OBBSWP Executive Committee on January 23, 1963.

[SF T-23] Xu
2/5/63

GEOFFREY WHITE was Educational Director of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24] Xu
3/7/63

~~PAUL MONTAUK~~ was Organizer of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24] Xu
3/7/63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Socialist
Workers Party

Calif.

The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The April 3, 1963 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a Berkeley daily newspaper, reported that in the Berkeley election on April 2, 1963, ROSE JERSAWITZ finished third of the three candidates for the Mayor of Berkeley. She received 531 votes, as compared with 22,415 and 20,473 votes received by the other two candidates. GEOFFREY WHITE received 2,907 votes as one of the ten candidates for the Berkeley City Council. The four councilmen elected all received in excess of 21,000 votes.

The April 17, 1963, issue of the "Oakland Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Oakland, reported that in the Oakland election on April 16, 1963, PAUL MONTAUK received approximately 2,000 votes, and finished last of all the candidates.

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At the SWP pre-convention discussion in San Francisco on June 19, 1963, a political resolution entitled "The Rising Wave of Radicalism Sweeping the United States" was presented. This resolution declared in part that radicalism in the United States was beginning to grow because of world-wide colonial revolutions, especially in Cuba, and the Negro struggle in the United States. The resolution concluded that the SWP must be cognizant of developments and intervene however and wherever it could do so.

[SF T-23]
7/8/63

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on August 7, 1963, there was a discussion of the Negro struggle based on the SWP National Convention which had been held in New York City during July, 1963. This discussion defined the role of the SWP as follows: *u*

- (1) To better educate the entire SWP membership:
- (2) To provide, through SWP leadership, permanent help, guidance and co-ordination:
- (3) To devote more energies and forces to the Negro struggle:
- (4) To expand and strengthen the SWP's Negro cadre and forces in the Negro organizations and the civil rights movement:
- (5) To expand and improve the SWP press treatment of the Negro struggle and circulate SWP literature among Negro militants. *u*

Kipp Dawson attended meeting of Socialist Workers Party
At a joint meeting of the OBBSWP and SFBSWP on May 13, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported on the sit-in trials which were in progress in San Francisco. She reported that at a closed meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) on April 21, 1964, it had been decided that it was *(u)*

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Calif
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

better to serve 30 days than to get two years probation. She reported that six SWP and YSA members who had been arrested in connection with the sit-in demonstrations all had expressed a desire to go along with the foregoing proposals and to go to jail. ASHER HARER stated that the proposals of the AHCED had the endorsement of the SWP.

Calif.
~~FOIA LETTER~~
~~FORCED LITIGATION~~
(w) Associated with Socialist Workers Party
[SF T-26] X u
5/15/64

The AHCED is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on May 21, 1964, SUE MATTINGLY, the new organizer, announced that the SWP would send people into various Negro and civil rights organizations to observe what was going on in the civil rights movement. CORIE VALDEZ proposed that the SWP send two or three members to meetings of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). HAYDEN PERRY, TONY BACHMAN and ROSE JERSAWITZ volunteered to attend these meetings.

members
Socialist Workers Party
Calif.

[SF T-21] X u
5/21/64

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on June 17, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported that 17 of the 450 individuals arrested in the San Francisco sit-in demonstrations were SWP and YSA members.

[SF T-21] X u
6/25/64

At a meeting of the OBBSWP on July 20, 1964, three SWP members were appointed to attend CORE meetings in the East Bay. They were VIRGINIA FOSTER of the Hayward Branch, MARION SYREK of the Oakland Branch and TED DENNIS of the Berkeley Branch.

Socialist Workers Party
members
Calif.

[SF T-24] X u
8/6/64

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At a meeting of the SFBSWP in San Francisco on August 12, 1964, a plea was made for money and sustainers in order to help the civil rights cause, particularly those individuals arrested in connection with the Bay Area sit-in demonstrations. It was reported that approximately one dozen people were working full time in civil rights activities, and that these individuals needed money for living expenses inasmuch as they received no other pay. The branch decided that the executive committee must approve any money given by the SWP for the support of defendants in connection with civil rights demonstrations. *eu*

[SF T-21]
[8/13/64] *XU*

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on July 29, 1964, an educational on the Negro movement in the United States was presented by MIKE WALKER, a member of the SFBSWP. WALKER declared that the Negro nationalists were taking over the leadership of the Negro masses and urged the SWP to cultivate its contacts within the "black nationalist movement" so that the SWP would be able to give tactical support and advice when the time comes for the triumph of the "black revolution." WALKER concluded that the SWP would lead the Negroes in the right way to make a socialist revolution. *(u)*

~~socialist workers party~~

Michael Walker [SF T-25]
[7/31/64] *XU*

2. YSA

Michael Walker

At a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the YSA (SFBYSA) on August 11, 1963, during a discussion of the Negro civil rights activities in the San Francisco area, members were warned that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco was a communist-controlled organization. *(u)*

[SF T-27]
[8/14/63] *XU* Aoki-87

The W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

led

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA (BBYSA) on January 12, 1964, RICHARD AOKI reported that he had met with several civil rights leaders who were entertaining the idea of organizing a state-wide civil rights school. *Calif.*

[SF T-23
1/15/64] *Member, Young Socialist Alliance*

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on March 18, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported that the AHCED had voted to accept San Francisco YSA members as members of the AHCED. *eu*

[SF T-21
3/21/64] *Xu*

The BBYSA distributed a leaflet during April, 1964, setting forth a program which included the following:

- (1) Militant direct action now for civil rights, civil liberties, peace and economic welfare;
- (2) Support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism as progressive expressions of the Negro demand for freedom;
- (3) Support the democratic rights of all and defend all whose rights are attacked;
- (4) Only socialism can provide an answer to racism, poverty and war. Before this can be accomplished the American working class and the Negro people must first take political power into their own hands. The YSA will help in bringing this about.

[SF T-28
4/16/64] *Xu*

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on April 1, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported that 12 groups were active within the AHCED. She noted that the YSA of San Francisco and the East Bay were represented on the AHCED. She pointed out that the AHCED met weekly and that only representatives of the various supporting organizations could vote and bring motions to the floor. *eu*

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[SF T-21
4/2/64] *Xu*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a joint meeting of the East Bay and San Francisco branches of the SWP in San Francisco on August 5, 1964, there was a discussion of the civil rights movement in the San Francisco Bay Area. It was noted that when the demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco took a definite form, the YSA decided to go all the way, even to the point of going to jail, in order to be in a position to assist the AHCED and to take an active part in the leadership of that organization. It was reported that KIPP DAWSON and JIM PETERSEN of the YSA had succeeded to some extent in gaining positions of leadership in the AHCED, but that the latter organization from the beginning had been controlled and directed by the Communist Party through the medium of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club.

~~Young Socialist Alliance~~

Calif.

Members of the SWP were told that the AHCED had developed into a highly intellectual and political discussion committee to the extent that no independent political action could be organized. The AHCED also was stated to have no appeal for the people in the ghettos, inasmuch as their demonstrations demanded only jobs for white-collar workers and nothing for the mass of people. (X) u

It was noted that the SWP and the YSA preferred to see the AHCED become a serious political organization, but that the CP members were turning it into another CP group. (X) u

SWP members were told that the "left wing" of the AHCED, and the YSA supporters were going to be purged. (X) u

It was concluded that the AHCED was a very demoralized organization as a result of the CP attitude and the trials. It was concluded that the only reason for the SWP and the YSA to be active in connection with the AHCED was to get in touch with the most militant people in the area and to recruit as many as possible. (X) u

[SF T-26]
[8/7/64] (X) u

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CONFIDENTIAL

At the foregoing meeting KIP DAWSON also noted that the AHCED had scheduled picketing of the "Oakland Tribune" in order to put pressure on that newspaper to hire more Negro and minority people. She disclosed that the main purpose of the YSA in connection with these demonstrations had been to inject socialist lines in the AHCED. DAWSON noted that the YSA desired to work with others and noted that the YSA had approached individuals working with the AHCED in an effort to have them approve the YSA line and win them over to the YSA political thinking. She noted that the YSA was approximately 99 per cent white and that it had been unsuccessful in influencing the Negro ghetto. She concluded that the YSA therefore must adopt a new approach. *ku*

DAWSON declared that the main purpose of the YSA in demonstrating for civil rights had been to recruit people into the YSA. *ku*

[SF T-21]
[8/6/64] *Xu*

A YSA Berkeley Area Report dated August, 1964, was mailed anonymously to the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This report, in part, declared as follows:

The growth of the Berkeley YSA has been slow but steady. Membership reached a peak of 28 in early summer, but membership in August of 1964 was 24 because of several transfers out.

Through consistent work in other organizations, combined with YSA educationals, YSA has developed a solid core of cadre people capable of working effectively in other organizations, thereby presenting YSA politics and orientation to a large number of students. A year ago YSA had almost no periphery, "although campus radicals certainly knew we existed", and today the biggest problem is recruiting people. Although the combination of working in other organizations and pulling the best people from them into weekly YSA educationals has proved effective, YSA still needs a good recruiting propaganda campaign and good recruiters.

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The steady recruiting of good, solid people has been the result of, and in turn has helped to promote, a basic shift in orientation. When YSA was extremely isolated, as it was a year ago, there was a strong tendency towards in-group "Trot" talk, and petty a-political slander of other organizations and individuals in them. Many good people naturally were turned off of YSA by this closed, hostile attitude. By contrast, it is now well understood in YSA that only valid criticisms are political ones, and that even in criticizing tactics, the political reasons for tactical errors are the central concern.

The YSA was able to bury the "atrocious habit" by constant attention to it, and now finds itself in a very open-ended situation where it is in continual contact with members of opponent tendencies, and on good personal terms with some of them, thereby affording a situation and opportunity to confront them politically.

YSA members generally feel now that the political balance of forces has shifted completely in their favor since their intervention at the founding convention of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. Until June of 1964 the YSA was on the defensive against the Du Bois Club; YSA intervention at their conference caused them to be isolated from a large section of their former periphery, and, although they will build a new one in time, the YSA should be able to take considerable advantage of this situation during the election campaign while they disappear into the Democratic Party.

By attending the open meetings and forums of the Dubois Club, as the YSA did prior to the founding convention, the YSA can continue to raise the political questions they want to avoid, and have a very detrimental effect on their efforts to build.

The most active area of work of YSA has been in the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (C.O.R.E.), a civil

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

rights organization. Although the meetings often seem totally meaningless, and the organization displays all the worst characteristics of the petty-bourgeois college milieu, virtually every potential radical passes through C.O.R.E. at some time simply because civil rights is the most important issue today, and because C.O.R.E. is the only active campus civil rights organization.

The civil rights movement in the Bay Area is unique to the extent that it is a white student movement carried to its natural conclusion. It is easy for the YSA to point out that the San Francisco trials were inevitable as long as the demonstrators and the demonstrations refused to break with the two-party system.

"Our" recently adopted perspective on C.O.R.E., which is being written into a leaflet for selected distribution, evolves from four points:

- (1) Endorsement of actions oriented to the white community and designed to gain support from the white community for the Negro struggle.
- (2) Criticism of all actions oriented toward the Negro ghetto, which usually are based on a social worker approach.
- (3) Propaganda aimed at politicizing the actions of C. O. R. E.
- (4) Propaganda pointing out the necessity of independent political action.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(a) W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER

[SF T-14 advised on April 12, 1963,] ^{XU} that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. Du Bois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American situation. The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

[SF T-14] ^(w) advised [in] October, 1963, that MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

Calif.

Matthew B. Hallinan

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the Du Bois Club is recognized as an "off-campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964, semester. As an "off-campus" organization, the Du Bois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

[SF T-28 advised in April, 1964,] ^{XU} that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth - Berkeley Chapter:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Paul David Richards~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Officers
W.E.B. Du Bois
Club - Berkeley
Chapter
Calif.

Chairman - PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence) ~~Jack Weiss~~

Secretary - LEE GOLDBLATT

Treasurer - SUE MILLUNCHICK

SF T-14 [Susan D. advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and SUE MILLUNCHICK attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.] (u)

[SF T-23 advised in April, 1964,] that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). (u)

A characterization of the SWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

[SF T-33 advised in March, 1964,] that LEE GOLDBLATT was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World." (u)

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

[SF T-28 advised further on April 13, 1964,] that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization. (u)

[SF T-130 advised on July 31, 1964,] that the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California. (u)

On February 7, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI personally observed a pamphlet being distributed at the literature table of the Du Bois Club on the University of California campus at Berkeley. This pamphlet set forth the beliefs of the Du Bois Club and further stated:

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"The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework. To this end we sponsor speakers at our own meetings and for the general campus public; hold classes on such topics as Marxist theory and current world problems; and initiate action in support of any issue which is concurrent with our policies. We maintain our willingness to work with any organization in a united effort upon such issues.

"We stand for human dignity and political, economic and social freedom -- an end to discrimination in all walks of American life, for the rights of any man to examine, hold and express any ideas regarding government and society."

On November 18, 1962, the Du Bois Club held a meeting at Berkeley, California, with about 17 persons in attendance. During this meeting a discussion was held concerning the relationship of the Du Bois Club with other "off-campus" groups at the University of California, Berkeley, and it was decided that the Du Bois Club would not take over any of the responsibilities or functions of other groups who might be demonstrating on civil rights issues nor would they conduct any organizing of demonstrations on their own. The members were instructed that they should work with these other organizations which were organizing demonstrations and thereby make these demonstrations more effective. (X) (u)

[SF T-14, 11/27/62
SF T-107, 11/21/62] Xu

At a meeting of the Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on February 3, 1963, the principal discussion was concerning the "Afro-American issue" and it was decided that the club policy would be that "black racism" was harmful to the movement and that people who advocate action along these lines should be told that their answer and solution lie in Marxism. (X) (u)

[SF T-107, 2/4/63] Xu
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902

JFS/lr

4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily Californian" publication at the University of California in its issue of September 16, 1963, published a series on student political groups which included a release from the W.E.B. Du Bois Club which reported that the Du Bois Club started in the fall of last year as an independent Marxist socialist youth group working for scientific socialism and it is both an education and an action group. It also reported that the Du Bois Club makes a point of sponsoring communist speakers and always has one or two pieces of communist literature on its tables at the University of California. The spokesman for the Du Bois Club stated that the work of this club for the current semester would include work on the "Negro Liberation Movement."

[SF T-28 on February 7, 1964, ^{JSU} made available the Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC) newsletter which stated in part:

"The spring seasons of the past four years have seen the stirrings, and organization, consolidation of the civil rights movement. If 1960 was the Spring of the Sit-In, 1961 the Spring of the Freedom-Ride, 1962 the Spring of the Albany movement, and 1963 the Spring of Birmingham and Cambridge, 1964, will see the Spring of the Mississippi voter registration and of the consolidation of a Northern Freedom movement.

"In the South, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the only major civil rights organization manned and directed by young people, has called for an all-out drive for voter registration in Mississippi. Hundreds of young voter registration workers will be mobilized in this effort which will undoubtedly bring about a crisis situation and most likely a reaction of violence by the cracker population. Should such a situation prevail, the Federal government will be forced to intervene. However, Federal intervention could mean either protection for registration workers and voters, or it could mean martial law. The decision as to how to act is especially tenuous in this election year.

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The DuBois club should undertake as a major effort the mobilization of wide community support, both financial and active, for our Southern contemporaries. This hopefully will reach the proportions of Northern support of the Birmingham Movement last year.

"Of course, most of the Du Bois Club's work will be directed to organizing in the Bay Area. This should include three main projects: 1) all-out support of the Rumford Fair Housing Bill now under attack by the California Realtors Association's initiative petition; 2) work in the Berkeley community against defacto school segregation; and 3) continuation of direct action projects for equal employment practices. As part of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (and thus as part of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement), we are now engaged in negotiations with Langendorf Bakeries, Edy's Confectionaries, Fox West Coast Theaters, The Sheraton-Palace Hotel, and the Clift Hotel to established agreements similar to those already gained with Mel's Drive-Ins and Doggie Diners. If the negotiations fail, we will undertake direct action against these establishments. The hotel negotiations have special importance now with the Republican Convention being held in July.

"Finally, the Du Bois Club should continue to support the efforts of the existing civil rights groups in whatever way we can."

At a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on April 12, 1964, the speaker announced that he and other officers of the club were attempting to establish some sort of contact with the "Oakland Tribune" newspaper so that they could delve into the personnel problem of the "Oakland Tribune" regarding the hiring of Negroes. The speaker indicated that this would be an attempt to embarrass WILLIAM KNOWLAND who is owner of the "Oakland Tribune" and is active in Republican Party politics. *EU*

[(SF T-131, 5/4/64)] *XU*

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At a meeting of the BDBC held on May 17, 1964, it was decided to state club policy concerning students who are on trial for demonstrating for "civil rights" in San Francisco, California. It was announced that the University of California had a policy of not letting students drop classes if they had been arrested and especially if students gave as an excuse for dropping a course the fact that they had been in court. Discussion was then held on how they could apply pressure on the President of the University of California such as appealing to the Academic Senate asking key faculty members to apply pressure and asking political figures to attempt to persuade the University President so that he would not take any action against students who had been arrested. *ku*

Money was also collected to send one of the California State Legislators a telegram setting forth the Du Bois Club's views on the situation and especially in regard to the students who were on trial. It was finally decided that this telegram was to be sent in the name of the Berkeley Young Democrats. *ku*

Another leader in the Du Bois Club then gave a report on their cooperation with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. He described a meeting which was held with WILLIAM KNOWLAND of the "Oakland Tribune" and certain individuals representing the Ad Hoc Committee. According to the speaker at this meeting the Ad Hoc Committee asked for the employment breakdown by race and it wound up as a shouting match between the speaker and KNOWLAND when former Senator KNOWLAND refused to give the exact number of employees in each job category and their race. The speaker then asked for club approval on certain further action which the Ad Hoc Committee was considering. They felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should, in such places as San Francisco, bargain directly with the City of San Francisco in matters concerning civil rights throughout the city. *ku*

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The speaker felt that if they made their demands for housing, employment and education directly to the city, such as San Francisco and Oakland, and the cities refused to take responsibility in these matters and enforce the civil rights demands, some sort of race disobedience would be used. *ku*

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After considerable discussion on this matter, the club voted to instruct the speaker to oppose this measure at this time as they felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should concentrate its immediate efforts on supporting the students on trial for civil rights demonstrations. *eu*

The Berkeley W.E.B. Du Bois Club is one of the groups which make up the Ad Hoc Committee to End Racial Discrimination, also referred to as the Ad Hoc Committee. *eu*

[SF T-132, 5/20/64] *XU*

The Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination is described in the appendix pages hereto.

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W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
(b) (SFDBC)

The SFDBC is characterized
in the Appendix.

A West Coast Youth Conference was held in San Francisco on March 21-22, 1964, and hosted in part by the SFDBC. The conference was held to discuss the formation of a new national youth organization. To explain in part to other delegates what the SFDBC is and what it had accomplished in the past, the SFDBC published a two-page leaflet which read as follows:

"The San Francisco DuBois Club originated as a Marxist study group a few years ago with about a dozen persons who were committed to Marxism as an ideology, and who had been active in liberal and issue oriented groups. These individuals saw the necessity of a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, civil liberties, etc., through discussion of theoretical and contemporary questions and problems.

"After about six months it became evident that a discussion group alone would not meet the needs of the individuals involved or of the existing situation in San Francisco. Liberal groups such as SCOPE, SLATE, peace groups, etc., were falling apart. There were many young people becoming inactive because of dissatisfaction with the direction of these groups that were generally lacking in perspective.

"The change to an action oriented youth group with a Marxist ideology was the natural step forward for the DuBois Club and its members. With this came the broadening of the base of the group to include not only those already committed to Marxism but also to include those who were interested in studying Marxism as a possible alternative to our present economic system.

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"The club was set up to appeal to persons involved in, or who had been involved in, political action. It was not felt that we would appeal to many persons who had not previously been involved in political activity of any nature. As it turned out, we are attracting a greater number of these persons than we had anticipated and have in many ways failed to adjust our program to sufficiently meet the needs of these persons. This failure stems not from lack of activity and involvement in mass action but from the lack of an educational program which is directed towards persons new to political activity.

"As previously stated, the club formed during a period when there was little organized left-wing activity, and very little political activity of any character involving young people in San Francisco. As a club, therefore, we began our activity by organizing young people to participate in election campaigns, providing manpower for precinct work, etc., for candidates and issues which we felt were most important in any election. Also we participated fully in action initiated by other organizations around various issues. Through our ability to turn out a sizeable group of people who could be depended upon to work hard and consistently for these actions, we able to develop close working relationships with other organizations. Since we have proven that we will work hard to accomplish the goals which these other groups have set for themselves, we have created an atmosphere of close cooperation and have virtually done away with red-baiting, one of the main tools used to divide the forces of mass movements.

"We are more than ever becoming able to initiate activities in our own name and to expect support from other organizations; for example, the demonstrations protesting U.S. policy in Viet-Nam during Madame Nhu's visit to San Francisco. However,

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our most effective work has been in the field of Civil Rights, through cooperation with all civil rights groups in San Francisco and in particular through the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. This committee grew out of the cooperating groups responsible for the demonstrations against a restaurant chain owned by one of our last mayoralty race candidates.

"This unorthodox civil rights group, with representatives from three DuBois Clubs, two Youth for Jobs organizations, Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, Direct Action Group and Slate, has been able to:

"a. Introduce the issue of Civil rights into the last mayoralty race in San Francisco after seven candidates had made a pact to 'Be quiet' on the issue of civil rights.

"b. Stimulate other civil rights groups to speed up their activities and to take a more militant stand and more militant action.

"c. Break the entire Hotel Employers Association in San Francisco through the Sheraton-Palace demonstrations which had many significant factors introduced, such as:

"1. The involvement of 1,500 to 2,500 persons on a mass picket of the Palace, many of whom had never previously participated in civil rights demonstrations.

"2. The largest civil rights arrests in the history of San Francisco--167 in one night, 250 arrests in all--in defiance of a court order restricting the number of pickets which was an unprecedented measure in San Francisco used by the manager of the hotel.

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"3. Full support, public and active, of local CORE, NAACP and the United Freedom Movement, which created a unity of civil rights groups also unprecedented in San Francisco.

"4. Full support of national CORE which set off spontaneous sympathy demonstrations at Sheraton hotels in four other major cities.

"5. Public and active support of some unions, especially the ILWU, the first active involvement of labor in civil rights struggles in San Francisco.

"6. The collective bargaining agent for the fourteen unions involved in the Sheraton dispute publically sided with us by stating that our demands did not in any way violate their union contracts.

"7. Forced the mayor of San Francisco to intervene in the dispute and settle in our favor.

"8. Defeat of a mass scale red-baiting attempt by all major newspapers, initiated by the Hotel Association Chairman, with civil rights leaders publically stating that the time for such attacks had passed and that they were behind us 100% regardless of our ideology.

"9. The opening of 1,500 jobs in San Francisco for Negroes.

"The experience of our club has been that the time for liberal groups has long passed. We feel that it is no longer possible to follow the inconsistent middle road policy toward the problems we are dealing with. The gradual polarization of forces which has been taking place in this country has been

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speeded up by: 1. The Negro people demanding complete economic, social, and political equality; 2. By the threat of nuclear war, with the existence of a large Socialist world power for peace, and with continuing colonial revolts; 3. By peace groups that are turning toward an anti-imperialism policy and are calling for conversion from a war economy to a peacetime economy; 4. By the growing ineffectiveness of such groups as HUAC to deny civil liberties and to create hysteria; 5. By growing unemployment with no relief in sight; 6. And by growing concern over the lack of cultural and individual freedom of expression. More and more people are being effected by these problems and are searching for solutions to them.

"We feel we have the solutions and can offer them through a strong program of education and political action designed to appeal to all young people who are becoming aware of these problems. This program should focus on pointing out the interrelatedness of these problems and show where they basically stem from.

"We are now involved in developing this program which has been growing out of our own experience and that of other groups similar to ours. We feel that such a program has been lacking, or weak, in the past and must be developed on a local and also a national level since most of the problems are national problems and many can be dealt with as such."

[SF T-30, 3/23/64.] X u

The Direct Action Group (also referred to as Direct Action Committee) originated out of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with the idea of direct involvement in racial integration, working on specific projects such as stores and unions.

[SF T-21, 8/1/63.] u Aoki-104

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(c) W.E.B. Du BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix.

The following are excerpts from the constitution of the DCA as passed at the founding convention on June 21, 1964, and workshop papers made available by SF T-34 on July 16, 1964: JXU

"Preamble"

"It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat those reactionary and fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans. We will further oppose all measures advanced by the government to further advance racist policies, perpetuate the cold war, and stand in opposition to political minorities, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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"POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES"

"It is the responsibility of this socialist youth organization to attempt to win the majority of the American people to a socialist alternative to capitalism, while at the same time actively participating in the constant fights for the protection and expansion of the democratic rights of working people, and for the betterment of their economic and cultural standards under capitalism.

"The most immediate concern of this organization is to develop and increase the ability of the vast majority of the American people to influence the existing political framework for the purpose of satisfying their demands.

"Socialists must be part of the political and economic struggles of the American people because:

"1) We believe that capitalism can be dismantled and socialism achieved only through the action of the great majority of the American people, i.e. the working people and their allies.

"2) The working people can be won to socialism only in the process of concrete political struggle, and only if socialists are a part of that struggle.

"At the present time, such demands as jobs, civil rights, extension of democracy, etc., all specific expressions of the class struggle organic to capitalism, are put forth in a political climate in which the two major political parties are controlled by elements which have vested interests in maintaining the status quo in regard to laws in this country, the political arena in which these reforms are fought for is more or less totally confined to this two party system."

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"CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH"

"We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs have something unique to contribute to the Southern Civil Rights Movement without competing with, or duplicating, the work of any of the established Civil Rights organizations. It should be understood that our analysis and interpretation is offered as a legitimate point of view, but is not intended to dictate policy to areas where we have no direct involvement in the movement.

"1. We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs should build a program in relation to the Southern Civil Rights Movement to bring about massive Federal intervention in those areas where basic Democratic rights are violated. Should a crisis situation occur in the South this summer it should be the responsibility of the DuBois Clubs to issue a national call for Federal intervention, or to throw all its resources behind any group that issues a call protesting such injustice and focusing the responsibility on the proper authorities. The DuBois Clubs should set up the channels of communications that will enable this call to be issued instantaneously and the organization will dramatize this by demonstrations.

"2. We propose that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs appoint public representatives who will be stationed in and maintain close contact with the Civil Rights movement in the South for the purpose of acting as liaison between the Southern Civil Rights Movement and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

"3. We recommend that the Educational Program of the DuBois Clubs include an analysis of the Southern Civil Rights Movement in regard to such issues as the role of unions and the working class in the movement, the need for Federal intervention in the South, the relationship of monopolies in the North to the Southern Power Structure, and the relationship of the movement to the struggles for peace and disarmament and civil liberties.

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"4. We recommend that whatever publication the DuBois Clubs have contain a section devoted to the interpretation of the Northern movements to the South. Machinery should be set up to do research on the Northern movement which will be distributed in the South. These communications should be written in the language of the Southern community.

"The following telegram was unanimously endorsed by the general body at the founding convention and was sent to President Johnson, Atty. Gen. Kennedy, and the COFO office in Jackson Mississippi on June 23, 1964

"WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FOR ALL PEOPLE ATTEMPTING TO SECURE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN MISSISSIPPI THIS SUMMER. WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USE ALL MEANS AVAILABLE TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, SUCH AS FEDERAL REFEREES, FEDERAL MARSHALLS, INTERVENTION OF FEDERAL TROUPS, AND STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

"IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM,

"W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America"

(COFO - Council of Federated Organizations, the group which sponsored the Mississippi Summer Project for voter registration)

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"CIVIL LIBERTIES"

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"The existence of civil liberties and an atmosphere in which they may be freely practiced is vital to all democratic movements, and to the success of all mass struggles. In the new group unemployment, civil rights and socialism will undoubtedly receive major emphasis while on the other hand, the creation of an atmosphere in which new ideas can be freely aired and developed is essential to formulate any program. What is the status of civil liberties today? Both positive and negative developments may be seen in an increasing demand for full rights by the mass movements and all sections of the working class countered by the mounting attack upon American's democratic institutions led by the Ultra-right and sections of the power structure.

"We support the Bill of Rights without qualification. Any restriction upon these rights, particularly in the existing political climate is a weapon in the hands of the power structure. This is because in our country the forces which violate civil liberties, the Right Wing, are not prosecuted by the government except under extreme mass pressure and only then in rare instances. In the case of restrictions the left is invariably the victim of such prosecutions, although they have long engaged in the struggle for full civil liberties. The mass movements as they grow are daily confronted with the manifestations of this opposition: police brutality and terrorism, legal injustice, denial of constitutional guarantees by the government through such organs of harrassment as the McCarran Act, HUAC, and the basically hostile Department of Justice. There is a growing awareness of the facts that the fight for civil liberties must be conducted in the streets: that mass political action, in addition to the debate whether the court room, is vital to the establishment of a truly libertian society. There is a steadily increasing understanding within the mass movements that only in a climate where civil liberties of all persons are guaranteed, can one be secure."

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"In the past, action among youth has been almost totally based upon spontaneous reactions to specific violations of civil liberties. This point is illustrated by demonstrations and educational campaigns against HUAC, for academic freedom, on in-loco parentis for a complete investigation of the Kennedy assassination, etc. Recently there has been a trend toward planned action such as trips to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban. Except for local organizations which each year are established to meet and deal with an immediate issue and then dissolve, there has been no permanent civil liberties organization. Among working youth, there has been no organization and little action."

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4. YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ)

YFJ is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

The 1963 Constitution and By-laws of YFJ provided that all activities of YFJ, such as picket lines, demonstrations, sit-ins, and walkouts should be approved by a majority of the membership present at any one meeting. Approval by two-thirds of the YFJ Council would be sufficient for the carrying out of such action in the event it was impossible to bring up such plans at a membership meeting.

[SF T-28 on 10/31/63] X U

A joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club (Berkeley, California) was held in San Francisco in December 1963 for the purpose of discussing YFJ in the San Francisco and East Bay Areas (Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California). ROSCOE PROCTOR said that YFJ was the outgrowth of the plans of the CP Negro Commission to build a mass organization concerned with the unemployment problems of youth. After much discussion, it was decided to put more emphasis on unemployment and less on civil rights. (X) (u)

[SF T-14 on 12/9/63] X U

On September 16, 1963, ANNA BOYE, MARK COMFORT, CAROL COHEN, and TED COHEN met at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR to plan a demonstration on September 18, 1963, in Oakland, California, to express sympathy for those bereaved by the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Alabama, on the previous Sunday. (X) (u)

[SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X U

As of September 3, 1963, ANNA BOYE Aoki-111 was a registered member of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP.

3331 King St. Berkeley

mark Everett Comfort

[SF T-40 on 9/3/63] X U

MARN COMFORT is referred to elsewhere in this report.

6914 Lockwood, Oakland, Calif. 73

Attended C.P. meeting

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Carol June X Cohen

As of September 1963, TED and CAROL COHEN, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
1811A Woolsey Street, Berkeley, were members
of the Berkeley Club of the CP. (S)(u)

[SF T-14 on 9/25/63] X u

YFJ subsequently distributed leaflets at various high schools in Oakland and Berkeley regarding the September 18, 1963, demonstration in Oakland, California, and more than five hundred students participated in a walk-out demonstration.

attended ~~2637 Prentice Pl.~~
~~Oakland, Calif.~~

[SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X u

In February 1964, at a meeting of the Berkeley Off Campus CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, TOM SCATINA reported on the February 7, 1964, YFJ demonstration at the California State Employment Offices, Oakland. He expressed disappointment because no new people were reached. He explained that the demonstration was the climax of a week-long membership drive centered in Alameda County, California. He added that the only persons who had participated were those who were already "politically aware." (S)(u)

Thomas J. Scatina
[SF T-14 on 2/10/64] X u

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on YFJ at a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 23, 1964. PROCTOR said that the Negro movement in Oakland, California, had met and decided that some type of action should be planned around the high rate of unemployment among Negroes. After an analysis, YFJ was formed. He stated that the program of YFJ was developed around the concept that every individual has a right to a job, that discrimination in job placement must end, and that new jobs must be created. BEN DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, concluded that the YFJ program must be duplicated throughout the country. (S)(u)

[SF T-122 on 2/27/64] X u

The "Golden Gater," student newspaper at San Francisco State College, in its March 16, 1964, issue reported that the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED), fresh from a civil

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rights "victory" with the San Francisco Hotel Employees Association, was expanding to insure equal hiring practices in San Francisco and the East Bay Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties). Listed supporters of the AHCED included San Francisco Youth for Jobs and Berkeley Youth for Jobs.

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5. BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR (BAPL),
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR" ("PL"), AND
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM).

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A characterization of the above organization is contained in the Appendix hereto.

BAPL distributed leaflets during October 1963 in San Francisco, California, captioned, "Chairman MAO Tse-tung's statement, calling upon the people of the world to unite to oppose racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism and support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination." This was a one-page throw-away leaflet and had the following added at the bottom of the leaflet:

"The above statement by the eminent spokesman for the three quarters of a billion citizens of the People's Republic of China was issued August 1963. It is specifically a reflection of the overwhelming support of the peoples of the world for the just and vigorous struggle of the American Negro for equality and freedom. It is reprinted as a public service by the Bay Area Progressive Labor. "

BAPL distributed leaflets in San Francisco, California, during October 1963 entitled, "Freedom," which related to the Negro movement in Monroe, North Carolina, and Freedom House. The leaflet appealed for all progressive-minded people of the Bay Area to show solidarity with this struggle. It pointed out that money is needed for organizing expenses, bail, lawyers, rent, and food. It requested that contributions be sent to BAPL in San Francisco.

[SF T-66, 10/9/63.] X U

A characterization of Freedom House Aoki-114 is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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Bay Area Progressive Party

Calif
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attended meeting

At a BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24, *Calif.* 1963, in San Francisco, California, LEIBEL BERGMAN introduced himself as the Chairman of the BAPL movement. LAURENCE HARRIS spoke at this meeting, stating that PLM advocates progressive and militant Marxism-Leninism here in the United States. PLM favors mass revolutionary action, such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. PLM does not advocate revolution by force and violence in the traditional sense, but advocates self-defense measures in order that individuals may not be denied their constitutional rights. Progressive Labor takes a strong stand against U.S. imperialism and advocates that there should be a Party which represents the working class. (S)(u)

[SF T-31, 11/26/63.] (S)(u)

In the latter part of 1959 LEIBEL BERGMAN, a Communist Party (CP) leader in the San Francisco County CP (SFCCP), became involved in a factionalist dispute with the leaders of the SFCCP and Northern California CP District. In 1960 charges were made against BERGMAN for his factionalist activities by the leaders of the Northern California CP District, which charges were never completely settled. The CP leadership decided BERGMAN could not hold an official position within the CP without the District's approval.

[SF T-67, on various dates between June 1959 and 12/12/62. (S)(u)
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LAURENCE HARRIS organized a class in Berkeley, California, to read and discuss the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, which first met during 1961. It was pointed out at this meeting that HARRIS had three (S)(u)

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months previously quit the CP. (S) (u)

[SF T-14, on 9/15/61, and
10/27/61.] X u

LEIBEL BERGMAN and LAURENCE HARRIS reportedly have
quit the BAPL. (S) (u)

[SF T-31, 5/20/64.] X u

At the BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24,
1963, in San Francisco, LAURENCE HARRIS stated that, if the
Negroes do not get their equal rights, BAPL will help them
fight for it. (S) (u)

[SF T-68, 11/27/63.] X u

BAPL sponsored a fund-raising party, which was held
January 4, 1964, in Berkeley, California. This affair was held
to raise funds for the Freedom House, which is located in Monroe,
North Carolina. X u

[SF T-23, 1/15/64.] X u

At a Steering Committee meeting of the PLM, held
in New York City during May 1964, it was pointed out that
the PLM group in California has plans to infiltrate an existing
Negro organization and work through this organization. De-
monstrations will be planned against the U. S. Government by
attacking the foreign policy of the United States. (S) (u)

[SF T-69, 5/18/64.] X u

MORTIMER SCHEER of Berkeley, California, the
organizer for PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, during July
1964, reportedly had pointed out that PL's position regarding
the civil rights movement in the South is that the movement (u)

Progress Labor Movement (S)

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must develop armed self-defense forces. PLM's idealistic political views are to create new Government structures in the South in order for the Negroes to obtain their aims and objectives. (S) (u)

[SF T-19, 7/21 and 22/64.] (S) (u)

MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, reportedly has stated that the PLM is trying to coordinate their activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. (S) (u)

[SF T-19, 10/8/64.] (S) (u)

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6. ~~PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE~~
~~FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST~~
~~PARTY (POC)~~

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Calif A source advised on June 27-28, 1964, that on those dates the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held its West Coast Conference at the Anglo Hotel, 241 - 6th Street, San Francisco. Twenty-two persons attended, including ~~National General Secretary~~ ARMANDO ROMAN of New York, ~~National Chairman~~ HAROLD ALLEN of Philadelphia, and ~~National Organizational Secretary~~ HELEN ROMAN of New York. *Pa. Calif*

A characterization of the POC is appended hereto.

Member: Provisional Organizing Committee
Comrade ~~ARNOLD HOFFMAN~~ opened the second session of the POC Conference by reading a report on the National Liberation Question. He pointed out that his report outlined the general features of the question and was not presented as a polemic per se. He said that the report was prepared in Los Angeles and took four or five months of work and discussion. The report was entitled "The Role of the Negro Worker in the Liberation of the American Working Class." HOFFMAN stated that "the fight for the liberation of the Black Belt and its coordination with the fight for the liberation of the rest of the country is the problem confronting the POC. The overall situation is the development of the proletarian movement in the United States in two aspects: 1) the fight for the national liberation in the colonies, specifically within the United States, and 2) the overall fight for socialism and communism. His report included a lengthy history of the Negro settlement in the United States and how they have fared. He said that he did not believe that there will be a liberation of the Black Belt without the establishment of socialism in the United States because the imperialists will not tolerate this planned development. He said that "if the situation becomes more acute the revolutionary potential of the people will grow and, with the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, will reach the point of open rebellion in the most oppressed area, namely in the Black Belt itself." *Calif*

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He concluded that "this situation can be seen today by the increasing oppression by the Southern state governments and the increase in Negro discontent in the South. Presently, demonstrations are taking place in the cities. But as the situation becomes intensified, there will develop insurrectionary or guerilla movements in the Southern countryside. The task of the communists in this struggle is to coordinate the fight for the liberation of the American working class in both the colonial and home base areas. This task entails the establishment of an underground network capable of sustaining and winning a war in this country for the liberation of the American working class. This network must be able to facilitate unlimited movement for cadres moving between North and South, to coordinate and fuse together the overall struggles for the liberation in the Black Belt in the Northern big cities and intervening countryside so that the war can be efficiently conducted and won." (S) (u)

General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN responded to HOFFMAN's report by pointing out that it is erroneous theory. He referred the group to recent articles in their publication, "Vanguard," for the correct line on the Negro question. He said, "It is class warfare, not minority warfare, that the POC advocates." Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN, in commenting on HOFFMAN's report, said, "There is a revolutionary fervor among the Negro people, particularly in the South and New York, but we are not ready for the question of guerilla warfare. We do not take the lives of the working people. Our job is to harness the revolutionary fervor and raise it to a higher level. Experience has shown that we cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people. We have attempted it and it did not work." (S) (u)

SF T-128 on 6/27/64 JFu

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National Association For the Advancement of Colored PeopleC. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT1. NAACP

In March, 1964, TAREA HALL ~~PITTMAN~~, Regional Secretary, NAACP, both on television and through news releases, stated that the NAACP "would not tolerate any unlawful activity, and anyone taking part in NAACP programs must be subject to NAACP rules of conduct." Further, that the NAACP was not in agreement with the sit-in tactics used by both the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Further, that the regional office of the NAACP is in disagreement with the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE. *Bill Bradley*

On March 12, 1964, BURBRIDGE, as President of the San Francisco Chapter, NAACP, and WILLIAM ~~BRADLEY~~, Chairman of San Francisco Convention, issued a press statement stating that they were behind the AHCED and the racial activities would continue regardless of what anyone said. *Calif. Congress of Racial Equality*

[SF T-140 advised in October, 1964, that the demonstrations sponsored by the San Francisco Chapter of NAACP were in no way sanctioned by either the regional office of NAACP or the national office of NAACP. Further, that the NAACP does not tolerate disobedience of the law. Further, that the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP had attempted to get approval for the demonstrations at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, in March, 1964, and during the auto row demonstration in April, 1964. Having failed to get approval for the demonstrations at Cadillac, BURBRIDGE attempted to get bail money from the national office, which in effect would have sanctioned the San Francisco Chapter - led demonstrations; however, no approval was forthcoming, and no bail money was made available. *Member*

[SF T-140] concluded by stating that the action of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP in regard to leadership of demonstrations where illegal activities and violations of law occurred were in the nature of maverick actions.

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 13, 1964, set forth that the San Francisco NAACP threatened to extend mass picketing and sit-ins throughout the city if necessary. It quoted Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, local chapter president, as saying "We plan to be on the streets until every instance of inequality is eradicated."

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BURBRIDGE in a press conference March 12, 1964, reportedly stated that demonstrations which might violate laws are justified if there is an "important moral issue at stake," and if there is no personal injury or property damage. BURBRIDGE read a resolution adopted by the San Francisco NAACP calling for "mass protest," picketing, sit-ins, buyer's campaigns and appropriate constitutional means of attacking discrimination and segregation in public accommodations, housing, education, employment and politics. He said this resolution was inspired by the national NAACP, and that "all units of the NAACP were directed to implement the direct action resolution." "After years of attempts at being nice, we are resorting to these action campaigns," Dr. BURBRIDGE said. He accused San Francisco of failing to make civil rights a "reality."

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 12, 1964, set forth the split between the Regional Office of the NAACP and the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE. According to the article, the split concerned the NAACP's welcoming of the AHCED in joining in its demonstrations. BURBRIDGE issued a statement recognizing that "beneficial results" had followed the Ad Hoc Committee's activities. In this article, a Negro religious leader, Reverend HAMILTON BOSWELL, Pastor of the Jones Methodist Church, stated that 80 per cent of the demonstrators were white. *Calif.*

A meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on July 23, 1964, featured a panel of "experts on the Negro question." The meeting was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. WILLIAM BRADLEY, as a representative of CORE, criticized the severe sentences the San Francisco courts had handed out to civil rights demonstrators, and alleged this was without precedent throughout the country. He noted that civil rights demonstrators in other sections of the country had received very light sentences compared with those in San Francisco. (S) (u)

BRADLEY declared "We are going to demonstrate in every city in the country where there is a CORE chapter. We will demonstrate against bad housing, against lack of jobs for the Negro people, against lack of good schools, against discrimination in all forms, and demonstrate against America's home grown fascist BARRY GOLDWATER." (S) (u)

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BRADLEY continued that CORE intended to step up the pace and scope of its demonstrations. He declared that America is at the crossroad and either "we go forward or backward, and CORE does not intend to go backward." (X)(u)

BRADLEY emphasized that this statement was being made not merely as head of the local CORE chapter, but also as a man who had been in recent communication with every official of CORE up to and including JAMES FARMER. (X)(u) U.S.A. *member Congress of Racial Equality*

BRADLEY declared that it was the determination of every official in CORE to demonstrate, and that the support of others was desired. (X)(u) *James S. Farmer*

CARL BLOICE was the next speaker and pointed out that a ready made base for CORE demonstrations was existent in San Francisco, and that CORE had not been able to "tap" this base. BLOICE noted that in covering demonstrations for the "People's World" (PW) newspaper, he had noted a tremendous amount of good will for the PW, CORE and the NAACP among whites and Negroes in the lowest income groups, but he expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which these groups cooperated with CORE and the NAACP. (X)(u)

The next speaker, Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, declared that there must be more and larger demonstrations, and that they must be maintained unceasingly. BURBRIDGE spoke bitterly of the sentences being meted out to the sit-in demonstrators, but declared that the demonstrations would continue, even if people did go to jail. BURBRIDGE declared that no great struggle was ever won by cowards, and if the Negro people of America and Negro people from San Francisco shirk from the struggle simply because a few arrests were made and stiff jail sentences handed out, "we" are lost. BURBRIDGE concluded that he felt the Negro people and "our white friends" were aroused and that they would continue to fight to bring about changes necessary to allow the Negro people to live in decency and comfort. (X)(u)

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After this discussion of the attitude of the various individuals toward the sit-in demonstrations, the panel was asked to express its opinion on the Harlem situation. BRADLEY claimed that the Harlem trouble was a result of white landlords and businessmen victimizing the Negroes at every turn, denying them jobs and decent homes, and selling them inferior merchandise at high prices. He also criticized (X)(u)

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New York policemen for harassing Negroes who indicated they might be dissatisfied with conditions. (X)

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Dr. BURBRIDGE cited instances of sufferings of the Negro people in San Francisco wherein they allegedly were subjected to subhuman living conditions and working conditions. He expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of both the city politicians and the Chamber of Commerce toward Negroes. He also criticized the attitude of the labor unions toward Negroes and cited cases of Negro unemployment and failure to employ Negroes in highly skilled jobs. (X)

BURBRIDGE subsequently declared that the Negro cannot be restrained. He stated that the Negro must bring his case before the American public, and he must do this from day to day, week after week, month after month in the strongest way possible without resorting to gunfire. BURBRIDGE stated that gunfire is not a logical presentation of one side of a debate. He declared you resort to gunfire only when there is no point in debating any longer, and "I don't believe we have quite reached this stage yet. Certainly I hope we haven't." (X)

BURBRIDGE declared that he felt that it would be very stupid to resort to violence regardless of any personal inclinations on the part of some of the more militant leaders. (X)

LOUIS LOMAX, the Negro writer, was continually criticized by members of the panel as being a person who had sold out to the white power structure and who was then devoting his talents to aiding the white power structure in keeping the Negroes from obtaining their full rights as citizens of this country. (X)

During the course of the discussion, Dr. BURBRIDGE made a bitter personal attack on Mayor SHELLEY of San Francisco, alleging that he was a pliant tool of the white power structure serving the interest of that structure. (X)

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[SF T-67
7/24/64] (X) u

2. CORE

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The Berkeley Campus Chapter of CORE published the "Campus Core-Lator" in September, 1964.

This newsletter, in an article by JACK WEINBERG entitled "Recent Trends in the Local Civil Rights Movement," set forth the following in part:

Congress of Racial Equality

"The 'Movement' as we now know it in the Bay Area is a very recent development. Through the beginning of 1963, there were few significant achievements attributable to direct action. Although direct action groups existed, their goals were either remote or of an extremely limited nature. Thousands of man-hours were spent picketing Woolworth and Kress in sympathy with Southern lunch counter demonstrations; realtors and apartment house managers were picketed because of their refusal, in specific cases, to sell or rent homes to Negroes; employment projects concentrated mainly on demanding that all-white business establishments where specific instances of discrimination could be documented, 'integrate' their work force. The Movement had a high moral tone, but little social content. Distasteful picketing had little visible effect (except demoralization). Eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with petty entrepreneurs brought about concessions of microscopic import: one apartment, one or two jobs. Image was all-important. Suit and tie was the standard direct action costume. Talking and smoking were forbidden on picketlines. Spacing of pickets, and holding of signs 'properly' were important. The CORE chapter was considered a 'small group of dedicated people.'

member

Calif.

"The Freedom Rides of 1961 brought the first large wave of people into CORE, but local direct action generally followed the above pattern until early 1963. At this time Berkeley and Oakland CORE entered into direct action against Montgomery Ward in Oakland. They considered this action a bold new step (which it was) because 'Monkey Ward' already

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employed some Negroes (about 2%). A seventeen-page fact booklet (now a rare collectors' item) was prepared, presenting CORE's case. In reality, the booklet was a defense of CORE's right to demand more than tokenism in employment. It presented the thesis that token employment of Negroes was a discriminatory hiring policy. After two weeks of picketing, the project was successfully concluded. The new type target demanded a new type agreement. The agreement reached with Montgomery Ward was the prototype of future Bay Area employment agreements. It pioneered demands for statistical reporting, special recruitment policies, and goal projections. Hundreds of jobs for minority people were soon opened. The demands of the Movement had undergone a radical change. Although the number of pickets involved (as many as 60 at a time) was much greater than previous demonstrations, the overall picketline protocol remained about the same.

"The next significant turning point was at the Mel's Drive-In restaurants. This action led to the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, and even more significantly, changed the entire mood of demonstration. The notion of trying to maintain a respectable image was almost entirely demolished. The first Mel's lines did not even pay lip service to non-violence. The policy was, 'We'll defend our line'. There was singing, shouting, clapping, smoking, talking, walking two abreast, dancing, and all types of dress on the line. 'Experienced' civil rights demonstrators didn't know what to think. Some stayed away; some tried to instruct the line in proper conduct; some joined in. Never before were there such large civil rights picketlines. The project was successfully concluded following two large waves of sit-ins and arrests. This was a pioneering attempt at using civil disobedience in a situation where the form of the protest was not directly related to the grievance. The demonstrators were not sitting-in for service; they were sitting-in to protest an unfair hiring policy. Although other local direct action groups did not immediately incorporate massive civil disobedience into their programs, they were unable to maintain the picket line protocol upon which they had previously

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insisted. Picket lines became more spontaneous, more people joined, the situation became more excitable, and demonstrators put increasing pressure on their leaders for escalation of tactics. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Lucky Stores demonstrations consolidated the image of militancy and new notions of protocol established at Mel's. It also greatly increased the involvement of the college community in the civil rights movement. One new precedent was established. CORE continued using the shop-in tactic despite almost universal condemnation by the white community. By refusing to be scolded into submission, the movement achieved a new power, and a new respect, from enemies as well as from friends. The notion of image was dead; only results counted!

"Little need be said about the Sheraton Palace and Automobile Row demonstrations. They greatly increase the number of people involved in civil rights demonstrations, although the demonstrators still came largely from the college campuses. At the Sheraton Palace, it was proved that the civil rights movement, unlike most modern labor unions, is willing to break an anti-picketing injunction in order to preserve constitutional guarantees. The demonstrations were among the most spectacular and exciting civil rights actions ever held in this country. Mass picketing and mass arrests forced the press to give full coverage, and this in turn became one of the most effective means of mobilizing additional support. The Bay Area civil rights movement became a force to be reckoned with, and a Human Relations Commission, long sought by more conservative groups, was established by the City of San Francisco. . . ."

WEINBERG is identified on page two of the publication as a member of the Technical Staff.

WEINBERG was arrested November 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In, March 7, 1964, at the Palace Hotel, and April 11, 1964, on Auto Row in connection with demonstrations.

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Following WEINBERG's article, the editor's note set forth the following:

The Editor is DAVID FRIEDMAN, according to page two.

Congress of Racial Equality Calif.

"The Movement must begin to take a new direction. The lesson of the San Francisco civil rights trials is that the power structure will not tolerate massive social change. The Sheraton Palace action was a small scale revolution against the status quo. No-where in this nation can a real social revolution succeed under the present distribution of political forces. Only political power can protect us against crippling harassment in the courts. If our demonstrations become more successful, nine-month sentences like that of Dr. Burbridge will become the rule for civil rights demonstrators. Sit-ins may be made felonies under new state laws. The social forces that are emerging with accelerating automation and unemployment will be used against us, unless we prepare a political base, starting with the Negro community, but responsive to the increasingly urgent needs of white workers and the unemployed."

FRIEDMAN was arrested March 1, 1964, in connection with the Palace Hotel demonstrations.

CHARLES ~~LEINENWEBER~~, in an article entitled "Prospects for Civil Rights," declared as follows:

"The Present

Calif.
"The ghetto Negro is more and more the typical inhabitant of the largest cities of the North. Almost seventy-five per cent of the nineteen million Negroes in the U. S. are urban dwellers; virtually all rural Negroes live in the South. With the increasing urbanization of the Negro and his relocation in the North, the problems which he faces have become more clearly defined. First of all, he gains sophistication from daily contact with many others immersed in the same situation. Further, he is likely to be aware of the efforts of various segments of the civil rights movement, and even may have been reached by some of the activists. Secondly, the urban Negro develops that insight into official American life which comes from standing outside of it. The Negro masses do not

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believe in those myths which assert 'equality of opportunity,' 'equal justice for all under law,' and 'the highest standard of living in the world'--the central claims of American society. These myths have absolutely no reality for the Negro people.

"As the consciousness of the urban Negro advances, the status quo comes more and more under attack, both in a qualitative and a quantitative sense. The problems he faces are themselves analyzed in a more penetrating way than before, and links between them are perceived. Thus the demands he makes are more fundamental, more of a threat to the system. Agitation increases in volume as greater numbers are swept into the Negro movement for change. And of course, the system resists by any means possible. The primary mode of resistance is the use of police terror--a familiar tactic in the ghetto. (As this article is being prepared, every Negro in north Philadelphia is under house arrest; it's night-time here). The white power structure which fortifies and defends the system refuses to be shaken. They attempt to keep agitation for change under their control, to tie demands to the bargaining table and other channels of action which they legitimate. Any independent show of power by the Negro people is crushed; they are then led to the bargaining table where they can only be betrayed--where the white power structure may toss down a few crumbs while insuring its own continued dominance.

"It is important to recognize who comprises the white power structure before we can see how it may be shattered. The power structure is made up of business and real estate wealth, and is held together by the city machine. The machines are directly sustained by and responsible to this wealth. Machine politicians repay campaign donations by levying regressive sales taxes rather than property taxes; by using the police as agents for the slumlord. They use Uncle Toms and opportunists like Dawson and Powell to identify their interests with those of the Negro--while they are his main enemy in the Northern ghetto. The political tag for the machine is: the Democratic Party. These machines are the source of strength for

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the Democratic Party in the North, and are reactionary to the core by their very nature. Philadelphia's Tate can trace his political ancestry, through Dilworth, directly back to Clark and the 'liberal' A.D.A. reform machine. The Northern machines are notorious for their war of brutality against the Negro population to keep them subdued and squeezed safely into the ghettos. These are Johnson's staunchest allies. The 'moderate' Negro leaders who announced the moratorium have in effect proclaimed their intention to 'leave it to Lyndon' and his urban political machines to defend the Negro people.

"But there is not very much which Johnson will do. One of the primary causes of ghetto misery is tremendously high unemployment. Yet the Democratic Party program doesn't even creep toward full employment. The 'war on poverty' trains workers for jobs which do not exist. It may sway votes, but it will not tear down slums. The civil rights act does not affect the ghetto Negro at all; most Northern states already have stronger laws. This indicates a willingness on the part of the power structure and the Democratic Party to do away with legal segregation, but at the same time it shows their inability to alter the status quo which is their life. The Democratic Party is powerless to stop the so-called 'white backlash.' It cannot provide a basis on which Negro and white workers can unite instead of fighting over what jobs remain. At the very most it can present vapid illusions about upward mobility for Negroes, all the while using the national press to smear militant protest about the real world. The civil rights movement would plunge into disaster if it supported this bankruptcy.

"The Future

NY *U.S.A.* *N.Y.*
"The movement for civil rights is being transformed as it sinks roots into the black ghetto. A new leadership is emerging which reflects the aspirations of the urban Negro--a very militant leadership which includes such figures as Jesse Gray, Rev. ~~Islamison~~, and Malcolm X. Yesterday's militants--like King and Rustin--are the new Uncle Toms. Men like these never had a working base in the ghetto, were never responsible to the feelings of

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the urban Negro as the new leaders in many ways are. Yet, even the new leaders in all their militancy are likely to be thrust aside as the movement becomes more and more viable in the ghetto. The new leaders still bear scars from the old days when things were organized differently. For example, when tenants' councils developed during the Harlem rent strike, Gray as a leader lacked a clear program to extend the activity of the councils to include school boycotts, self-defense, and political action. In fact, he acted as a fetter to further any spontaneous development of the tenants' councils.

"It is natural that the more militant Negro leader should be associated with separatism. The oppressed urban Negro perceives the social roots of his frustration and, simultaneously, the commitment of the white power structure to making him its scapegoat. Thus, the emergence of a separatist phase signifies a turn of the civil rights movement towards the working class Negro. Importantly, it is only through such self-assertion that the Negro can ever win freedom. He must control any movement which is to liberate him in order to insure that it will remain responsive to himself, rather than to the power structure. With this self-assertion, he can eventually win allies to his struggle.

"The first hurdle which needs to be cleared is the coming election. Liberals are panic-stricken at the thought of a Goldwater victory. But a vote for Johnson will not arrest the drift of American politics to the right. By 1972, a Goldwater may be the left-wing candidate, opposing a real fascist, simply because we will have exhausted our energies in working for the lesser evil, in rallying the Negro and white workers around their 'friend,' a man from a party which can offer no solution. Remember: to ask a Negro to vote for the Democratic Party means support for continued police brutality, continued mass unemployment, more slums and misery. Johnson's program does not justify the subordination of the Negro struggle to his victory.

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"The power of the Negro people is constantly under assault by the agents of the power structure. The press makes daily attacks upon the militants, who are slandered as 'racists in reverse' and prophets of desperation. With the help of Wilkins, Rustin & Co. the newspapers assure the Negro that he can win freedom only by relying upon his enemies. The facts belie that course

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"Independent political action must begin now. The 'white backlash' will not end on election day, but will end when there is room enough in the society for all. The Negro masses cannot wait for the fossilized trade unions to eradicate racism in their ranks, but must build a movement based on their own participation and serving as the awakener of the white working class in an assault upon corporation supremacy. The power structure can be smashed--but never by working with it through the Democratic Party, which paves the way for reaction by acceding to its basic premises. It can only be smashed from the outside. The field of struggle cannot be left to the white racists and to a Johnson whose Democratic Party answer is 'law and order' through police terror, not jobs, housing and schools. It is time for the Negro people to win the struggle with a mass demonstration of their own, independent power. That is the only answer."

JACK WEINBERG, in another article entitled "We Will Not Stop Demonstrating! (Speech given at Campus CORE street rally), in part, set forth the following:

"We must keep fighting for equal opportunity, we must keep fighting for justice. If we stop raising demands, if we stop raising issues, neither party will be responsive to our needs."

"But exactly what do our liberal advisors ask of the civil rights movement? They ask the movement to stop holding demonstrations. They ask it to cool things down. Maybe the movement can call off its demonstrations, but it can't cool things down. All it can do is withhold leadership. People can't be turned on and off. In

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those areas where violence is feared, a moratorium on demonstrations will make things hotter. The active civil rights leadership is not firmly entrenched in the Negro community, and it will lose its influence as soon as it stops producing results. Within the community, a moratorium on civil rights activity can only be interpreted as a sign that the movement is not totally committed to the problems of the ghetto. It will show that the movement has reservations. The people are angry. The people are bitter. The situation is tense, and justifiably so. The civil rights movement holds some promise of results to the Negro community. This cannot be withdrawn. The reality of protest is with us. The only question remaining is whether the protest will have direction or whether it will not.

"No, we won't stop demonstrating. We won't let the reaction scare us into quitting and making a deal to accept the status quo. We're tired of 'friends'; we want allies."

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of San Francisco CORE, has publicly stated at press conferences and over television, that CORE is not interested in the color of a man's skin or in his politics, but welcomes everyone who is willing to fight for civil rights.

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3. AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED)

AHCED is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

member

a. Plans and Strategy

In the March 16, 1964, issue of the "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College campus newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Ad Hoc Club Expanding Fast." Among other things the article informed that AHCED's plan of operation was as follows:

- 1) A head count is taken by AHCED in a given firm.
- 2) AHCED then asks the firm for a head count. The number is then given to AHCED. If AHCED believes more non-whites should be employed, then negotiations commence with the firm.
- 3) If no satisfaction is obtained by AHCED, then AHCED resorts to picketing, demonstrations or "direct action" as a last resort.

Calif.

Finland

A meeting of AHCED was held on March 17, 1964, at 1366 Turk Street, San Francisco. At that meeting, TRACY SIMS, Chairman, related that before any committee would be allowed to participate in any of the activities of AHCED, the committee must believe in civil rights through direct action, viz., picketing, sit-ins, etc.

Michael Myers
[SF T-62 on 3/18/64] J&U

MIKE MYERSON, an officer of AHCED, believed that regardless of any laws that AHCED broke, no law was important as the law of self-preservation for the Negro people and he intended to see that no Negroes who had lived in San Francisco longer than 90 days were unemployed. However, if he had to

Michael Myers

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he would break every "phony" law on the statute books and even legitimate laws such as laws against blocking exits, creating fire hazards, infringing on privacy of other people, etc. MYERSON commented that no law which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would be allowed to have any influence on the action of AHCED in fight for jobs for Negroes. MYERSON explained the difference between what he called legal laws and illegal laws. For example, he considered the law limiting the number of pickets present at any place as an illegal law. His argument was that these laws acted to persecute Jim Crow; therefore, they were illegal laws and his duty was to break them and he would continue to do so until the fight was completely won. *XU*

[SF T-62 on 3/18/64] *XU*

b. Plans as Set Forth in AHCED Publications

Source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned, "Sheraton-Palace Demonstrators Rules of Procedure." Among other things, the leaflet instructed:

"If arrested, link arms; and go limp when broken apart from the person next to you. Remain limp on the way to the paddy wagon."

[SF T-23 on 3/6/64] *XU*

Information concerning demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is later set forth in this report.

TRACY SIMS attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club on December 1963. *(X) (u)*

[SF T-14 in 12/63] *(X) (u)*

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MICHAEL GENE MYERSON reportedly acknowledged that he was the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Berkeley representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, according to an article in the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco. The article further related that MYERSON led a 450-member United States contingent to the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1962.

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4. SLATE

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On April 24, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a throwaway leaflet from an unidentified individual on the University of California (UC) campus, Berkeley, California, which set forth the SLATE platform for the spring semester 1964. This platform stated in part that SLATE fully supported the civil rights revolution, both locally and nationally and urged that the University immediately cease and apologize for the police harrassment of Negro students. It stated that as one of the original members of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, SLATE had participated in all demonstrations of this group, including the Sheraton Palace demonstration. It proposed that the Associated Students of the UC raise an appeal and defense fund for use by University students, alumni, faculty and employees who were arrested and prosecuted for participating in civil rights demonstrations.

The leaflet further stated ^{Calif} ~~that~~ one of the ^{members} ~~SLATE~~ candidates for Representatives at Large to the Student Senate was ~~BETTINA APTHEKER~~. BETTINA APTHEKER has been elsewhere characterized ~~in this report~~.

JACQUELINE ~~GOLDBERG~~, also known as JACKIE ~~GOLDBERG~~, was also listed as a candidate for representative at large. JACQUELINE GOLDBERG has been elsewhere characterized in this report.

Jackie B. Goldberg

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5. San Francisco Chapter -
National Lawyers Guild (SFNLG)

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A characterization of the SFNLG is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

The SFNLG furnished legal counsel without charge to civil rights workers arrested in demonstrations against the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, Auto Row, Mel's Drive-In, and the Bank of America. Guild lawyers, as well as many non-Guild attorneys, served as counsel for the arrested demonstrators. AUBREY GROSSMAN, a Guild member, cooperated in the preparation of legal arguments and documents to support other attorneys, and BEVERLY AXELROD, a Guild member, undertook the responsibility of obtaining counsel for each group of defendants.

Calif.

National Lawyers Guild Newsletter
Number Four dated 8/30/64

The NLG Newsletter is self-described as a monthly publication of the NLG.

Mr. JACK BEVERLY PATTEN testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on June 19, 1957, that he was a Communist Party (CP) member prior to 1948 and knew AUBREY GROSSMAN as a member of the CP during that time.

On July 24, 1961, AUBREY GROSSMAN met with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP USA, in San Francisco, to discuss the legal defense of the CP USA. (S) (u)

[SF T-119, 7/24/61] X u

At a CP meeting held at 575 Athens Street, San Francisco, on August 23, 1962, it was announced that AUBREY GROSSMAN was no longer a member of the CP. (S) (u)

[SF T-9, August, 1962] X u

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~~ANN GINGER~~

~~ANN FAGEN GINGER~~

~~CP members~~

BEVERLY AXELROD has been identified elsewhere.

~~Mrs MRS~~

~~JAMES WOOD~~, ANN FAGEN FINGER, Guild member, and her husband, ANN WOOD, founded a Civil Liberties-Civil Rights Research Facility at 715 Francisco Street, Berkeley, California. It has been named the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Library and will serve as a repository for materials on civil rights and civil liberty litigation of value to practicing lawyers, law professors, students and researchers. The library contains records, pleas, and decisions in hundreds of cases noted in the Civil Liberties Docket since 1955 and in other numerous legal documents. Numerous students and lawyers have already made use of its resources to do research in connection with the recent San Francisco sit-in trials. The building also serves as an office for the two Lawyers Guild publications, the "Civil Liberties Docket" and the "Civil Rights Handbook."

National Lawyers Guild News-
letter Issue Number Four,
8/30/64

~~6/27/64~~

Mrs. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, former membership director of District Number 4, CP, advised on November 20, 1945 that ANN FAGEN GINGER was a member of the CP.

MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District CP and ROSCOE PROCTOR, member CP National Committee, met in October, 1961 with ANN GINGER to discuss ways of reaching "liberal forces around the CP" to form a broad base for defense of CP. (u)

[SF T-16, 10/18/61] (u)

JAMES WOOD was a member of the East Bay Regional Committee of the Northern California District CP in 1963.

[SF T-16, 5/29/63] (u)

Aoki-138

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SF 100-53902
 FTD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In August, 1964, the SFNLG issued a statement on the San Francisco civil rights trials in the form of a letter to local attorneys by FRED D. SMITH, president of the SFNLG. *Calif.*

Fred Smith

The statement was necessary, according to the Guild, to make facts available to the bench, bar, and public concerning the atmosphere in the community in which the arrests were made and trials conducted, particularly in view of comments reported in the press by the governor, mayor, president of the San Francisco Bar Association, some of the judges, and other leading citizens.

The statement noted that the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct, trespassing, disturbing the peace, and similar charges, and that most of the defendants were students. Many of these students were required to be present during the trial, and as a result, suffered academic hardship. Of the 474 defendants, 48 were acquitted, 89 were ordered retried because juries disagreed, and 19 were ordered retried a third time because juries disagreed twice.

It was pointed out that in similar cases in San Francisco, the customary procedure is to release the defendant on minimum bail or on his own recognizance and not require him to attend trial. If the jury disagrees, the defendant is not normally retried, and if convicted, he is sentenced to pay a small fine. It has been a general policy of the courts never to impose a jail sentence on persons convicted of a misdemeanor who have never been arrested for or convicted of a previous crime.

It was further noted that in seven major Southern cities in which a desegregation agreement was reached with demonstrators, all charges similar to those in San Francisco were dismissed.

Aoki-139

In regard to jury selection, the statement said that of the 204 Negroes called, only ten sat on juries. Most of the other 194 were challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. Thus, only three percent of the jurors were

6/13/64

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Negro, whereas the Negro population of San Francisco is 10.8 per cent. During the misdemeanor trials, four lawyers, three of them Negro, were fined for contempt on one or two occasions.

The quality of justice meted out was unequal, said the Guild, because of differences in admission of evidence and in jury instruction based on different views of the judges on the bench.

The statement also contained an analysis of arrests in San Francisco during the period January 1 to June 30, 1963. On disturbing the peace charges, only nine per cent of the defendants received jail sentences; the highest fine was \$150, and the longest term was 60 days - most fines were \$25 and most sentences were five to 20 days. On assault charges, 25 per cent of the defendants received fines or jail terms; the highest fine was \$26, and the longest term was ten days. On malicious mischief charges, seven per cent received jail sentences (non-suspended). On resisting arrest, the longest jail term was ten days. A comparison was made to the sentences received in the sit-in trials by 170 defendants, whose sentences were studied. Seventy-two per cent (134 defendants) received jail sentences only or sentences plus fine. Twenty-eight per cent received fines only. It was noted that in New York City, sentences of similar charges were a great deal lower.

The statement further noted that at least six Negro defendants received more severe sentences than their white co-defendants, although testimony during the trials did not develop significant differences in conduct. They received harsher sentences than their co-defendants, and the judges commented on their leadership roles in handing down the heavier sentences. In conclusion, the statement said that it was still time for the bar and the bench of San Francisco to reconsider its approach to these defendants in these cases in order to carry out the primary purpose

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SF 100-53902
FTD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the judicial system - the equal and even-handed administration of justice without regard to the race of the defendant or the unpopularity of their views.

ROBERT E. LANCTOT, Attorney
One Montgomery Street, San
Francisco, who furnished a copy
of this statement on 9/2/64

FRED SMITH attended a lecture on the "History of Philosophy" at the California Labor School (CLS), 240 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, on August 12, 1949. (S)(u)

SMITH attended a "Daily People's World" (DPW) fund-raising meeting at 675 Jean Street, Oakland, California, on August 27, 1949. (S)(u)

[SF T-137, 8/18 and 31/49] (S)(u)

SMITH was recipient of a subscription to the "DPW" in 1951.

[SF T-138, 5/7/51] (S)(u)

SMITH was recipient of a subscription to the "DPW" May, 1953, to May, 1954.

[SF T-139, 8/13/53] (S)(u)

SMITH was interviewed by the FBI on October 8, 1952, and admitted attendance at CLS sessions and subscribing to the "DPW", which he said was the only paper which shed proper light on the issue of race discrimination.

Aoki-141

The CLS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "People's World", formerly known as the "DPW", is a West Coast Communist newspaper published in San Francisco.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Select Real Estate and Rental Company,
3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco,
California

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on September 19, 1963, identified the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) as the organization demonstrating against Select Real Estate and Rental Company.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that on September 14, 1963, the San Francisco Chapter of CORE staged a "sit-in" demonstration at the Select Real Estate and Rental Company, 3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco, California, for alleged discrimination against negroes and other minorities in renting homes and apartments. Eleven individuals were arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on September 14, 1963, and were charged with violation of Section 602J (Illegal entry) of the California Penal Code.

On September 17, 1963, three more individuals were arrested and on September 18, 1963, one additional arrest was made. The arrests on September 17 and 18, 1963 were on the basis of violation of Section 415 (Disturbing the Peace) of the California Penal Code. The owner of the realty company, SAMUEL L. PEITCHEL, in each of the 15 cases of those arrested during the three days, placed these individuals under citizen's arrest.

Records of the San Francisco Municipal Court and the "San Francisco Examiner" of September 19, 1963, set forth that at the trial of these individuals PEITCHEL requested that all charges be dropped as he had signed a non-discriminatory agreement with CORE. All charges were dropped by the San Francisco Municipal Court.

Among the 15 arrested were the following:

Elizabeth A. Goldblatt Calif.
ELIZABETH ANN GOLDBLATT

SF T-12 advised in June, 1964, that ELIZABETH GOLDBLATT attended two meetings of the San Francisco Du Bois Club (X)u

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SF 100-53902
JD/jmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

on June 4 and 28, 1964. (S)(u)

A characterization of the San Francisco Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

JOHN R. HANDY

Calif.

SF T-34 advised in June of 1964, that JOHN HANDY attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964. (S)(u)

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix of this report.

Kay HALLINAN

TERENCE TYRONE HALLINAN

MISS, Calif.

SF T-16 reported in October, 1963, that TERENCE HALLINAN attended a Communist Party (CP) Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963. (S)(u)

Terence HALLINAN

MARK HANSEN

SF T-30 in October and November, 1963, reported that MARK HANSEN attended meetings of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on October 15, 1962 and on October 29, 1962, both sessions held at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (S)(u) *Calif.*

A characterization of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-31 in March of 1963, reported that HANSEN attended the March 18, 1963, meeting of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (S)(u) Aoki-143

SF T-32 in April, 1962, reported that HANSEN offered his services to the Committee for Constitutional Liberties on April 25, 1962. (S)(u)

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A characterization of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL) is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-3 advised in [September, 1963,] that HANSEN subscribed to the "People's World" (PW) during 1963. (u)

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

TRACEY ADRIANNE SIMS
also known as
TRACY SIMS

SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, TRACEY SIMS attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club. (u)

HAROLD EUGENE SUPRIANO

Harold E. Supriano

SF T-14 [in December, 1963, reported that HAROLD SUPRIANO chaired a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off Campus Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.] (u)

calif.

SF T-6 [reported in April, 1963, that HAROLD SUPRIANO attended an enlarged meeting of the San Francisco County CP held on April 3, 1963, at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco.] (u)

RICHARD K. MANDERFELD

member

SF T-29 [reported in April, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, at a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, an announcement was made that RICHARD MANDERFELD had quit as treasurer of the club.] (u)
Aoki-144

calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. Mel's Drive-In
3355 Geary Boulevard,
San Francisco, California

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The "San Francisco Examiner" on November 4, 1963, set forth that sit-in pickets were arrested on November 2 and 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant at 3355 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, California. It set forth that the demonstration was instigated by the Direct Action Committee, a loosely organized group of students at San Francisco State College. They were joined by the Ad Hoc Committee To End Discrimination (AHCED) and an organization called "Youth for Jobs" (YFJ). The pickets were described by the paper as being from the "beard and sandal set".

The article pointed out that the co-owner of Mel's Drive-In was Acting Mayor HAROLD DOBBS who was a candidate for San Francisco Mayor in the election held on November 5, 1963. Picketing was not confined to DOBBS' business but also included his residence.

The demonstrators denied that politics was involved and claimed that the picketing was directed against racial discrimination in hiring. DOBBS counterclaimed that twelve per cent of his 245 employees in San Francisco were Negroes and that 30 per cent of the employees were minority groups.

A characterization of the AHCED and YFJ is contained in the appendix of this report.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that 117 arrests were made at Mel's Drive-In. Eighteen demonstrators were arrested twice.

The demonstrators, instead of seeking service, refused it and occupied all seats in the restaurant. In addition they were described as engaging in singing, chanting and feet stomping. When the manager asked the demonstrators to leave they refused and went limp after locking arms. The arrests were based on a citizen's complaint under Sections 602J and 415 of the California Penal Code (Interfering and obstructing a lawful business and disturbing the peace).

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WALTER GUIBBINI, Assistant District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, on October 9, 1964, advised that among other motions filed, an indefinite continuance was requested and granted to those arrested at Mel's Drive-In on the basis that State Law was used to enforce discrimination by a private firm, thus violating the United States Constitution. It was claimed by the defense that at that time a case was pending before the United States Supreme Court that would "settle the Constitutional question". However the case did not settle the question and had no application to the arrests at Mel's Drive-In.

GUIBBINI advised that the cases of those arrested were due to be set for trial on October 15, 1964.

Among the 117 arrests made were the following numbered individuals:

(1) EUGENE LEON ALEXANDER

SF T-29 on April 10, 1964, advised on April 5, 1964, that EUGENE ALEXANDER attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. *Calif*

LEON ALEXANDER OSSIPOFF
also known as
LEON ALEXANDER - father

SF T-35 reported on April 13, 1950, that LEON ALEXANDER OSSIPOFF had given up his position as Educational Director of the Eureka Valley Club of the San Francisco County CB (SFCCP) and was then serving as chairman for the club. *Calif*

MARA ALEXANDER - mother

[SF T-36 on July 29, 1947, identified MARA ALEXANDER as a member of the Eureka Club, SFCCP. *Calif*
Mrs. Leon Alexander

Records of the Clerk, Superior Court of San Francisco County, San Francisco, California, revealed in case No. 32981, that MARA ALEXANDER was granted a divorce from LEON ALEXANDER on July 1, 1944 and as a result of this divorce was awarded custody of EUGENE LEON ALEXANDER.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- (2) PATRICIA A. ALEXANDER

SF T-30 [advised on June 22, 1964, that PAT ALEXANDER was present at the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held June 19-21, 1964 in San Francisco] (S) (u)

Calif.

- (3) SUSAN ELIZABETH ALLAND
also known as
Mrs. PAUL RICHARDS

Susan Richards

SF T-37 [in October, 1963, advised that on September 22 and October 13, 1963, SUSAN ALLAND attended meetings of the East Bay Du Bois Club held at 1811A Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California] (S) (u)

Susan E. Alland

A characterization of the East Bay Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

Information on PAUL RICHARDS, who reportedly recently married SUSAN ALLAND, appears later in this report under Mel's Drive-In.

- (4) WILLIE JAMES BALLARD

Youth For Jobs Committee

SF T-38, [in August, 1964, reported that WILLIE JAMES BALLARD was a member of the YFJ as of August, 1964] (S) (u)

Calif.
(u)

- (5) LINDA JON BENSUSEN

(S) (u)

[SF T-31 on January 29, 1964,] furnished a copy of the news letter published by the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. Among other things the news letter identified LINDA BENSUSEN as chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Calif.

- (6) JAMES FRED BERLAND

SF T-39 advised on July 31, 1963, that JASON WALLACE SMITH, known to SF T-37 as a member of the Portland, Oregon CP Youth Club, advised on July 29, 1963, that JAMES BERLAND had joined the CP in the latter part of May, 1963, in Portland. (S) (u)

Smith

Calif.

C.P. member

Aoki-147

Oregon
Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(7) ANNA BOYE

SF T-40 [advised on September 3, 1963, that ANNA BOYE was a current registered member of the West Adams CP Club in Los Angeles as of September 3, 1963. (S)(u)

SF T-41 in September, 1963, advised that ANNA BOYE was living in the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, and was working on youth work with PROCTOR. (S)(u)

(8) KAROL ANN BURKETT

Karol
SF T-11 reported on April 7, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, KAROL ANN BURKETT was elected to the SFCCP County Committee. *C.P. member*

(9) LURIA HUBERTA CASTELL

SF T-29 [reported on April 10, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, LURIA CASTELL attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco at 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco. (S)(u)

Calif.

(10) NORMAN BRIAN CHASTAIN

During an interview by the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, on March 27, 1957, CHASTAIN stated he had been reading communist and socialist literature since the age of 15. He indicated he firmly believed socialism was the best form of government, although, "he concurred with the communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

Calif.

Norman B. Chastain
SF T-30 [advised on March 23, 1964, that during 1963 and 1964, CHASTAIN attended a number of meetings of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (S)(u)

(11) CAROL JUNE COHEN

(S)(u)
SF T-14 on January 29, 1964, identified CAROL JUNE COHEN as chairman of the Off Campus CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California.

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(12) JEFFREY COLE

LESTER COLE - father

SF T-42 [reported on October 6, 1961, that LESTER COLE was an active member of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District CP, during period of February, 1961 - September, 1961.] (X)(u)

KATHERINE COLE - stepmother

SF T-42 [reported on July 9, 1960, that KATHERINE COLE attended a special meeting of the Professional Cultural Section of the Southern California District CP, on July 9, 1960, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles.] (X)(u)

Calif.
Mrs. Lester Cole

Calif.

*61
4/6
1/5*

(13) MARK EVERETT COMFORT

The January 25, 1964, edition of the PW on page three, columns one and two, contains an invitation to the 26th Anniversary celebration of the PW to be held February 1, 1964, in San Francisco. MARK COMFORT was listed as one of the four special guests to be honored at this event.

(14) PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS

SF T-14 [reported on November 8, 1962, that on October 26, 1962, PHIL CHAPIN DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley, California.] (X)(u)

(15) ALLISON LOUISE ECKBO

SF T-28 [advised on February 7, 1964, that ECKBO attended W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, sponsored lectures on Soviet civilization held in Berkeley, California, on January 30, 1964 and February 6, 1964.] (X)(u)

GARRETT ECKBO - father

Aoki-f49

GARRETT ECKBO was a member of the Professional Section of the SFCCP during the period of 1942-47.

San Francisco C.P.

Calif. (X)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. JACK PATTEN, testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on 6/19/57, at San Francisco.

~~ARLENE ECKBO~~ - mother

Mrs. Garrett [SF T-43 on April 4, 1946] advised that ARLENE ECKBO was membership and dues director of the Russian Hill Branch, SFCCP in 1946. *CP member Calif.*

(16) ~~CAROL BERAL ESTEVES~~
also known as
~~CARYLE BERAL ESTEVES~~

[SF T-44 on July 22, 1964] identified CAROL BERAL ESTEVES as the niece of PHIL BART. *u Calif.*

PHIL BART - uncle

SF T-45 reported on July 27, 1956, that the leading functionaries of the Kings County CP, Washington, on July 29, 1956, were to meet for the purpose of meeting a representative of the National Committee, CP, USA. *u CP member*

SF T-46 [related on July 31, 1956] that on July 29, 1956, a closed CP meeting was held in Seattle, Washington. The featured speaker was PHIL BART, who identified himself as "an Executive from National". *(u) (S)*

(17) ~~ELENA BELLE FLEMMING~~ *Calif.*

HARRY L. FLEMMING - father

[SF T-47 reported on January 24, 1944] that HARRY L. FLEMMING had been elected financial director of the Fillmore Club, SFCCP, on January 20, 1944. *CP member Calif.*

(18) ~~ROSEANNE FOREST~~

Aoki-150

SF T-14 reported on October 17, 1963, that on October 14, 1963, ROSEANNE FOREST attended a CP Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco. *(u) Calif.*

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JAMES FREDERICK FOREST - father

SF T-48 reported during November and December, 1961 and April, 1962, that JAMES FREDERICK FOREST attended meetings of the Executive Board of the San Diego County CP. (S)(u)

(19) KEITH JOSEPH GLICK

SF T-14 advised during November, 1962, that on October 26 and November 9, 1962, KEITH JOSEPH GLICK attended two CP recruiting classes. (S)(u)

Calif.

RALPH GLICK - father

SF T-49 reported ... on February 8, 1960, that on January 27, 1960, RALPH GLICK attended a New York County CP membership meeting at which time he was welcomed back into the CP. RALPH GLICK at this meeting indicated that he had been in the CP for 25 years and was glad to be back. (S)(u)

Calif.

JUDITH GLICK - mother

On September 18, 1964, RALPH GLICK, a self-admitted member of the CP, informed SAs of the FBI that his wife left the CP immediately after KHRUSHCHEV vilified JOSEPH STALIN.

member

(20) PHYLLIS MANDEL GLICK

SF T-14 reported in November, 1962, that on October 9, 1962, PHYLLIS MANDEL GLICK attended CP recruiting classes chaired by a CP leader. (S)(u)

Calif.

WILLIAM MANDEL - father

Bill Mandel

(Will be documented later in this report when his son ROBERT MANDEL is mentioned.) Aoki-151

Calif.

(21) EDA TONI GODEL

SF T-30 on November 8, 1963, reported that EDA TONI GODEL during November, 1963, was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (S)(u)

Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(22) MATTHEW B. HALLINAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF T-14 in 1963 and 1964 identified MATTHEW B. HALLINAN as a member of the CP Youth Section, Berkeley, California. X U

(23) MICHAEL DE VALERA/HALLINAN

SF T-21 and SF T-50 reported in February, 1962, that MICHAEL HALLINAN attended the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. X(u) Calif.

SF T-30 in 1963 reported that MICHAEL HALLINAN participated in activities of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco, during 1963. X(u)

(24) PAUL AARON HARRIS

SF T-37 advised in October, 1963, that during 1963, PAUL HARRIS attended meetings and was associated with the East Bay W.E.B. Du Bois Club. X(u)

In an article in the "Daily Californian" a publication of the University of California, October 10, 1963, issue, PAUL HARRIS was identified as a member of the Du Bois Club, a "revolutionary Marxist students organization".

Calif.

Aoki-152

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

(25.) DAVID LAWRENCE JENKINS

David L. ~~Jenkins~~ STAL
Calif.

SF T-30 [on May 10, 1963, identified DAVID JENKINS as chairman of the Political Action Committee of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco.] (A)(u)

mother

HYMAN DAVID JENKINS - father
EDITH JENKINS - mother

former CP member
Calif.

SF T-9 [reported on December 7, 1956, that at a CP meeting held in San Francisco on November 29, 1956, an announcement was made that HYMAN DAVID JENKINS and EDITH JENKINS had dropped out of the CP because of disillusionment with the leadership of the CP.] (A)(u)

(26.) CHARLES ALBERT JOHNSON

SF T-28 [on June 23, 1964, advised that CHARLES ALBERT JOHNSON had been a member of the Berkeley W.E.B. duBois Club and had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America, which was held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964.] (A)(u)

Calif.

(27.) STEVEN JAMES KAHN

SF T-30 on November 18, 1963, identified STEVEN KAHN as a member of the W.E.B. du Bois Club of San Francisco. (A)(u)

Calif.

ALBERT E. KAHN - father

Calif.

ALICE MARTIN, 49 Beverly Road, Greatneck, Long Island, New York, on March 15, 1958, identified ALBERT KAHN, a writer, as a concealed Communist. ALICE MARTIN has identified herself as being an open CP member from 1936 to 1939, an underground member of the CP from 1939 to 1944 or 1945, and a self-admitted former Soviet agent.

Atoki-153

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(28.) PATRICIA ANN KOVNER

SF T-14 reported on November 27, 1962 that on November 9, 1962, PATRICIA ANN KOVNER attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley conducted by a CP leader.

Calif.

(X)(u)

MR + MRS JULIUS KOVNER - father
JEAN KOVNER - mother

SF T-51 reported on February 14, 1959 that as of February 13, 1959, JULIUS and JEAN KOVNER were members of the Studio City Club, Southern California District CP, and that JULIUS KOVNER was the chairman of the club.

Calif.

(X)(u)

(29.) MARGOT JOY LIEBERMAN

Calif.

Margot Joy Lieberman

MR + MRS SALOMON LIEBERMAN - father
JEAN FIELD LIEBERMAN - mother

SF T-52, during the latter half of 1946, identified SALOMON LIEBERMAN and JEAN FIELD LIEBERMAN as CP members who were anxious to keep their CP affiliations a secret.

Jean Field Mrs. Heman Field

Calif.

Xu

[SF T-44 on July 22, 1964, identified JEAN FIELD LIEBERMAN as a former wife of HERMAN FIELD, who acted as a Soviet espionage agent in Korea in the 1930's.

Xu

(30.) MARGARET CLARA LIMA

SF T-4 reported on February 10, 1964 that on February 9, 1964, MARGARET CLARA LIMA attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Oil Campus Youth Club, Berkeley, California.

C

(X)(u)

MICKY LIMA - father 1800 Walnut AOKI-154

Margaret Lima SF T-10 on January 23, 1964, identified MICKY LIMA as chairman of the Northern District California CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HELEN LIMA - mother

Mrs. Albert Jaso Lima

SF T-53 reported on February 19, 1964, that on February 10, 1964, HELEN LIMA attended a meeting of the Berkeley Industrial Club CP at 2712 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley. (S)(u)

Calif.

(31.) STEPHANIE JOY LIPNEY

SF T-30, SF T-31, SF T-54, SF T-14, and SF T-55 have reported that STEPHANIE LIPNEY was first reported active in affairs of the W.E.B. DuBois Club in March, 1963, and that she has continued her membership in 1964. (S)(u)

Calif.

(32.) ROBERT MANDEL

Mrs WILLIAM MANDEL - father

SF T-56 reported on January 28, and 29, 1957, that "BILL" MANDEL attended the Saturday session of the New York State CP Convention on January 26, 1957. Said convention was held from January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston, New York. (S)(u)

TANYA MANDEL - mother

SF T-57 reported in August, 1944, that TANYA MANDEL's name was included in a list of members of the 21st AD Club of the CP, in New York. (S)(u)

(33.) RICHARD K. MANDERFELD

Previously identified in this report.

Roger Steven Margolis

(34.) ROGER STEVEN MARGOLIS Calif.

Aoki-155

BENJAMIN MARGOLIS - father

SF T-42 reported on February 23, 1961, that BEN MARGOLIS, as of February, 1961, was a member of the Lawyers Group, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District CP. (S)(u)

Calif. (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
JD:grs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-42] ^{XU} ^{MYS} has identified BENJAMIN MARGOLIS as a practicing attorney with the law firm of Margolis and McTernan, 3175 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California.

VALERIE CHARLOTTE MARGOLIS - mother

SF T-58, [on June 15, 1957, reported that as of June, 1957, VALERIE CHARLOTTE MARGOLIS was a member of the Hollywood Section, Los Angeles County, CA. (X)(u)

(35.) MICHAEL GENE MYERSON

In the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call-Bulletin", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, there appeared an article captioned, "An Ad Hoc Leader Keeps Past Closed". Among other things, the article related that MYERSON acknowledged he was the W.E.B. duBois Club-Berkeley, California representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. The article further related that MYERSON led the 450 member United States contingent to the communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland in August, 1962.

SF T-5 in 1962 reported that in 1962, a functionary of the CP USA considered MYERSON as one of those young people important enough to become a leader of the CP. (X)(u)

(36.) EDWARD KATSUMI NARITOMI

[SF T-31, on January 29, 1964,] ^{XU} furnished a copy of the January, 1964, newsletter of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco, which, among other things, reported EDWARD NARITOMI to be chairman of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco. Calif.

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SF 100-53902
JD:grs

(37.) JESSICA NASON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF T-34, on June 25, 1964, reported that JESSICA NASON attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964. (u)

SF T-30 corroborated in June, 1964, JESSICA NASON's attendance at the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964. (u)

(38.) NORA ELIZABETH NORTH

SF T-59, on January 3, 1961, reported that NORA ELIZABETH NORTH went to Cuba in 1960 and returned in 1961 on a trip sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). While in Cuba, she saw her father, JOSEPH NORTH. (u)

Calif.
attended CP class

SF T-14 reported in 1962 and 1963 that NORA NORTH attended meetings of the W.E.B. duBois Club, Berkeley, California, in 1962 and 1963, but it is not known if she was a member. In October and November, 1963, she attended CP contact classes for prospective CP recruits held in Berkeley, California. (u)

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

JOSEPH NORTH - father

In the May 23, 1944 issue of the "Daily Worker", JOSEPH NORTH was identified as an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association (CPA). (u)

U.S.A.
Cuba

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

HELEN O'NORTH - mother

Mrs. Joseph North

SF T-121 reported on March 5, 1955 that as of 1953, HELEN O. NORTH was a member of the CP Club in the North Winchester area of New York, regularly attending meetings and paying dues in the CP. (X)(u)

(39.) JAMES PATRICK O'DONNELL

SF T-14 related on March 9, 1964, that on March 8, 1964, at a meeting of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, JAMES PATRICK O'DONNELL criticized the CP, and said he was getting nothing from the CP membership except loss of security. (X)(u)

Calif.

(40.) SAUNDRA PIRTLE

Sandra Trilla Pirtle

SF T-30 on November 7, 1963, identified SAUNDRA PIRTLE as a member of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco. (X)(u)

Calif.

(41.) CAROL JEAN POWELL

Carole Jean Powell

Carole Powell

SF T-9 related on April 15, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, CAROL JEAN POWELL attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP held at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, she was among those nominated for a position in the San Francisco County CP but failed to get elected. (X)(u)

Calif.

(42.) JAMES ROBERT PRICKETT

Calif. attended meeting

In September, 1963, PRICKETT was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, inasmuch as he had previously expressed his desire to travel to Cuba during the summer of 1963.

W.E.B. duBois Club

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PRICKETT admitted this and said he had become interested in Cuba as a result of his college work and reading of the proposed trip through his college newspaper. He admitted attending a planning meeting for the trip. He said he decided not to go when he was informed that any person who did so might become involved in litigation.

(43.) BEVERLY DELL RADCLIFFE

Calif.

SF T-30, on November 7, 1963, identified BEVERLY RADCLIFFE as a Social-Cultural Committee Chairman of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco.

Beverly D.

SF T-9, on April 15, 1964, advised that on April 13, 1964, the San Francisco County Committee met to make plans for a May Day celebration. RADCLIFFE was suggested as a possible chairman for this affair, but because of her alien status, it was decided that she should not be asked to assume these duties. (X)(u)

(44.) DAVID L. RADCLIFFE

SF T-18 reported on December 17, 1963, that on December 16, 1963, DAVID L. RADCLIFFE attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP, at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (u)

(45.) PAUL DAVID RICHARDS

SF T-14 reported on December 4, 1963, that on November 22, 1963, PAUL DAVID RICHARDS attended a CP contact class in Berkeley. (X)(u)

HARVEY RICHARDS - father Calif.

KARL PRUSSIAN of Los Altos, California, who was a source for the FBI in the CP from 1947 to 1959, appeared before a public hearing of member

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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MYS.

the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on May 13, 1960. In sworn testimony, KARL PRUSSIAN identified HARVEY RICHARDS as a member of the Palo Alto, California CP Club from 1956 to 1959.

ALICE MAXINE RICHARDS - step-mother

Calif.

SF T-36 [related in 1953 that ALICE MAXINE RICHARDS was a member of the CP in 1945 and 1946 and reportedly left the CP in 1947 due to psychiatric reasons and not because of a break with the ideology]

(46.) ROY ALFRED ROBINSON

SF T-38 [reported on March 12, 1964, that at a general membership meeting of the Youth For Jobs held on March 11, 1964, at Oakland, California, an announcement was made that ROY ROBINSON, a member of Youth For Jobs, had been arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel demonstration on March 7, 1964]

653-5474 St.
Oakland, Calif.

SF T-28, on June 23, 1964, [reported that on June 19, 1964, through June 21, 1964, ROBINSON, under the name of ROY BALLARD, attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Club held in San Francisco.]

(47.) THOMAS J. SCATINA

SF T-14 [reported on December 9, 1963, that on December 8, 1963, THOMAS J. SCATINA attended a joint meeting of members of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the East Bay Youth Club in San Francisco]

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(48.) MICHAEL H. SCHWARTZ

LEON SCHWARTZ - father

[SF T-60 [reported on June 1, 1956, that LEON SCHWARTZ, who was a member of the Fur Workers

Calif. member

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JD:grs

Club, Morgan Hull Division, Los Angeles County CP, on October 20, 1955, had charges brought against himself for anti-union activities as an employer of fur workers, particularly shown in his sending out work to contractors, thereby lowering wage standards, and irresponsibility as a club member, marked by failure to attend meetings and breaking of appointments (X)(u)

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BEATRICE SCHWARTZ - mother

Mrs. Leo Schwartz

SF T-58 reported in May, 1947, that in January, 1947, BEATRICE SCHWARTZ transferred from the City Terrace to Edendale Club of Los Angeles County CP, and in February, 1947, transferred to the Physician Heights Club of the Los Angeles County CP. (X)(u)

Calif.

(49) ALLAN CREIGHTON SHEFFIELD

SF T-14 reported on February 7, 1964, that on February 3, 1964, ALLAN SHEFFIELD attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X)(u)

1240 Stannaga
Berkeley
Calif.

Allan Creighton Sheffield

(50) LENI HOPE SIEGEL

SF T-37, on October 18, 1963, advised that LENI SIEGEL attended a meeting of the Berkeley W.E.B. duBois Club on October 13, 1963. (X)(u)

Calif.

SF T-61 reported that LENI SIEGEL was among those present at the San Francisco W.E.B. duBois Club headquarters prior to the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964.

(51) JOANNE LOUISE STEIN

Calif.

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SF T-62, on March 25, 1964, reported that JOANNE STEIN was a representative at San Francisco State College for the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCFTC). (X)(u)

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A characterization of the SCFTC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

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(52) GERRIT VAN DER HOOGT

Gerrit Van Der Hoogt

SF T-37 reported on November 27, 1963, that on November 24, 1964, GERRIT VAN DER HOOGT attended an Executive Committee meeting of the W.E.B. duBois Club, Berkeley, California. (X)(u)

Gerrit Van Der Hoogt

(53) KAREN JOYCE WERKSMAN

Karen Werkman Calif.

~~miss Mrs~~ IRVING WERKSMAN - father
OLGA WERKSMAN - mother

Associated with American Youth for Democracy

SF T-63, on August 21, 1948, furnished information to the effect that in 1945, KAREN's father, IRVING, contributed \$25 to the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). (X)(u)

Calif.

SF T-63 also advised that from 1946 to 1948, OLGA WERKSMAN, KAREN's mother, was a member of the AYD. (X)(u)

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(54) JEFFERY WILKINSON

Calif.

FRANK WILKINSON - father

SF T-64 and SF T-65 in March, 1962, reported that FRANK WILKINSON attended two open meetings sponsored by the Southern California District CP, held in Los Angeles in February and March of 1962. (X)(u)

Calif.

(55) BLAINE URBAN WISHART

Blaine Urban Wishart

Calif.

SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, BLAINE URBAN WISHART attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off-Campus CP Youth Club. (X)(u)

Blaine Urban Wishart

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c. SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL (March 1, 1964)

In the February 24, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Anti-Bias Pickets at the Palace." The article informed, among other things, that about 50 placard-carrying students picketed the Sheraton-Palace Hotel yesterday (February 23, 1964). The students said they were protesting discrimination in hiring practices. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, identified as a student spokesman, claimed the hotel had only 22 Negroes out of 550 employees. SIMS said the hotel should hire Negroes in all job categories and plans should be made to upgrade all Negro employees. Continuing, the article related that SIMS and her group, AHCED, had been talking with hotel officials since December 13, 1963. According to the article, picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel lasted from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In the February 29, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Pickets at Downtown Hotel - Bias Charged." Among other things, the article related that members of AHCED picketed at the Sheraton-Palace "last night" after a meeting with the management failed to produce an agreement. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, spokesman for AHCED, led the 60-member picket line on a march through the hotel lobby and afterwards conducted the singing of "We shall overcome," outside the hotel's Tudor Room street entrance.

In the March 1, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Court Halts Picketing at S.F. Hotel." The article, among other things, informed that more than 100 singing and chanting civil rights demonstrators were banished from the lobby of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by a court order "last night."

The article further informed that the demonstrators backed down from pledges to get themselves arrested when one of the leaders read a temporary restraining order from Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY. The article went on to say that the restraining order, quickly handwritten by Judge MC CARTHY and rushed to the hotel in a police squad car, enjoined the demonstrators from "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

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The article went on to say that some 200 persons started picketing outside the plush Market Street hotel at 7 p.m. Continuing, the article informed that a \$50,000 suit was filed against TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, and that she was also ordered to appear in court "tomorrow" to show cause why the picketing should not be halted. The complaint said that AHCED, made up of Bay Area students and youth groups, was trying to make the hotel disobey the State Fair Employment Practices Act.

In the March 2, 1964, issue of the "Daily Californian," a University of California, Berkeley, campus newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "81 Pickets Arrested in S.F." The article informed that 81 civil rights demonstrators were arrested for criminal contempt "last night" for violating a court order prohibiting them from picketing outside of San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

The article went on to say that the demonstrators, all of whom belonged to AHCED, charged the hotel was recruiting exclusively from "sources that will produce only white workers."

According to the article, the court order, the second one issued over the weekend by Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY, at the hotel management's request, limited the demonstrators to nine pickets.

On Saturday, a court order enjoined the pickets from singing and chanting inside the hotel lobby, because they were "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

In the March 3, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "A Truce in Palace Picketing."

The article informed that the restraining orders issued over the weekend against the 123 persons picketing the Sheraton-Palace Hotel for alleged discriminatory practices were dissolved "yesterday" by Superior Court Judge JOSEPH KARESH. This case is referred to as the Palace #1 sit-ins.

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Continuing, the article reported that Judge KARESH ruled the restraining orders were improperly served and gave the respondents insufficient time to prepare a defense. The article commented there was no information available as to the effect Judge KARESH's ruling would have on the contempt of court citations issued against the pickets.

The article went on to say that the 123 pickets arrested Sunday night and early "yesterday" during a wild melee outside the hotel, appeared "yesterday morning" before Municipal Judge JOSEPH KENNEDY, who promptly released them on their own recognizance and set their cases over until March 16, 1964.

In the April 4, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," information was set forth that Municipal Judge JOSEPH G. KENNEDY "yesterday" had dismissed contempt charges against 123 pickets who had been jailed after the first big civil rights demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. The article informed that Judge KENNEDY cleared demonstrators of the charge because he said the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty.

Inspector CECIL M. PHARRIS, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, Hall of Justice, Seventh and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, has informed that 121 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. A review of the list of those arrested, as kept by Inspector PHARRIS, revealed among others the following: Mention should be made that where no comments follow the name of the individual, comments concerning the individual have been previously set forth:

EUGENE LEON ALEXANDER

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PATRICIA A. ALEXANDER

BETTINA APTHEKER

On November 16, 1963, BETTINA APTHEKER attended a meeting in San Francisco, California, called by the Northern District of the CP of California. (X)(u)

[SF T-72 on 11/27/63 X

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HERBERT APTHEKER, BETTINA's father, is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

u.s.A.

[SF T-5 on 7/23/63] X U

~~STEFAN HALL ARGENT~~
~~Stefan Argent~~

Calif.

STEFAN HALL ARGENT had been active in the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco in 1963 and 1964, and he was extremely active in preparing for the June 1964 founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. (X) (u)

Stefan Hall Argent

[SF T-29 on 6/5/64] X U

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America are characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

During 1947 and 1948, MAURICE ARGENT, STEFAN's father, attended meetings of the Tom Paine Club, CP, Seattle, Washington.

Mr + Mrs

attended C.P. meetings Wash.

[SF T-73 in 1948]

In September 1947, RUTH ARGENT, STEFAN's mother, was Secretary-Treasurer of the Tom Paine Club, CP, Seattle.

[SF T-73 in 1947] X U

WILLIE JAMES BALLARD

Dr. THOMAS H. BREWER

Thomas Brewer

On August 27, 1964, Dr. BREWER attended a discussion of members and friends of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, which was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California. During a discussion of peace, the majority of people present took the attitude that there could be

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no permanent peace in the world until Marxism-Leninism was supreme in the world. During a discussion as to how to bring Marxism-Leninism to power in this country, Dr. BREWER commented "they" ought to start doing something. He said "they" should do anything, even smashing windows that very night. Dr. BREWER claimed such action would make the capitalists go to some expense and in time the capitalists would have to clothe the people, and if all the people all over the country began to move, "they" would see an end to capitalism. No one else at the meeting was willing to go out and smash windows, so Dr. BREWER called them cowards and got up and left the discussion.

[SF T-67 on 9/3/64] X U

KAROL ANN BURKETT

NORMAN B. CHASTAIN

Calif.

~~LINDA EILEEN CHOWN~~

LINDA EILEEN CHOWN was a member of a youth class on Marxism, which MERLE BRODSKY, East Bay CP functionary, was conducting for the CP.

[SF T-16 on 2/27/61] X U

Calif.

STEVE NELSON, Alameda County, California, CP organizer, stated that PAUL CHOWN, LINDA's father, was a CP member.

[SF T-74 on 2/5/43] X U

MIRIAM BRIM CHOWN, LINDA's mother, registered as a member of the Harriet Tubman Club, West Oakland Section, Alameda County CP, in 1950.

Mrs. Paul Chown

Calif.

[SF T-75 in 11/50] X U

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MARK EVERETT COMFORT

KIPP M. DAWSON

On January 29, 1964, KIPP M. DAWSON attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). ~~XU~~

[SF T-21 on 1/30/64] ~~XU~~

The SWP is characterized in the Appendix Pages of the report.

On December 4, 1963, ~~DORIS DAWSON~~, KIPP's mother, attended a CP meeting of the Palo Alto Branch in Menlo Park, California. ~~XU~~

[SF T-13 on 12/11/63] ~~XU~~

CAROL BERAL ESTEVES

GARY WILLIAM FELLER

GARY WILLIAM ~~FELLER~~, 6038 Bellaire Avenue, North Hollywood, California, had a subscription to "~~New Horizons for Youth~~".

• Gary W. ~~Feller~~ [SF T-76 on 1/29/61 and 3/12/62] ~~XU~~

"New Horizons for Youth" is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

On June 15, 1943, a meeting of Branch Organizers with Section Executive Committee, Los Angeles County CP, was held. ~~MAX FELLER~~, GARY's father, whom source identified as organizer of the Hollenbach Branch, Los Angeles County CP, was present. ~~XU~~

[SF T-77 on 6/23/43] ~~XU~~

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IRVING RHODES FROMER

On March 10, 1961, IRVING RHODES FROMER attended a meeting of the Peace Committee, Northern District California CP, at 2039 Broderick Street, San Francisco. (X)(u)

[SF T-16 on 3/30/61] X(u)

LEON GIVENS

During the month of January 1964, LEON GIVENS resided at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, with ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. X(u)

[SF T-78 on 2/12/64] X(u)

During the months of February and March 1964, LEON GIVENS resided with DOUG WACHTER, a member of the CP, Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X) Calif.

[SF T-16 in 3/64] X(u)

EDA TONI GODEL

~~ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG~~

ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco during June 19-21, 1964. (X)(u) Calif.

[SF T-28 on 6/23/64] X(u)

ELIZABETH A. GOLDBLATT

DENNIS R. GREGG

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There is no reported information indicating any subversive affiliation or activities by anyone identifiable with DENNIS R. GREGG. (X) Calif.

Dennis R. Gregg

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MY-1 MVS

~~GEORGE R. GREGG~~ and ~~ANNE GREGG~~, DENNIS' parents, *Calif.* were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1947, and they admitted they had been affiliated with the CP and the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944.

PHYLLIS H. HABERMAN

PHYLLIS H. ~~HABERMAN~~ chaired a meeting of the *Calif.* W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, on September 27, 1964, at 5835 Grove Street, Oakland, and currently resides with BETTINA APTHEKER *(X)(u)*

[SF T-79 on 9/28/64] *X u*

CONN ~~M~~ HALLINAN

aka Ringo Hallinan
On April 3, 1964, the San Francisco County *CP member* held an enlarged County Committee meeting for all Party members at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, CONN HALLINAN was *Calif.* elected to the County Committee. *(X)(u)*

[SF T-6 on 4/6/64] *X u*

TERENCE T. HALLINAN

JOHN R. HANDY

JOSEPH AMOS ~~HARRIS~~ *Calif. Joe Harris*

In the February 1964 newsletter of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, information was set forth concerning nominations for the club. One of the nominations for the Educational Committee was listed as JOE HARRIS.

[SF T-28 on 2/7/64] *X u*

SIDNEY ~~HARRIS~~, JOE HARRIS' father, was identified as a "current" member of the Centinela Club, Southern Coordinating Council, Southern California District CP. *Calif. (X)(u)*

[SF T-80 on 7/2/64] *X u*

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CLARA HARRIS, JOE HARRIS' mother, as of March 1957 was a member of the CP assigned to the Southern Bay Club, 46th AD Section, Western Division, Los Angeles County CP. (X)(u)

Mrs. S. J. [unclear]

[SF T-80 on 4/2/57] (X)(u) Calif.

CLARA HARRIS is no longer a member of the CP. (X)(u)

[SF T-80 on 7/14/58] (X)(u)

DAVID L. JENKINS

MICHAEL L. KOGAN

Calif.

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activities by MICHAEL KOGAN.

The home of JULIUS KOGAN, MICHAEL's father, was used by the CP underground for housing personnel in 1952. (X)(u)

Calif.

[SF T-80 on 2/18/53] (X)(u)

FLORENCE KOGAN, MICHAEL's mother, had paid CP dues as of 1951. (X)(u)

Mrs. Julia Kogan Calif.

[SF T-81 on 10/26/51] (X)(u)

JACK H. KURZWEIL

Jack

KURZWEIL was identified as a "current" member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley. (X)(u)

[SF T-14 on 8/13/63] (X)(u)

NORA LAPIN

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On September 3, 1964, source was shown photographs of various individuals, and source identified NORA LAPIN as one who had attended (X)(u)

attended meeting of

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Calif.

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affairs of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, and had also been in attendance at W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club Berkeley headquarters during July 1964 (X)(u)

[SF T-82 on 9/3/64]

MPS ADAM LAPIN (deceased), NORA's father, attended the California State CP Convention in San Francisco on March 16 and 17, 1957 (X)(u)

[SF T-20 on 3/18/57] (X)(u)

Source furnished a document signed by EVA LORETTA LAPIN, NORA's mother, which was dated April 18, 1956, in which EVA LORETTA LAPIN described herself as the California State CP Educational Director (X)(u)

[SF T-83 on 11/29/56] (X)(u)

MARGO JOY LIEBERMAN
SUSAN D. MILLUNCHICK

As of September 1963, MILLUNCHICK was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter (X)(u)

[SF T-37 on 10/1/63] (X)(u)

On October 16, 1963, and November 22, 1963, MILLUNCHICK attended CP indoctrination classes. (X)(u)

[SF T-14 on 10/16/63 and 11/22/63] (X)(u)

As of April 1964, MILLUNCHICK served as Treasurer of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter. (X)(u)

[SF T-28 on 4/14/64] (X)(u)

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CAROLYN JOAN MULLEN

Calif.

Member

At a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during September 1963, CAROLYN JOAN MULLEN was introduced as a "newcomer" to the club. (X)(u)

[SF T-30 on 9/26/63] X U

NELL E. MYERS

Calif.

NELL MYERS became a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco at its first meeting on January 13, 1963. (X)(u)

[SF T-30 on 1/16/63] X U

NELL MYERS attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during the first quarter of 1963, when she became inactive. She resumed her activities in the club in February 1964 and attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Clubs of America; which was held in San Francisco during the period from June 19-21, 1964. (X)(u)

[SF T-30 on 6/22/64] X U

FREDERICK N. MYERS, NELL's father, was a delegate to the National Convention of the CP, USA, which was held in New York from August 2 to 6, 1948.

Calif.

[SF T-84 on 8/3/48.] X U

In 1941, BETH MYERS, NELL's mother, was described as a working member of the CP, since 1932. During the period from 1934 through 1937, BETH MYERS travelled from district to district in the South and West as a representative of the Secretary of the CP. (X)(u)

Mrs. Frederick N. Myers

[SF T-85 in 1941] X U

MICHAEL GENE MYERSON

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John
JOHN HOWARD PERLIN

During the summer, 1964, JOHN HOWARD PERLIN attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the Youth Action Union (YAU) and taught by his father, PAUL PERLIN. (S)(u)

Calif.

[SF T-127, 7/15/64 to 8/13/64] (S)(u)

A characterization for the YAU is appended hereto.

On April 8, 1964, PAUL PERLIN attended a meeting of the Joe Hill CP Club in Los Angeles, California. JOHN HOWARD PERLIN was a member of the Joe Hill Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. (S)(u)

Calif.

MRS. PAUL PERLIN

[SF T-124, 4/14/64] (S)(u)

LUBA PERLIN, JOHN's mother, between May, 1961 and May 1962, regularly attended meetings of the Geronimo Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. During a meeting of the Geronimo Club on May 8, 1962, LUBA PERLIN reported on her local activities in a major political party. Other members of the Geronimo Club later asked LUBA to curtail her activities in the major political party which resulted in LUBA becoming upset and dropping from the CP in June, 1962. (S)(u)

Calif.

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[SF T-126, 5/10/61 to 6/26/62] (S)(u)

During 1964, PAUL PERLIN and his wife, LUBA PERLIN, attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the YAU. PAUL PERLIN has been the instructor at these classes, one of which was held at his residence on April 20, 1964. As late as July 6, 1964, PAUL and LUBA PERLIN attended a Marxist study class sponsored by the YAU. (S)(u)

[SF T-64, 4/28/64 to 7/28/64] (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAMES O. PETERSEN

JAMES O. PETERSEN has been a member of the San Francisco branch of the SWP during the past year. (X) (u)

Calif.

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-26, 10/2/64] (X) (u)

CAROLE JEAN POWELL

Jim Peterson

JAMES ROBERT PRICKETT

JAMES ROBERT PRICKETT attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on November 10, 1963, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-30, 11/14/63] (X) (u)

PRICKETT attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held in San Francisco during the period from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] (X) (u)

BEVERLY D. RADCLIFFE

DAVID L. RADCLIFFE

On December 16, 1963, DAVID L. RADCLIFFE attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-18, 12/17/63] (X) (u)

ROY ALFRED ROBINSON

Aoki-175

GUY SANDLER

Calif.

During the Spring Semester of 1964, GUY SANDLER was Chairman of the San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club.

[SF T-29, 10/6/64] (X) (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES E. SCATTERGOOD

On March 12, 1964, CHARLES E. SCATTERGOOD was identified as a current member of the "Youth For Jobs." (u)

Calif.

[SF T-38, 3/12/64] X U

MICHAEL H. SCHWARTZ

ALLAN C. SHEFFIELD

Arthur A. Sheridan

ARTHUR AMBRESS SHERIDAN

Art Sheridan

ARTHUR SHERIDAN was not a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco but had attended several meetings of the Club during 1963 (u)

Calif.

[SF T-30, 11/8/63] X U

CHARLES S. STYRON

CHARLES STYRON joined the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP in February, 1964

member of socialist workers Party

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] X U

Calif

MARY A. STYRON

At a membership meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP on February 4, 1964, MARY STYRON was accepted as a new member of the Branch. (u)

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] X U

HAROLD E. SUPRIANO

MICHAEL C. WALKER

Aoki-176

On February 5, 1964, MICHAEL WALKER attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. (u)

[SF T-21, 2/6/64] X U

KAREN JOYCE WERKSMAN

BLAINE U. WISHART

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

D. Sheraton-Palace Hotel
San Francisco
March 6 and 7, 1964

In the March 6, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "Picketing to Resume at Palace." Among other things, the article informed that the Sheraton-Palace Hotel broke off negotiations with AHCED "yesterday" and was faced with a new onslaught of civil rights demonstrators. The article reported that according to TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, "at least" 500 persons would picket the hotel "today."

In the March 7, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned "A Protest By College Papers." The article informed that two Bay Area student newspapers decried anti-discrimination picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel which prompted a protest demonstration on one campus "yesterday." The article went on to inform that student members of AHCED had organized a lunch hour rally at San Francisco State and had also paraded before the offices of the "Golden Gater." The "Golden Gater" is a campus newspaper published at San Francisco State College.

In the March 9, 1964, issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette", a Berkeley, California daily newspaper, information was set forth that more than 300 demonstrators formed a human blockade at the three exits of the hotel during the early morning hours. According to the article, the blockade effectively prevented anyone from entering or leaving the hotel. Continuing, the article said that the police, with the reluctant consent of the hotel's management, threatened mass arrest unless the exits were cleared.

The article related that SIMS and other members of AHCED rejected the advice after a hurried conference and told the demonstrators to invite arrest. The article commented that 167 were arrested during civil rights demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco over the weekend. According to the article, of those arrested, 78 were from Berkeley, California.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration, which started Friday evening (March 6, 1964), was aimed at alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. More than 1000 persons gathered inside and outside the hotel during the night.

The article went on to say that the protest finally broke up Saturday afternoon when hotel officials and civil rights leaders signed an agreement committing 35 major San Francisco hotels to open 15 to 20 per cent of their jobs to Negroes and members of other minority groups.

In the March 28, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" there appeared an article captioned, "How Ad Hoc Kept Pact to End Discrimination in Hotel Hiring - The Sheraton-Palace Battle at San Francisco." Among other things, the article informed that a picket line around the famed Sheraton-Palace Hotel, which progressively became a walk-in, a sit-in and a sleep-in ended after almost 20 hours and 167 arrested with the signing March 7, 1964, of a non-discriminatory hiring agreement by 33 San Francisco hotels.

The article related that the demonstration, the largest of its kind in the San Francisco Bay Area, was organized by AHCED, a group composed of eight local organizations active in civil rights movements.

The article went on to say the picketing of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by AHCED began about a month ago after negotiations which commenced in December, 1963, had broken down. On March 1, 123 pickets were jailed for contempt of court after they ignored a temporary restraining order limiting their number to 9.

Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration began the evening of March 6. By 7:00 p.m. nearly 2,000 pickets, mostly students, were surrounding the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, four abreast. They chanted "freedom now" and "JIM CROW must go." In addition, the article informed that the demonstrators sang the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

The article went on to inform that pickets were instructed by Monday not to accept any pieces of paper from unidentified persons in order to thwart the serving of any restraining

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

order. After several hours the pickets stopped singing and more than 800 filed into the long lobby. First they marched quietly around the room, then they sat down, blocking all but a narrow passage through the middle of the lobby.

The article related that until early in the morning, it appeared that the parties would reach an agreement. However, when word suddenly came to the mass demonstrators that the Hotel Association had refused to negotiate, community leaders shouted, "are you ready to go to jail now?". The crowd shouted assent, and 200 people moved into the hotel's main doorway, sitting down and packing it tightly. The singing and chanting began again.

A characterization for the "National Guardian" is appended hereto.

The article informed that a total of 167 demonstrators were arrested, the largest number involved in a mass arrest in the City's history.

Inspector CECIL M. PHARRIS has informed that 174 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 6 and 7, 1964. All of those arrested were charged with violation of Section 415, Penal Code, State of California (Disturbing the Peace).

A review of the list of those arrested by the San Francisco Police Department as maintained by Inspector PHARRIS revealed, among others, the following names. Where no identifying information of a subversive nature follows, characterization of such individuals will be found elsewhere in this report.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) EUGENE LEON ALEXANDER | Hung Jury, 9/30/64 |
| (2) SUSAN E. ALLAND | Dismissed |
| (3) STEFAN H. ARGENT | Hung Jury, 9/30/64 |
| (4) LINCOLN BERGMAN <i>Calif.</i> | 90 days county jail, 60 days suspended sentence, \$200 fine or 40 days county jail. |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of the Metal Trades Club, AFL Section, San Francisco County CP, during the first half of 1959, an announcement was made that the "Youth Club" had had three meetings. LEIBEL BERGMAN, member of the Metal Trades Club, said his son, LINCOLN, was in the "Youth Club" and that only two or three of the youths were progressive or had a progressive background. (X)(u)

[SF T-86, 6/3/59] X(u)

According to HERBERT NUGENT, Chairman of the San Francisco County CP, LEIBEL BERGMAN, LINCOLN's father, was still a member-at-large of the CP. (X)(u)

[SF T-9, 8/14/61] X(u)

LEIBEL BERGMAN continued to be active in a group of factionalists which split from the CP. This factionalist group took their ideological views from the Chinese faction of the world CP rather than the Russian CP.

[SF T-67, 4/6/62] X(u)

(5) Dr. THOMAS A. BREWER

Acquitted

(6) JAMES THOMAS BURNETT

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

Former member Socialist Workers Party

On September 10, 1958, BURNETT executed an armed forces security questionnaire, Form DD-98, as part of preinduction processing at the United States Army Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, California. Among other things he stated he had been a member of the SWP during 1954 and 1955 and attended SWP meetings from 1954 to 1958. He stated he had attended "gatherings" of the Labor Youth League (LYL) during 1956 and 1957 as well as "gatherings" of the CP during 1957 and 1958.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Aoki-180

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Name Disposition

The LYL became defunct in February, 1957.

(7) NORMAN B. CHASTAIN Hung Jury, 9/30/64

(8) RICHARD L. CUPPIER Hung Jury, 9/30/64

On May 10, 1961, RICHARD CUPPIER participated in a picketing in front of the Federal Office Building, San Francisco, which was sponsored by the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Calif.

[SF T-87, 5/10/61] X U

A characterization of the FPCC is appended hereto.

(9) DAVID ALLAN DALLAS Dismissed
DAVE DALLAS represented the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament at San Francisco State College during the school year 1963-1964.

Calif.

[SF T-62, 6/19/64] X U

(10) HOWARD LAWRENCE DAVIS, JR. 90 days county jail;
60 days suspended sentence; \$200 fine.

Howard L. Davis Calif

HOWARD DAVIS, on September 20, 1963, attended a meeting of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance.

[SF T-23, 9/24/63] X U

A characterization of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance is appended hereto.

HOWARD DAVIS is a member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. Aoki-181

[SF T-23, 4/7/64] X U

(11) HEATHER J. EVANS Acquitted
HEATHER EVANS participated in picket line demonstrations on March 19 and 26, and July 18, 1960, which were sponsored by the ISU.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-88, 1960] X U

Independent Student Union

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Disposition

HEATHER EVANS was active in the LYL in Los Angeles during the later fifties.

[SF T-89, 4/4/62] X U

HEATHER EVANS attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (u)

[SF T-67, 6/22/64] X U

(12) GARY W. FELLER

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

(13) SUNNY ~~S~~ FERBER

Acquitted

~~SUNNY FERBER attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period of June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.~~ (X) (u) Calif.

[SF T-29, 10/2/64] X U

(14) NANCY ~~J~~ FRIED

Acquitted

~~NANCY FRIED attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. During the latter part of 1963 and in 1964 FRIED attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.~~ (X) (u) Calif.

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] X U

(15) LEONARD ~~B~~ GLASER

Leonard Glaser

Former member Young
Socialist Alliance
Calif.

80 days county jail,
20 days suspended sen-
tence, \$110 fine or
20 days county jail,
6 months probation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Disposition

On November 18, 1962, a special meeting of the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was called in Berkeley, California, to formally charge and try LEONARD B. GLASER with Breach of Discipline and Irresponsibility emanating from his public admission concerning the use of narcotics. He was found guilty and suspended for one year; however, he chose to resign from the BAYSA. ~~SA~~ *WJ*

[SF T-26, 12/7/62] *XW*

A characterization for the BAYSA is appended hereto.

- (16) ARTHUR C. GOLDBERG Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(17) JACKIE B. GOLDBERG Hung Jury, 9/30/64

The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco (ARI) sponsored an affair at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on November 24, 1963, celebrating 30 years of American-Soviet diplomatic relations and the 46th anniversary of the USSR. At this affair JACKIE GOLDBERG was a featured speaker. In connection with this affair, the ARI circulated literature advertising the affair which described JACKIE GOLDBERG as one who attended the World Congress of Women in Moscow during her three-weeks visit to Rumania.

[SF T-90, 11/27/63] *XW*

The ARI has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Aoki-183

The World Congress of Women was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and held in Moscow, Russia, during the period from June 24 to June 29, 1963.

[SF T-91, July, 1963] *XW*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

Disposition

A characterization for the WIDF is appended hereto.

(18) ELIZABETH A. GOLDBLATT Acquitted

(19) JORDAN ALLEN ~~GOOD~~ Absentee bench warrant issued, 30 days county jail, \$200 fine, 1 year probation.

Dorothy Helman
pg 40
100-442529

Calif.

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activity by anyone identifiable with JORDAN ~~GOOD~~.

Jordan A. X

IRVIN ~~GOOD~~, JORDAN's father, transferred from the Northern Division of the Los Angeles County CP to the Morgan Hull Division of the CP, Los Angeles. *cu*

[SF T-124, 2/28/52] *X u*

IRVIN ~~GOOD~~ attended a regular CP meeting on July 21, 1954, at 2721 Dobinson Street, Los Angeles. On this occasion, IRVIN ~~GOOD~~ said he had been in the CP in Chicago, Illinois. *Calif.*

[SF T-125, 8/2/54] *X u*

(20) CARL ~~GRANICH~~ *Calif.* Acquitted

ISAAC ~~GRANICH~~ (CARL's father) was reported by SF T-145 on November 17, 1955, to have been known by him as a member of the CP from about 1926 to about 1947, and to have used the name MIKE ~~GOLD~~ as a writer for the "Daily Worker" and the "People's World." *Calif.*

5/6/64

(21) DENNIS R. GREGG 30 days suspended sentence, 6 months probation, \$83 fine.

(22) CONN M. HALLINAN Hung Jury, 9/30/64

(23) MATTHEW B. HALLINAN Acquitted

(24) TERENCE T. HALLINAN Hung Jury, 9/30/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (25) FRED R. HAYDEN | 63 days county jail, \$220 fine reduced to 6 months probation, \$110 fine and 15 days county jail. |

attends

FRED ~~HAYDEN~~ began attending meetings of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance in September, 1963, and attended five meetings of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance between September 20, 1963 and December 13, 1963. He had continued to attend Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance meetings to May 24, 1964. *KU*

Calif.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| (26) ARTHUR E. HIPPLER | [SF T-23, 6/20/64] (X) <i>KU</i> | Acquitted |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|

ARTHUR ~~HIPPLER~~ participated in a demonstration on April 19, 1961, at Union Square, San Francisco, which was sponsored by the FPCC.

Calif.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (27) TERRY B. KANDAL | [SF T-87, 4/19/61] (X) <i>KU</i> | 5 days county jail |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|

In November, 1963, TERRY ~~KANDAL~~ was identified as a current member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. ~~(X)~~ *(u)*

Calif.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| (28) TED EDWARD KELM | [SF T-30, November, 1963] (X) <i>KU</i> | Acquitted |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|

On March 13, 1959, TED ~~KELM~~ attended a meeting of the Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) for a Marxist-Leninist Party in New York and at the time claimed to be a member in good standing of the Waterfront Section of the POC. ~~(X)~~ *(u)*

Aoki-185

Calif.

| |
|--|
| [SF T-92, 1959] (X) <i>KU</i> |
|--|

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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Name

Disposition

A characterization for the POC is appended hereto.

(29) MICHAEL L. KOGAN 90 days county jail, \$220 fine, suspended sentence.

(30) ALAN E. ~~LASKOW~~ 5 days county jail

During the past six months, ALAN ~~LASKOW~~ has been a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. *Calif*

~~Socialist Workers Party~~

[SF T-23, 8/12/64] *Calif*

(31) TOM M. ~~LUPHER~~ 90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, \$200 fine, absentee bench warrant issued, no bail.

Calif

TOM ~~LUPHER~~ was on leave of absence from the CR, San Francisco, because of his drinking problem. *Calif*

mem

[SF T-6, 8/20/62] *Calif*

(32) VINCENT B. ~~LYNCH~~ Hung Jury, 9/30/64

VINCENT ~~LYNCH~~ was one of 84 who participated in a trip to Cuba during June, 1964, which was sponsored by the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCTC). This trip was in defiance of the United States, State Department travel ban to Cuba.

Calif

A characterization for the SCTC is appended hereto.

Aoki-186

(33) DERREL ~~MYERS~~ Acquitted

DERREL MYERS was a current member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance.

Calif

[SF T-23, 1/15/64] *Calif*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE 10/28/66 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/18-24/66 |
| TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS | | REPORT MADE BY <i>[Redacted]</i> | TYPED BY arc |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C | b6 b7C |

SF
IN; LA; NY; PD; SE; SD
 Date *11/16/66*
 By *Dunwoody*

REFERENCE *Remarks see attached 0-17.*

Report of SA LEO A. SCHON at San Francisco 8/2/66.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco Division as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13 if disclosed could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
 FULTON

99

APPROVED

[Signature]
 SPECIAL AGENT
 IN CHARGE

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Notations

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
 Aoki-215

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SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

The Special Agents of the FBI who observed the demonstration of the PLP in San Francisco on 9/28/66 are FRANCIS T. DAVIS and HARRY K. WINECOFF.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

| <u>Identity of Source</u> | <u>File Where Located</u> | |
|---------------------------|---|-----|
| ✓ SF T-1 is [redacted] | [redacted] 157-400-856 | b7D |
| ✓ SF T-2 is [redacted] | [redacted] 157-400-600 | |
| ✓ SF T-3 is [redacted] | [redacted] Documentation of PERRY CARVER Documentation of PHIL DAVIS | |
| ✓ SF T-4 is [redacted] | [redacted] | |
| ✓ SF T-5 is [redacted] | [redacted] Documentation of RICHARD THOMAS Documentation of JUANITA WHEELER | |
| ✓ SF T-6 is [redacted] | 157-400-857 | |
| ✓ SF T-7 is [redacted] | 157-400 | |

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Activities of SACCORE and
SANAAFACP
Position of JAMES FORSYTH
in SACORE

✓ SF T-14 is SF 2496-S

134-1929A-450, 451

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, 12th Naval District, San Francisco (RM)
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Report of: [Redacted]
Date: 10/28/66

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

66
42
28

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In July 1966 ROSCOE PROCTOR of the National Committee CP, USA, gave a report to CP members of the activities of the National Convention CP and outlined CP position on minorities and civil rights. ✓ East Bay CP Industrial Club held meetings in June 1966 to lay plans and strategy of getting Negroes admitted into the Iron Workers Union. ✓ Members of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco held a meeting in August 1966 to collect money and give assistance to jailed demonstrators sentenced for Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-ins of 1964. ✓ Members of CP of Northern California Negro Commission held meetings in August 1966 on black nationalism to influence people in minority, civil rights and political groups. ✓ The PLP on 9/28/66 demonstrated in San Francisco against use of National Guard to quell San Francisco racial riots. ✓ Meetings of the Committee for Lowndes County held in Berkeley, California, to raise funds and give assistance to Lowndes County in their racial problems, this committee being controlled by SWP and YSA members. ✓ CP strategy and proposed plan of action during San Francisco racial riots of 9/27-29/66 set out. ✓ CP member is chairman of SACCORE.

-p*-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

Aoki-218

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries

A meeting of the CP was held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, on July 24, 1966. At this meeting ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, gave a report on the National Convention of the CP, USA, to CP members in the Northern District CP of California. PROCTOR reported on the program of the CP concerning minorities, civil rights, and the Negro question. PROCTOR reported that the CP favors self-defense by Negroes when attacked. He also reported that the Negroes must have an alliance with labor. He also stated that there must be "racism" not only in the normal day-to-day living but also within the CP. He reported that years ago "we used the term" white chauvinism but now the term is "racism." PROCTOR stated Negroes must build a political power bloc if further advances are to be made for the Negro people.

SF T-1, July 24, 1966
SF T-2, August 10, 1966

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held at 2718 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California, on June 27, 1966. At this meeting there were present two members from the youth club of the CP of Northern California, namely, PERRY CARVER and PHIL DAVIS. The chairman of this meeting was LLOYD VANDEIVER who stated that the primary subject for discussion was a report from the two members of the youth club who were members of the Iron Workers Union. VANDEIVER called upon PERRY CARVER to make a report upon progress being made to integrate the Iron Workers Union. CARVER stated that it was necessary for Negroes to penetrate the Iron Workers Union and get as many Negroes into the union as possible under the

program of the CP being the vanguard in Negro movements. CARVER reported that the Federal Government has established an apprenticeship program under which the Government will pay the employee half of the base salary as an iron worker under the apprenticeship program. However, he charged that the Federal Government did not know that it was being "hoodwinked" out of several thousand dollars especially in their contracts with employers which stated that there would be no discrimination because of race, creed, color, and so forth. He charged that some of the building trade unions have come up with an aptitude test which does not pertain to the building trades. He charged that the aptitude test used in the Iron Workers Union did not pertain to the work that an iron worker has to do and the aptitude test is only a gimmick to keep the Negroes out of the union. CARVER did state that the employers are ignorant of the fact that this aptitude test is being used by the Iron Workers Union, however, it is necessary for the Negroes and the CP to attempt to remove from the executive board of the Iron Workers Union individuals who are keeping the Negroes out of the union.

PHIL DAVIS continued the discussion started by CARVER and elaborated upon the aptitude test. His discussion concerned the mathematical problems that were given to Negroes and how they were tested in repairing refrigerators, TVs, radios and other electrical appliances which had nothing to do with the work of a member of the Iron Workers Union. DAVIS reported that there would be a legal contest in the courts of this aptitude test which had nothing to do with the work of an iron worker and it was necessary for the CP to finance and support a legal contest in the courts to show discrimination against the Negroes in the Iron Workers Union.

SF T-3, June 27, 1966

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco was held August 10, 1966, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco. At this meeting the proposal was made that the Fillmore Club collect money for the youths who were at that time incarcerated in the San Francisco County Jail serving sentences for convictions on a racial demonstration held in 1964 at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. There was also a discussion at this meeting about racial demonstrations in Eastern cities. It was the feeling of those present that in the very near future the United States will undergo a major change in areas of racial discontent and that certain housing improvements for minorities would result. It was

felt that the CP should attempt to further infiltrate these demonstrating groups, and attempt to bring understanding to those minorities that the CP is willing to help them as much as possible. JUANITA WHEELER, a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California, asked for members of the Fillmore CP Club to accompany her to San Bruno, Jail #1 of the San Francisco County Jail, to visit the young people who were incarcerated and to furnish them with money to buy necessities which might be needed while they were incarcerated.

SF T-4, August 29, 1966

3. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions of national leaders and other functionaries

JUANITA WHEELER called a meeting of Negro people at her residence, 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California, on August 1, 1966. JUANITA WHEELER is an employee of the "People's World" newspaper and a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist publication.

JUANITA WHEELER requested CP member RICHARD THOMAS to call this meeting of young Negroes who were interested in or belong to political action groups and civil rights groups. JUANITA WHEELER was concerned that there were so few Negroes in the current civil rights activities in San Francisco and that civil rights agitation in San Francisco at that time was at a standstill. JUANITA WHEELER desired that the Negroes should do more to improve their condition, especially in the Hunters Point and Bayview districts. There was a discussion concerning the black nationalist groups such as the Afro-American society going into the ghettos and infiltrating student

programs in the schools. There was a discussion that the Negroes must take a militant stand against the white people if they were to accomplish their aims for civil rights, housing, jobs, and equal status in the community. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS, who led the discussion along with JUANITA WHEELER, revealed to those present that he was a member of the CP.

SF T-5, August 1, 1966

A second meeting was held at the instigation of JUANITA WHEELER on August 9, 1966, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco. This meeting consisted of a debate on the subject of black nationalism vs. black power. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS told those present if he was given an ultimatum by the CP to choose between black nationalism and Marxism he would take the position of black nationalism. Others present at the meeting stated that the CP position on Marxism is the only true way to solve the race problem in the United States. There was controversy between those present on the subject of black nationalism and Marxism and some present stated that the black nationalists in the United States are hypocrites and liars. The final conclusion among those present was that the CP position on the Negro question was proper and Marxism was the only method open to the Negroes for their liberation.

SF T-5, August 9, 1966

The Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) on September 28, 1966, staged a demonstration at 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, which attracted approximately 60 people. This was a demonstration during the San Francisco racial riots which occurred between September 27 and September 29, 1966. Speakers at this corner rally tied the San Francisco racial disturbances with a general attack on United States policies in Vietnam, the war on poverty, the lack of welfare benefits, and a protest against the use of the National Guard to quell the riots in San Francisco. Those present were urged to picket the National Guard Armory, 14th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, to protest the use of the National Guard to stem the riots in San Francisco. Pickets then moved from 16th and Army Street to the National Guard and from there to the San Francisco City Hall and Civic Center to picket a meeting scheduled by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors who were then in a discussion concerning the cause of the racial disturbances in San Francisco triggered by the killing of MATTHEW JOHNSON, a 16-year old boy by a San Francisco police officer. The pickets of PLP carried signs stating "JOE don't

Have To Go to Vietnam" and "Take the Guns Away from the Cops." The group was addressed by STERIC JOHNSON, STJOHN ROSS, STJAY FRANK, ~~LARRY MC COY~~, and CHRIS RAISNER, all members of the PLP of the Bay Area. Special Agents of the FBI observed these individuals at the meeting urging those present to protest police brutality and the use of the National Guard to stem the riots.

SF T-6, September 28, 1966

A characterization of the BAPLP is contained in the appendix.

^{CALIF} A business meeting of the Lowndes County Committee, Berkeley chapter, was held September 6, 1966. At this meeting were present ^{CALIF}DAVID WARREN of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), RICHARD TACKIE of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), BILLY PERDUE of the SWP and YSA, and ~~ROGER FILENE~~ of the YSA. The chairman of the meeting was DAVID WARREN and he announced that the prime reason for the meeting was to secure a financial report on funds that were to be made available for Lowndes County, Alabama.

SF T-14, September 3, 1966

A second meeting of the Lowndes County Committee was held on September 13, 1966, for the purpose of raising funds to be sent to the individuals fighting for civil rights in Lowndes County, Alabama. It was reported that \$550 had been sent to civil rights workers in Lowndes County which had been raised by the Berkeley chapter.

SF T-14, September 14, 1966

The Lowndes County Freedom Organization, also known as the Black Panther Party, was originated in Berkeley, California, by a group of 25 to 30 individuals on July 18, 1966. On this date a meeting was arranged by DAVID WARREN of the YSA and BRIAN SHANNON of the SWP. At this meeting WARREN spoke about the economic, political and social conditions in Lowndes County, Alabama. WARREN stated that a group called the Lowndes County Freedom Party was attempting to seize political leadership in this community and that he had been in contact with this group and they appealed for outside aid in the form of publicity and funds.

SF T-14, July 20, 1966

A characterization of the YSA and SWP is contained in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Information concerning CP direction and influence over and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and other similar activities with racial overtones.

A source reported on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in San Francisco, California, there appeared to be no organized pattern underlying the racial disturbances emanating from subversive or radical groups or other outside sources in the Hunters Point and Fillmore areas.

SF T-7, September 28, 1966

A source advised on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in the Fillmore area between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 midnight it appeared that all the trouble was caused by roving bands of young Negroes throwing rocks and breaking windows but that there was no organized group of individuals who were leading the rioters.

SF T-8, September 28, 1966

On September 29, 1966, the CP leaders in San Francisco were concerned about the racial disturbances in San Francisco and they discussed the advisability of having the chairman of the CP, namely, ALBERT J. LIMA, issue a public statement disavowing any CP responsibility for the racial violence in San Francisco and at the same time deploring the conditions of the Negroes which caused the outbreak. The CP leaders felt a statement was necessary because they understood that an unidentified news source had charged that the CP was involved in the violence.

SF T-9, September 29, 1966

On October 5, 1966, it was reported that HERBERT NUGENT, former chairman of the CP of San Francisco, stated that the CP was taken by complete surprise by the racial riots because conditions in San Francisco were not considered to be explosive. After the disturbances broke out the CP through some of their youth members tried to intercede through their racial contacts among young Negroes to calm conditions and not arouse the Negroes. CP leaders believed that a tenseness of racial relations is undesirable because it defeats CP policy

and makes the solution of civil rights problems more difficult in the long run.

SF T-21, October 5, 1966

✓ ~~SF~~ It was reported on September 30, 1966, that JAMES FOREST, Chairman of the San Francisco County CP, consulted with other CP leaders on September 28, 1966, to obtain a consensus on the tone of a statement which the CP was considering issuing on the racial riots. FOREST claimed that he had heard a telecast on TV which attributed to the CP some responsibility for the racial riots. FOREST believed that this alleged complicity should be denied and that the CP should also note that the riots were the outgrowth of discrimination in hiring Negroes, lack of jobs and additional opportunities for Negroes, inadequate housing and other undesirable ghetto conditions effecting the Negro people.

SF T-9, September 30, 1966

It was reported on September 29, 1966, that members of the PLP rushed out and participated in the racial disturbances in San Francisco in an effort to capitalize upon them.

SF T-11, September 29, 1966

On October 6, 1966, a meeting of the CP of San Francisco was held at which time GEORGE SANDY, a member of the CP of San Francisco and former business manager of the "People's World" newspaper, made an extremely caustic criticism of the CP, stating that there was a total lack of CP leadership during the San Francisco racial disturbances. At this meeting SANDY stated he was appalled because no special meeting of the CP was called, not even a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fillmore Club of the CP, which is made up of CP members, especially Negroes, living in the Fillmore district of San Francisco which was one of the troubled areas during the racial disturbances. He was particularly caustic because the CP did not even offer a press release of any kind to the news media on TV or radio stations concerning the CP position during the racial disturbances. He charged failure of the CP to take any action which goes to prove that the CP does not know what is going on and are completely isolated from the mainstream of the masses concerning the Negro people. SANDY added that if those present at that meeting thought his remarks condemning CP leadership were too harsh, they were, in fact, extremely mild compared to what he planned to say of a critical nature at the next meeting of the San Francisco County Committee

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of the CP concerning the Negro question. SANDY stated he could only conclude that if a communist revolution actually occurred the Party would be asleep and know nothing about it.

SF T-12, October 6, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of August 1, 1966, the Southern Alameda Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Alameda Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (SACORE) are the only two organizations in the East Bay District of the San Francisco Bay Area that are sponsoring integration in Alameda County. SACCORE is the primary force prodding integration in housing, jobs, and social organizations in Alameda County. The chairman of SACCORE is JAMES FORSYTH, a member of the CP of Northern California. JAMES FORSYTH in 1964 was a chairman of the CP Club of the East Bay and regularly attended meetings known as CP club chairmen meetings during 1964.

SF T-13, August 1, 1966

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information to report.

1

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka.
 Bay Area Progressive Movement
 Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley....page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle, a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1966, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. The Mission Club BAPLP has rented space at 2929 - 16th Street, San Francisco, California. MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for BAPLP, operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

1PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge," a bi-weekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

Aoki-229

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The Source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: the San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aukl-231



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-53902

October 28, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

b6
b7C

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

OK
NOT 10-2

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-447047)

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-162) (P)

SUBJECT: CATHERINE LOUISE RAY, Aka.
SM-SWP

DATE: 9/23/68

(OO: COLUMBIA)

Re report of SA WILLIAM D. GRIMMER at Columbia, 9/23/68.

Subject during interview on 7/26/68 was hesitant in admitting her idealistic beliefs and her previous deep "personal involvement" with RICHARD AOKI. RAY expressed her regrets regarding her prior involvement in YSA and with AOKI although she refused to specifically state whether or not she had ever attended any YSA meetings or to state if she was ever a member. During the interview RAY indicated her sympathies with ideals professed by YSA and SWP no longer exist and specifically expressed disagreement with Marxism and Communism at this time. RAY expressed a determination never to become involved in such activities again, as well as her intention of never going back to Berkeley, Calif., or around any YSA members. RAY also said she would prefer not to be called upon to testify to her knowledge of YSA and SWP and she could not decide at the time whether she would refuse to testify.

In view of statements made by the subject, the subject is no longer considered dangerous to the internal security in time of an emergency; accordingly, it is recommended that subject be removed from the Security Index.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Columbia

WDG:nms
(3)

REC-30

100-447047-16

EX-105

15 SEP 26 1968

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copy to SAC CO
WBS/sfw 11-10-68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE COLUMBIA | OFFICE OF ORIGIN COLUMBIA | DATE 9/23/68 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/26/68 - 8/23/68 |
| TITLE OF CASE CATHERINE LOUISE RAY, Aka. | | REPORT MADE BY SA WILLIAM D. GRIMMER | TYPED BY NMS |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE SM - SWP | |

REFERENCES:

Columbia letter to Bureau dated 5/30/68.
Columbia airtel to Bureau dated 7/30/68.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished San Francisco for information.

| ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED | | | | | | NONE | ACQUIT-TALS | CASE HAS BEEN: |
|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|------------|------|-------------|--|
| CONVIC. | AUTO. | FUG. | FINES | SAVINGS | RECOVERIES | | | |
| | | | | | | | | PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO |

| | |
|--|---|
| APPROVED <i>RW</i> SPECIAL AGENT CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW |
| COPIES MADE: (5) - Bureau (100-447047) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, Columbia, S. C. (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-57542) (RM) 2 - Columbia (100-162) COPIES DESTROYED 845 MAY 3 1971 | 100-447047-17 15 SEP 26 1968 REC-40 EX-101 |

| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | | | Notations Aoki-233 |
|---|------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| Agency | RAO, SS | | | |
| Request Recd. | | | | |
| Date Fwd. | OCT 8 1968 | | | |
| How Fwd. | RIS | | | |
| By | WGS/ccs | | | |

59 OCT 8 - 1968

CO 100-162

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index or Agitator Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index Card Agitator Index Card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index Card Agitator Index Card are necessary and Form FD-122 FD-397 submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken September, 1966
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. This report is classified _____ because
(state reason)
7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
 Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
8. This case no longer meet the Security Index Agitator Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
9. This case has been reevaluated in the light of the Security Index Agitator Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
 Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Columbia, S. C. (RM)

Report of: SA WILLIAM D. GRIMMER
Date: 9/23/68

Office: COLUMBIA

Field Office File #: 100-162

Bureau File #: 100-447047

Title: CATHERINE LOUISE RAY

Character: SECURITY MATTER - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis:

Subject interviewed 7/26/68 and indicated initially had some sympathies in 1966 with ideals professed by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). RAY states she subsequently became disillusioned with RICHARD AOKI whom she dated and lived with for 2 years and was the motivating factor in her initial sympathies in 1966. Subject then left Berkeley, Calif., and came to Myrtle Beach, S. C., to work and live. After leaving, she realized the ideals professed by YSA and SWP would not work and were no solution to the "ills of the United States." RAY states she regrets her involvement in the YSA and never wants to become involved in such activities again. RAY states she prefers not to be called upon to testify to her knowledge of YSA and SWP and she could not decide at this time whether or not she would refuse such testimony. RAY declined to say specifically whether or not she ever attended any YSA meetings or was ever a member. RAY did deny ever being member of SWP. RAY has no knowledge of any YSA or SWP activity in area of Myrtle Beach, S. C.

- P -

DETAILS:

Aoki-235

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 30, 1968

CATHERINE LOUISE RAY, 802 Fourth Avenue North, Myrtle Beach, S. C., furnished the following information:

RAY related that she began going to Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) functions in early fall of 1964, following a lecture announcement in the college paper at the University of California at Berkeley, Calif. (UCB), where she and two acquaintances, having nothing else to do that night, decided to attend the lecture; and the lecture turned out to be connected with YSA. At the time, RAY admits being very idealistic, being against wars and violence, and having a great compassion for her fellow man in not wanting to see people hurt, hungry or unable to find jobs. She admits that initially the revolutionary ideals expressed during this lecture sounded promising and the lecture was interesting and different, with the YSA being described by her as an "organization for the underdog".

CAHS
 She attended no further meetings of YSA until after she met RICHARD AOKI, who she dated and lived with for two years beginning about October or November, 1964. AOKI had been a member of YSA before she met him, and he was still sympathetic to YSA but could no longer be a member of YSA because of his age. She didn't get involved in anything political until becoming involved with the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC), she believes in November, 1964. She began attending VDC meetings on campus, UCB, sometimes with AOKI and sometimes alone. Occasionally, VDC had membership drives, which involved the selling and issuing of VDC membership cards to raise money. The VDC was very disorganized. Its members were mostly students, some of whom were liberal, some of whom were radical, and probably some of whom were Communists. The organization went bankrupt several times. She attended many of the VDC meetings, mostly because it was amusing. Everyone was shouting at the others, expressing their varying opinions. She engaged in a number of projects of VDC. Examples of projects of VDC were troop train demonstrations, marches with signs expressing views against the war in Vietnam and demonstrations on Vietnam Day.

On 7/26/68 at Myrtle Beach, S. C. File # Columbia 100-162

by SA's WILLIAM D. GRIMMER and
[redacted] wdg:ecm Date dictated 7/29/68

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 b7C

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

AOKI-236

RAY declined to say specifically whether or not she ever attended any YSA meetings or to say if she was ever a member, stating that she did not want it on record that she had said she had attended meetings or was a member. She related that she would say that YSA professed Marxism and other revolutionary doctrines and professed that Communism and Capitalism could never successfully coexist. RAY did state that she was never a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Regarding AOKI, who was of Japanese ancestry, she said that AOKI considered himself a Black Nationalist and often talked of violence as a means of accomplishing a revolution in the United States. Most of AOKI's friends were Negro Black Nationalists. To a degree she agreed with AOKI that something needed to be done for the Negroes and other underprivileged, and at first agreed that violence was necessary to achieve this goal; however, when the riots began occurring, people were being killed and she better knew the aftermath of riots, "she backed out of going along with violence". But by this time she was in deep "personal involvement" with AOKI, who was a lonely person, and she is the "type of woman who needs a man for whom she can be his backbone".

After living with AOKI about one year, she realized he was irrational. She became frightened of AOKI, but knew it was going to be extremely difficult to break off from him. That was the reason it took her about another year before she finally made the decision to quit her job at UCB and leave Berkeley, Calif. After leaving, she began thinking of the YSA movement and this frightened her. She began changing her thoughts of agreement with what YSA professed.

She said she regrets her involvement in YSA and with AOKI, and wants to forget about it. She wants to live a normal life and never become involved in such activities again. She never intends going back to Berkeley, Calif., or around any YSA members. She presumes that the fact she is three years older now has caused her to realize that Marxism and Communism will not work and will never solve the ills of the United States.

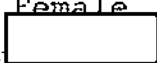
RAY said that it had been such a long period of time since her association with YSA members she finds it difficult

Young Socialist Alliance

to recall any names. During her association with members, first names were mostly used. She does recall one PETE ~~CAMEJO~~, who was a member of YSA and was still active when she left. The only other name she can recall was a boy named ~~LARRY~~ (LNU) who was also a member of YSA. Young Socialist Alliance Calif

RAY said that to her knowledge there is no YSA or SWP activity in the area of Myrtle Beach, S. C. She concluded that she would prefer not to be called upon to testify to her knowledge of YSA and SWP, and that she could not decide at this time whether or not she would refuse such testimony.

A description of RAY, obtained during interview, is as follows:

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| Name | CATHERINE LOUISE RAY, aka Cathy Ray, Kathy Ray | |
| Race | Caucasian | |
| Sex | Female | |
| Born |  Lennox, Calif. | b6 b7C |
| Height | 5'8" | |
| Weight | 110 pounds | |
| Hair | Brown | |
| Eyes | Hazel | |
| Relatives | | |
| Father | Mrs. James JAMES CHARLES RAY (remarried) Coventry, England | |
| Mother | FAY RAY, 3300 Castle Heights, Los Angeles, Calif. | |
| Brother | JAN RAY (Army name JON RAY), age 21, U. S. Army stationed at Okinawa for 1 1/2 years; due to be discharged in August, 1968 | b6 b7C |
| Sister | SUE RAY VAN ZANDT (divorced), address not known; employed for United Republicans of California in Los Angeles. | |

CO 100-162

AT MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

[REDACTED] Myrtle Beach, Police Department, advised on August 23, 1968, that RAY was still working at Trade Eng's Habachi Restaurant located at 44th Avenue North and Kings Highway, Myrtle Beach, and residing at 802 4th Avenue, North, Myrtle Beach.

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b7C

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is contained in the Appendix of this report.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka. the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: The San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXYOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXSOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

7*

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FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE 1/23/69 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69 |
| TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AARA, | | REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF | TYPED BY ay |

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 26X(1)
DATE 03-23-2010

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - CH
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2015
C66W45B11

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 100-179625).
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

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

APPROVED *BAJ* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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(CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)

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|---|--|---------------|
| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | Notations |
| Agency | Army, Navy, Air Force, INS, CIA, STATE | RAO Aoki-1218 |
| Request Recd. | 1 copy of Letter | |
| Date Fwd. | 2/15/69 | |
| How Fwd. | R.S. | |
| By | J. E. Sherriff | |

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ADD. DISSEMINATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

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- 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 8 - San Francisco (100-61299)
 - (1 - INS, San Francisco (RM))
 - (2 - 115th MIG (RM))
 - (1 - OSI, 19D (RM) 0
 - (1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM) 0

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SF 100-61299
JES:ay

By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted]

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INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-3 is [redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF File 105-23733

b7D

[redacted]

SF T-5 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA airtel and letter

SF T-6 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

[redacted]

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SF T-9 is [redacted]

Furnished data re National Conference For New Politics

SF T-10 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

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JES:ay

3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

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Aoki-1222

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

Copy to: 1 - INS, SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
2 - 115th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

P

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GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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SF 100-61299
JES:ay

Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

P

DETAILS

*Japan
Calif.*
In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

*Canada
Calif.
China*

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

Aoki-1224

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities." According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

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In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

Calif

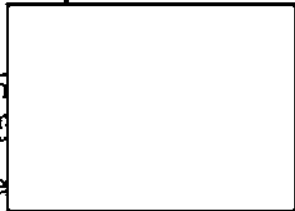
The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

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Calif

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

George Wu



Aoki-1226

It is noted that WOO, [redacted] b6
in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 b7C
as a derivative citizen. When interviewed
by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960,
he furnished a signed statement admitting he had
attended a communist school in Hong Kong and
that after arrival in the United States, he
frequented "on a regular basis, a club which
was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...."
In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-
communist" during the period of two or three
years after his arrival in the U.S. However,
WOO added he had begun to have doubts about
communism during his last year in High School
and that as a result of his service in the U.S.
Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses
and fallacies of communism.)

(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is
self-described as a member of the Brown Berets
and as the Bay Area representative of the
Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the b6
Brown Berets, full name, Young b7C
Chicanos For Community Action,
and of the Alianza Federal de
Mercedes, also known as the
Federal Alliance of Spanish Land
Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

calif.
(MASAO ~~MIYOSHI~~ born [redacted] at Tokyo,
Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate
[redacted] has been employed by the UC-B since
July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English
and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968 as Research
Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From
July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given
leave in residence to write a book on Victorian
Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated
January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN ~~ABROS~~, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

D. Approp

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SF 100-61299

JES:ay

During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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JES:ay

In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

Copy

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and ~~MASON WONG~~, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

Calif (According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ~~KARAI~~, ALVIN ~~JA~~, BEN ~~TONG~~, WAI KIT ~~QUON~~ and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

Calif In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING ~~HUEN~~, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student SENator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

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In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of *Calif.* Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD KOOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B. ✓

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this de-humanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss ~~PENNY~~ NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and ~~STAN~~ WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

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On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. ~~CHURCHILL~~ CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ~~ALFRED~~ WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ~~ALFRED~~ WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Colly (Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, ~~W. K. QUON~~ is ~~WAI KIT QUON~~, also known as ~~PAUL QUON~~, a graduate student at the UC-B, while ~~V. WONG~~ is ~~VICCI WONG~~, also known as ~~VICTORIA DIANA WONG~~, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmen, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, ~~A. JA~~ is ~~ALVIN~~ ~~JA~~, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. *Calif.*

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

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The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.

(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

Calif.
According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who *Calif.* spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's ^{Calif.} article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. ^{Calif.} The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, ~~KENTON JUNG~~, ^{Calif.} is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ~~ALAN NISHIO~~, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL ^{Calif.} TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC; declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIIEH Yu-hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif. (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

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BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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~~LILLIAN J. FABROS~~, also known as ~~Lillian Sandoval Fabros~~, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted] Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California. *Calif.*

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protege.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

Aoki-1255

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIX

Aoki-1257

APPENDIXYOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

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

Aoki-1260

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
AAPA
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69, and San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 2/24/69.

Enclosed for San Francisco is a photograph taken from the February 7, 1969 issue of "Muhammad Speaks" newspaper, the official Chicago publication of the Nation of Islam. The photo pictures RICHARD AOKI of the Asian American Political Alliance and two other individuals all of whom are described as leaders of the Third World Liberation Front.

Inquiries to date of logical Chicago sources and informants who are familiar with Communist Party, youth activities and New Left organizations have produced no evidence that captioned organization has a branch currently functioning in the Chicago area. Chicago contemplates additional informant contacts in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the activity, if any, of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

Referenced San Francisco letter requested that Chicago identify SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, and attempt to determine if that individual plans to go to Berkeley, California, during late March, 1969.

On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, advised IC [redacted] that their files contain no information identifiable with SHO ARAI.

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- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

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ENCLOSURE



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Res. 3744 NORTH CLIFTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL

CG 100-45226

SHOSHANNA RAE ARAI S. ARAI

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On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Police Department advised IC [redacted] their files show subject was arrested on two occasions during August, 1963, and during June, 1965. The Police Department file shows ARAI's full name as SHOSHANNA RAE ARAI, an oriental female, born [redacted] and arrested on August 13, 1963, for disorderly conduct and trespassing during the course of a civil rights demonstration. The police file lists ARAI's alias as SUSAN RAE KOMATHUSH. She was described at that time as 5' 1" tall, 105 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, of medium yellow complexion. She indicated her place of birth as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and indicated her national descent as American-Japanese. At the time of the 1963 arrest subject was listed as a juvenile and detained at the Audy Home for Juvenile Offenders. Charges against ARAI were ultimately dismissed. SHOSHANNA ARAI

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The second arrest occurred on June 15, 1965, when the charge was disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic during the course of a civil rights march and demonstration, involving better housing for minority groups. At the time of the arrest ARAI posted bond and charges against her were ultimately suspended. At the time of the 1965 arrest, ARAI listed her residence as 5112 South Harper Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Offices indices contain the following information regarding ARAI:

1. Source of information KATHERINE SIMONDS, 5328 South Hyde Park Boulevard, unknown reliability, protect, advised SHOSHANA ARAI was a civil rights activist in the Chicago area having taken part in the March on Washington during August, 1963 and other civil rights demonstrations sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The source indicated ARAI was probably a member of that organization. The source stated ARAI was also a member of the American Communist Party Young Peoples Socialist League. This information was furnished by the source on February 3, 1964.

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2. The Chicago Police Department Human Relations Division furnished the Chicago FBI Office a list of individuals who had participated in a march and demonstration on June 15, 1965. ARAI's name was on that list and her residence was listed as 5112 South Harper, Chicago, Illinois.

3. During January, 1968, the Chicago Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised the Chicago FBI Office that SHOSHANA ARAI, 5122 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago was described by a Police Department informant as a "contact of CADRE". For the information of San Francisco, CADRE stands for Chicago Area Draft Resisters and has been active in sponsoring and participating in Chicago area demonstrations against the Vietnam War and the United States Selective Service System. This information was classified by the Police Department as "Confidential - Do Not Use As Evidence - For Information Only."

4. On April 15, 1965, the Chicago Office received from an anonymous sender the News Letter of American Socialist Organizing Committee dated March, 1965. Page 10 of this document indicates that SHOSHANA ARAI is a 17 year old civil rights activist from Chicago where she was active in High School Friends of SNCC, Chicago CORE, and the SWAP Tutorial Project. The letter indicates ARAI was responsible along with ~~KIT KOMATSU~~ for the rent strikes produced about 1964 called Summer Task Force, throughout the northern United States. The letter described ARAI as living in Baltimore for the express purpose of working in U-Join. The newsletter contained an outline of a plan by ARAI to increase participation in Baltimore by young activists sympathetic with civil rights and leftist objectives. U-Join was not further described.

On March 7, 1969, SA JAMES M. FOX determined through physical observation that one of three mailboxes at 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, contains the names ~~K. KOMATSU~~ and S. ARAI, Third Floor. On this same date Postman ROGER FLANAGAN advised that he is a new carrier on the route serving 3744 North Clifton, that he has never seen any of the residents of that address, and that he is not familiar with the type of mail ARAI has been receiving.

On March 10, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN, 3742 North Clifton, Chicago, advised he has resided at that address for four years and has observed two Japanese females residing in one of the apartments at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, since approximately May or June, 1968. FLANAGAN stated that both of the girls are short, heavy set, apparently of oriental extraction. It is FLANAGAN's impression that the girls live on the third floor of the building and it was his impression that they do not own a car. FLANAGAN stated he often sees

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young men visiting the third floor apartment, at 3744 North Clifton and he described the men as generally the "hippie type." According to FLANAGAN the apartment is owned by PHILIP DOLCI, a middleaged man who is employed by the City of Chicago Department of Streets. It was FLANAGAN's opinion that DOLCI could be discreetly contacted for additional information regarding ARAI and he felt DOLCI would probably know if they plan to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Attempts to contact DOLCI at 3744 North Clifton on March 10, March 17 and March 18, 1969, were unsuccessful.

On March 18, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN advised he had just learned that DOLCI is vacationing in Florida and is expected to return to Chicago on March 24, 1969.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate PHILIP DOLCI and determine from him whether ARAI intends to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate sources or informants who are aware of the activities in the Chicago area of New Left type organizations such as captioned organization. Although Chicago indices indicate ARAI resided in Baltimore leads to that Division are being left to the discretion of OO inasmuch as ARAI's activity in that city occurred during 1965 when she was only 18 years old.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK | OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK | DATE APR 2 1970 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/12/70 - 3/20/70 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|

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|---|----------------|------------|
| TITLE OF CASE | REPORT MADE BY | TYPED BY |
| ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION (AAA) | [Redacted] | mev |

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 03-22-2010~~

IS-MISCELLANEOUS

REFERENCES:

New York report of SA [Redacted] dated 12/31/69;
San Francisco airtel to the Bureau, 2/25/70, captioned
"RED GUARD aka; IS-CH (INLET); OO: SF, Bufile 105-189989"

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since it contains information from sources (NY T-6, NY T-7), the disclosure of which could be detrimental to the security of the US.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-10-2015
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| ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED | | | | | | ACQUIT-TALS | CASE HAS BEEN: |
|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|------------|-------------|--|
| CONVIC. | AUTO. | FUG. | FINES | SAVINGS | RECOVERIES | | |
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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED):

Separate files exist for the following individuals and organization: TAKERU IJIMA, 100-161444; MARY KOCHIYAMA, 100-155496; DONALD YEE, 105-106400; WONG YORK, 105-106665; HOWARD CHIN, 105-106383; JIMMY LU, 105-106399; GOLDIE CHU, 105-106600; SHINYA ONO, 100-146628; CHIN Yu-men, 105-108162; I Wor Kuen, 105-106682; CHIN Yu-han, 105-108163.

Suitable characterizations of organizations, where included, were available.

Copies of this report are being furnished to local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

INFORMANTS:

Source

Identity of Source

NY T-1

[Redacted]

NY T-2

[Redacted]

(concealed by request)

NY T-3

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NY T-4

NY T-5

NY T-6

NY T-7

[Redacted]

(concealed by request)

NY T-8

NY T-9

NY T-10

SF 2496-R

NY T-11

NY T-12

[Redacted]

(concealed by request)

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NY 100-167076

LEADS:

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO: Will attempt to determine identity of owner of P.O. Box 5221, Cleveland.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Will continue coverage of AAA through confidential sources, and determine results of meeting scheduled for 4/2/70.

2. Will attempt to identify "Lynne, 663-6242".

~~OK~~ Aoki-691
(COVER PAGE)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-10-2015
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4-108th MI Group, NYC (RM)
1-Second OSI District, USAF, NYC (RM)
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1-Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

APR 2 1970

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #:

100-167076

Bureau File #:

Title:

ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION (A)

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Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

b6
b7c

Synopsis:

AAA continues to be located at 225 Lafayette Street, NYC. HAROLD LUI, DONALD YEE, JIMMY LU, GOLDIE CHO, and HOWARD CHIN affiliated with organization. CHIN apparently travelled to San Francisco, California, during January, 1970, and met with RICHARD AOKI, Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), and ALEX HING, Red Guard. A meeting held 3/19/70, in Chinatown, NYC, and another meeting planned there for 4/2/70. Copies of organization's newsletter, volume 1, numbers 2, 3, and 4, obtained. Newsletters expressed organization's opposition to US "imperialism", "racism", support of the Black Panthers, amnesty for draft resisters, and freeing of all political prisoners.

- P -

DETAILS:I. LOCATION

On March 2, 1970, NY T-1, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that the Asian Americans for Action (AAA) continues to rent office 713, 225 Lafayette Street, New York City. According to source, the office is cluttered with numerous "leftist" posters. The office has only one room, but holds three desks and a filing cabinet. There are no printing presses or typewriters within the office.

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GROUP I

Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification.

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The office rents for \$90 a month, and the rent is paid up to date. Normally the payment is made by money order executed by TAKERU IIJIMA. Source advised that on Saturday, February 28, 1970, there was a meeting held by the AAA, and approximately 15 people attended. Generally, the office is not used during the week, but only on the weekend. However, during the past two months, there has been very little activity at the office, even on the weekends.

To source's knowledge, there is no one representative responsible for the office of AAA. He has seen mail addressed to the organization, directed to MARY KOCHIYAMA, DONALD YEE, and WONG YORK. He recently noticed a piece of mail addressed to the AAA with a return address of Post Office Box 5221, Cleveland, Ohio.

II. MEMBERS

On February 2, 1970, NY T-2, a source familiar with the activities of the Chinatown community, but with whom insufficient contact has been made to ascertain reliability, furnished the following information:

The AAA is sometimes referred to as "Triple A", and is closely identified with, if not identical, to the new organization, I Wor Kuen. Both organizations have recently been utilizing the basement of 30 Market Street, New York City. At that address, they have organized a public health clinic and a draft counselling service. The Two Bridges Parent Development Project is allowing the AAA to use its basement space for their activities. The Project is run by GOLDIE CHU, a Chinese female, age approximately 40. CHU is characterized as a social activist, however, her political beliefs are unknown.

Source has attended meetings held by the AAA at 30 Market Street, and knows that DON YEE is its presiding officer. YEE, a Chinese American, age about 25, is also a volunteer member of the Chinatown Planning Council. YEE currently resides at 9 Washington Drive, West Patterson, New Jersey. He is a teacher and is married to a caucasian woman, age approximately 35, who is a teacher at Montclair State College.

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The most prominent member of AAA is SHINYA ONO, who is in his mid 20's, and was educated in a military school in Japan. ONO became prominent when he was arrested in Chicago, in connection with a demonstration supporting the "Chicago 8", for allegedly assaulting police officers. ONO was formerly a teacher at Junior High School 65, New York City, however, is believed currently unemployed, except for his extensive activities at 30 Market Street.

NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on January 19, 1970, a leaflet which was being distributed on Mott Street in Chinatown, New York, New York. The leaflet is printed in Chinese and signed by a group called I Wor Kuen. The leaflet cites the poor living conditions in Chinatown and the lack of health service. It calls for all Chinese to stand up for their rights.

NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

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NY T-1 was shown a photograph of DONALD YEE, which was taken November 21, 1969, at a demonstration by approximately 30 Orientals at the New York City Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Upon viewing the photographs, source stated that it was identical to the D. YEE who originally made the rental agreement for the AAA at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City.

NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name I Wor Kuen is more of a slogan, which was adopted by the AAA and was adapted from Mainland China. It is source's understanding that about a year ago,

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the Red Chinese used this slogan as part of one of their new programs. The slogan supposedly expressed the attitude of Mainland Chinese towards foreigners. To source's knowledge, the AAA is still permanently located at 225 Lafayette Street, and has completely vacated the premises of 30 Market Street, in New York City. HAROLD LUI, DON YEE, JIMMY LU, GOLDIE CHU, and HOWARD CHIN seem to be the prime movers behind the AAA.

III. FINANCES

NY T-6, on January 21, 1970, furnished the following information:

TAKERU KAZU IIJIMA maintains special checking account [redacted] at the Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York. The account was opened February 8, 1966, and IIJIMA listed his address as 900 West 190th Street, New York City. He also listed his occupation, which is as a teacher at Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, New York. b6 b7C

The AAA has no account with the Amalgamated Bank.

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, directed to Miss SARA T. MALLOY, Senior Vice-President, Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York.

IV. ACTIVITIES

On January 12, 1970, NY T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the west coast Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), which is a registered student organization at the University of California, at Berkeley, is seeking to become viable in New York politics through the AAA. It has hopes of working among recent Chinese immigrants, who are not yet settled into the Chinese American society. According to the source, the AAPA is strongly Maoist in its politics, and has strong ties with the Black Panther Party (BPP), as well as the AAA in New York.

The AAPA is self-described in its publication, "The AAPA Newspaper", as follows:

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"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal, and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation."

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived."

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination."

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economics, and educational institutions within their communities."

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On February 23, 1970, NY T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, MARY KOCHIYAMA was in contact with BARBARA MC GRIFF at the Harlem Office of the BPP.

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MARY informed BARBARA that there was an activist in New York from Japan. This activist had been speaking all over ~~New York~~, and showing a film called, ~~"Red Army of Japan"~~. MARY commented that that very evening this activist is scheduled to show the movie to the "Triple A". She described the film as depicting the broad student movement of Japan.

On February 17, 1970, NY T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

b7D

Source also furnished the names of DONALD YEE, CHIN Yu-man, and CHIN Yu-han, as also being leaders of the AAA.

NY T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 17, 1970, that on approximately January 27, 1970, a "HOWIE CHIN", claiming membership in the AAA, visited RICHARD AOKI, AAPA, and ALEX HING, Minister of Education and Information, Red Guard, at Berkeley, California. CHIN requested the latter to come to New York as a guest of AAA, in order to form a liaison between their respective groups.

A characterization of the Red Guard is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On March 5, 1970, NY T-5 advised that HOWARD CHIN of AAA, told him he had been in San Francisco, during the latter part of January, 1970, on vacation.

On March 10, 1970, NY T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had heard that HOWARD CHIN, AAA, had visited San Francisco, late January, and early February, 1970. It was source's opinion that CHIN probably did contact radical elements while in San Francisco.

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On March 20, 1970, NY T-12, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that on March 19, 1970, ~~HAROLD LUI~~, representing the AAA, held a meeting at the Transfiguration Roman Catholic Church, 29 Mott Street, New York City. About seven or eight people, whom the source described as middle aged, respected and responsible personages of Chinatown, attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting appeared to be to plan a larger gathering, which is to be held on April 2, 1970, at the cafeteria of the Transfiguration Roman Catholic School. The meeting is to be open to the public and designed to determine ways the various factions of Chinatown can organize and work together to alleviate the ills of the community.

Source furnished a handout, published by the Asians Against the Vietnam War, announcing a teach-in and march-in, to be held in Washington, D. C., on April 11 and 12, 1970. This handout, which was distributed at the meeting on February 19, 1970, bore in the lower left hand corner, the following: "Asian Americans for Action, 663-6242, ask for Lynne".

Asians Against the Vietnam War is self-described in its handout, undated:
"Asians Against the Vietnam War was organized early this year to demonstrate Asians' concern for the suffering of the Vietnamese people; to show that contrary to Washington claims, many Asians do NOT support American policy in Vietnam; and to help end the war by asking for an immediate and total withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam".

V. AIMS AND PURPOSES

On March 2, 1970, NY T-1 furnished copies of AAA newsletters, volume 1, numbers 2, 3, and 4.

AAA newsletter, volume 1, number 2, dated July, 1969, contained the following editorial:

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"Hiroshima Day

"This August 6th and 9th, Asian Americans for Action will participate in the mourning for the hundreds of thousands of Hiroshima-Nagasaki dead killed by the A-bombs dropped by the United States at the end of World War II. We mourn because the act was gratuitous and ushered in the nuclear age. The disregard of the United States for life, especially the lives of colored peoples, is typical of its acts in the past and the present.

"We can document this in the past. The 'relocation' camps, the Chinatown ghettos, the immigration acts, coolie labor, yellow peril are some examples. However it is the present that concerns us. We no longer can content ourselves with mourning for the dead when positive actions can save lives now. Wars will continue so long as people exist under oppressive conditions which are perpetuated by economic competition. The U.S. not only destroys its people at home by refusing to respond to their needs but also expands its position abroad in the form of private foreign enterprise, military bases, and wars of aggression.

"At this time, as brought out here in this newsletter, the U.S. is engaged in the suppression of the people of Okinawa (see feature article) and we think it appropriate on Hiroshima Day to reveal the facts about this occupation. We mourn for the past dead but we call for action as well to see that no more lives in the ghettos, Vietnam and Latin America will be lost and that the danger to the lives of the Okinawan people from radiation, accidental atomic detonation or from the occupying U.S. soldiers be destroyed NOW. We cannot endorse Peace for Peace's sake, only Peace for People's sake."

In addition it contained the following articles:

"Apathy at CCONY, by Elizabeth Fong"

"Okinawa, by Judy Kanazawa"

"Okinawan Prefectural People's Struggle of Anger,"
from Okinawan White Paper, Okinawa Prefecture
Council Against Atomic Hydrogen Bombs"

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"The Facts:" (regarding Chinatown), excerpts taken from an article in 'Gidra', July 1969"
"Revolution in Education - Part One" (education in Mainland China)

AAA newsletter, volume 1, number 3, dated October, 1969, contained the following quotation, editorial, and articles:

"The decisive hour in the destiny of our people has struck. Let us stand up with all our strength to free ourselves!

"Many oppressed peoples the world over are vying with each other in their march to win back their independence. We cannot allow us to lag behind.

"Forward! Forward! Under the banner of the Vietminh front, move forward courageously!

"Ho Chi Minh alias Nguyen Ai Quoc
August 1945"

"On November 15th, Americans, once more will go to Washington in another attempt to change the Administration's policy in South Vietnam. We strongly support most of the issues that will be brought up in Washington and urge people to attend the demonstration. Yet we cannot help but be skeptical of the results of this demonstration as well as the political ideology that spawned it.

"We see the war in South Vietnam as part of a calculated and imperialistic foreign policy motivated by private profit interests of which the Administration is merely its political extension. To this end, we urge people to attend the Educational Project on U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Rim which will take place on Nov. 13th and 14th, and participate in the demonstration on Nov. 19th against the sellout of Japanese Prime Minister Sato (see article by Mary Kochiyama in this issue and feature article of our last issue).

"AAA supports the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as the representative of the people of South Vietnam. We call for the end of U.S. imperialism in Asia and

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the countries of the Third World. We call for the freeing of Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, the Panther 21, Martin Sostre, the GI's in the stockades, Ahmed Evans; for an end to all political persecution including the Kangaroo Court prosecution of the Conspiracy 8 in Chicago, amnesty for all draft resisters here and abroad and for the freeing of all political prisoners. We call for the self-determination of Third World peoples inside as well as outside this country."

In addition it contained the following articles:

- "The American Dream - A Chinese Nightmare, by Harold Lui"
- "Who is Rob Williams, and What is His Relationship to Asians?, by Mary Kochiyama"
- "San Francisco Japan Week (Sept. 5-20, 1969), and the International Industrial Conference (Sept. 15-19, 1969), by Y. M. Chen, sources from Gidra, Red Guard, S.F. Chronicle"
- "Report From Taiwan, Translated from 'China Daily News', New York City"
- "China Daily News" is contained in the appendix attached hereto.
- "Revolution in Education - Part Two" (education in Mainland China)
- "Time to Kiss the Earth Again," (article concerning ecology)

AAA newsletter, volume 1, number 4, undated, contained the following quotation, editorial, and articles:

"The world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history. We should carry on constant propaganda among the people on the facts of world progress and the bright future ahead so that they will build their confidence in victory.

"MAO TSE-TUNG
"On the Chungking Negotiations"
October 17, 1945"

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Editorial

"This newsletter is directed to the issue of U.S. imperialism in Asia -- the Pacific Rim -- focus of this weekend's activities in Washington, D.C. The articles are by Asians writing about the oppressive nature of U.S. imperialism in their respective countries.

"Issues and events have been building up in the Pacific and it is imperative that the peace and radical movements in this country become fully aware of the extensive nature of U.S. imperialism in all of the Pacific Rim -- not just in Vietnam alone. U.S. imperialist policy, economic and political, extends into Korea, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, Micronesia, Japan, Okinawa, India, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand.

"Both the exposure of U.S. policy in the Pacific and the development of a massive escalating movement directed towards the expulsion of this imperialist presence in the Pacific should be seen as a further extension of radical actions designed to expose the corrupt nature of the industrial-military policies both at home and abroad.

"A direct target should be the upcoming November 19th Nixon-Sato meeting concerning the re-negotiation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty which expires in June 1970, and the issues of U.S. bases on Okinawa and Okinawan independence. A demonstration is being planned for November 19th and we urge the full participation of all concerned individuals and groups.

"Other urgent issues are the Philippines Laurel-Langley Agreement which expires in 1972, Micronesian independence, American neo-colonial investments in Indonesia, and military pacts with Thailand.

"Asian Americans for Action calls for support of the people's struggles abroad against U.S. imperialism and for a broadening of consciousness within the radical and peace movements, concerning the Pacific Rim."

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Articles

- "Frantic Manipulation of U.S. Imperialism in the Asian-Pacific Region, by Saionji Kinkazu (Japan) (from 'New Collusion of Imperialism Revisionism, and Regulation in Asia')"
- "Indonesia on Sale!, by Sumartono (Indonesia) (From the Afro-Asian Journalists, September 1969)"
- "Militant Japanese Use More Militant Methods Than Ever, by Minoru Takano (Japan)"
- "In Thailand: People's Forces Score Brilliant Victories, by Bhayome Chulanond (Thailand) (in the Afro-Asian Journalist)"
- "The Commandos Wish, by Faris Glubb (Jordan)"
- "Micronesia: American Test-Side, adapted by Donald Yee"
- "Cam Ranh Bay's Testimony, by Kung Nian-nian (Hong Kong)"
- "Student Power, by Jose Ma. Sison (Philippines) (Abstracted from 'Student Power' in Eastern Horizon, VIII, 2, 1969)"
- "Report of the Peasant Movement in the Terai Region, (Excerpted from pamphlet published by Liberation, Revolutionary Indian Monthly Journal, November, '68)
- "Russia Refused Return of Sakhalin to Japan, (Chinatown Commercial News, Montreal, October 6, 1969)"
- "'Haguruma' Theatre Grows up in Struggle" (The Call, III, 1969, Colombo, Ceylon)"
- "Counter-Revolutionary School in Malaysia, (Mass Line, X, August 13, 1969)"
- "Taiwan to Borrow Huge Sum from World Bank, (Chinatown Daily News, New York City, October 11, 1969)"

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APPENDIX

I.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense, NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

1.

CHINA DAILY NEWS

On May 19, 1965, a source advised that the "China Daily News" (CDN) was founded in 1940 by a group of Chinese Communists and that the persons who controlled its policies from then to the present time have all been known to him as Chinese Communist leaders within the Chinese Communist movement in the New York City area.

SEE TOO Lee-sang, a present employee of the CDN, in a statement to Immigration and Naturalization Service on March 16, 1966, admitted that news reports in the CDN reflect favorably on the People's Government of the mainland of China and are usually critical of policies of the United States Government. This employee also admitted that while at present there are not many editorials which appear in the CDN, the policies of editorials in the past favored the People's Government on the mainland of China and were usually critical of policies of the United States Government.

A second source advised on April 20, 1966, that the CDN receives releases from the New China News Agency which are published in Japan. This same source advised during 1963 and 1964 that the CDN received current news releases from mainland China.

On February 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of \$25,000.00 and EUGENE MOY, its managing editor, began serving a one year prison sentence after conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China. EUGENE MOY died on December 14, 1958.

On May 6, 1969, a third source advised that the CDN is still located at 20 Elizabeth Street, New York City, and continues to publish news favorable to Communist China and critical of the United States Government.

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APPENDIX

1.

RED GUARD

Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people". TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News", the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression", that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people". The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win".

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

Aoki-706



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

March 11, 1970

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TERUMASA HATANO

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 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 3-11-90

3-19-81

Copies of this memorandum are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies of the Army, Air Force and Navy.

Source advised on January 14, 1970, that Terumasa Hatano is presently staying with Arlene Bergman and some of "The Movement" people in Berkeley, California. (U)

Bergman is listed in the February - March, 1970 issue of "The Movement" as Editor. (U)

"The Movement", a monthly San Francisco, California newspaper, was described by a staff member in July, 1968, as being non-affiliated and independent in thought. During 1968 and 1969 "The Movement" featured a variety of pro-left, pro-Cuban, anti-draft, anti-establishment articles, many of which were reprints from other publications. (U)

The December, 1969 issue of "The Movement" on page 2 contains a letter from the editors reflecting that the editorial board has been reorganized, stating "Our staff now includes representatives of various revolutionary collectives in the Bay Area....We made the reorganization so that the newspaper could continue to be organically linked with on-going practice and mass work." (U)

In March, 1969, source 2 advised that Arlene Bergman has joined the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). (U)

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TERUMASA HATANO

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A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix.

Source 1 on January 20, 1970, advised that Arlene Bergman wanted Hatano to see something Bergman finished writing up. The topic was previously discussed between them. *[Handwritten mark]*

The following article captioned, "The Red Army of Japan", appeared in the February - March, 1970 issue of "The Movement", for which Arlene Bergman is the Editor: *[Handwritten mark]*

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The militancy of the Japanese Movement has provided an example for American revolutionaries. Here, a leader of one of the most militant factions in the Japanese movement evaluates the latest mass struggle in Japan and explains how his organization, the Red Army, is trying to intensify the struggle.

The mass struggle in November to prevent Sato's visit to the United States and the renewal of the Japanese-American Security Treaty convinced us of the necessity of building a Red Army in Japan. The struggle had its good points, but it was essentially a defeat—militarily and politically.

On the positive side, workers and high school students actively joined the struggle in the streets for the first time. Workers used the same tactics as students and threw molotov cocktails for the first time. In the past, workers stayed in the rear, to make sure they wouldn't be arrested and lose their jobs. This time they spontaneously joined the front lines—many were arrested. More than 6000 workers demonstrated. They clearly indicated their disgust with the traditional trade union politicians, who withdrew when the rally became a riot. Also, for the first time, we began to involve the people of the slum districts (Buraku) and the Koreans. (The 600,000 Koreans inside Japan are oppressed as a nation in much the same way that Black people are in the United States.)

Nevertheless, the struggle was a military fiasco. In three days 2500 were arrested. The eight organizations which participated in the struggle could not coordinate the actions among themselves. Not only were they separate from each other, but political and military wings within each group failed to come together. The action became spontaneous. Some group, for example, stopped the trains without knowing that a lot of demonstrators were due to arrive by train. So a whole trainload of workers had to walk to the demonstration, had their numbers dwindled in small squirmishes with the police and arrived at the main demonstration too late.

A lot of people acted out of frustration. Some who arrived after the battle was over found only pigs. They charged the pigs and all were arrested. Others, because of lack of coordination didn't break thru walls of police when they should have. It was no wonder that the tactics seemed crazy to the public at large.

We suffered a political defeat because our internal struggle prevented us from pushing out our revolutionary line to the

masses. Most of the factions campaigned around returning Okinawa to Japan. They were only concerned with American imperialism, not the fact that Japan too is imperialist. We criticized this line as nationalist and called for the withdrawal of the US and Japan from Okinawa and the abolition of all bases for imperialist aggression. But our politics didn't reach many people. This was partly because we were hung up over factionalism within our organization and also because of the military defeat. The effectiveness of our political program depended on military success. You can't educate people only thru discussion and literature.

ARMED STRUGGLE

We now have facism in Japan—unlike the past, it's coming before an economic crisis. We need armed struggle to prevent the final victory of facism and the beginning of a new colonial war against Korea. At first, we thought of the formation of a Red Army only as a tactical question. (after you use molotov cocktails, the only thing left to do is to pick up the bombs and the guns.) After November, we began to develop the Red Army into a new organization that combined the military and political struggle in one organization and under one leadership. We see the creation of the Red Army itself as political education. It's wrong to think we are the only "crazies". Many other organizations have military wings. What makes us different is that our military organization is our political organization. We have learned a lot from Che and the practice of the Black Panther Party.

Our program is divided into two parts: points relating to the need for violent revolution in order to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and points relating to our internationalist perspective. In order to achieve a dictatorship of the proletariat we want: First, arms for

all oppressed people—workers, students and the Korean national minority. Second, we want students to occupy their schools and workers to occupy their factories, not to increase their narrow privilege, but rather to use these places as bases from which attacks can be launched on enemy headquarters. Third, we want confrontation against facism at the individual and organized levels. This includes revolts against the army, sabotage and "offing the pigs". Fourth, we want to organize a Red Army and a Revolutionary Front that will be the militia for the Red Army.

Our strategic program for internationalism include: First, recognition that the primary imperialist enemy is the United States, but as Japanese, our primary conflict is with the Japanese imperialist government. Through our struggle against Japanese imperialism, we help destroy US imperialism. Second, coordination of the struggles in advanced industrialized nations, underdeveloped nations and socialist nations. We support all Third World Liberation struggles and criticize the USSR for not supporting them. Third, We want to smash racism and support the struggle of the Black Panther Party and struggle for revolutionary organization among the Korean national minority inside Japan. Fourth, organization of US soldiers in Japan to rebel against imperialism. Fifth, recognition of the importance of the liberation of all women. Sixth, all socialist nations should use their power for the world revolution.

We had little experience. In September when students occupied Kyoto University, instead of just defending the barricades from the inside, we attacked the pigs from the rear as they were attacking the building.

None of our people were busted. We did a similar thing at a mass rally. The students at the rally were unarmed and completely surrounded by police. We attacked a police station nearby with molotov cocktails which made it possible for the people at the rally to break thru the wall of pigs. There was a good riot afterwards. Other groups followed this example.

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have sent them back to the schools, factories and countryside to places that have had no previous struggles. (Before, all our forces would be concentrated in Tokyo.) We've decided that small guerrilla actions can be more effective than mass centralized demonstrations. Yet, there's one problem for which we have no answer yet, that is, we have no liberated area in which we can train people or to which we can escape. The community cannot be a base area in the same sense as the Sierra Maestra was for Fidel. Only the Koreans have a tightly knit community where the potential for that is high.

But this doesn't mean that we've become an isolated sect. The Red Army is made up of about 2000 cadre-- full-time revolutionaries. Most of the cadre are hidden. We have also formed a sort of militia which includes about 6000 people who keep their positions in schools and factories. The pigs know that the militia people are "leftist", but they don't know of their militia membership. Militia members do legal and illegal political work.

When mass demonstrations happen there are two bad tendencies we try to guard against. We don't want to be completely underground as a terrorist organization. Nor do we want to be the visible tactical leadership at the head of the demonstration. From now on, we'll have small groups attacking political targets outside the perimeter of

the mass street struggle. This will allow us to do real damage, harass the enemy and give the demonstration a militant example as well as the opportunity to be more militant. It's very good for political morale.

Workers are already organized in anti-imperialist organization (Anti-War Youth Committee), so we have a form in which to discuss our actions with them. The Anti-War Youth Committee is independent of the union organization and we want it to stay that way. We are also pushing the slogan for worker's councils in the factories. All thru our most militant actions, we never stopped our activity in the factories (which included some trade union work). We have no principled objection to in-plant organizing. We only take our people out of the factories temporarily as soldiers.

We believe in the revolutionary tendency of workers. Even if a worker has a good job, he is still frustrated. It is our job to translate that frustration into political demands against imperialism and fascism. The Red Army's exemplary actions, combined with our newspaper teach the workers how to realize their revolutionary potential. Even those workers who won't join us because they think we're crazy, still provide financial support. In short, we regard the construction of the Red Army as part of the process of organizing the working class.

But we suffered a tremendous setback in November. There were plans to attack Sato's home before the demonstration, to create a situation so he couldn't leave Japan. Moncada was our model. But our training camp was raided before we had a chance to move and our best people were all arrested. They were very young, with no military experience and a very low political consciousness (anarchistic). They were careless and tactics became more important than strategy.

REORGANIZATION OF RED ARMY

We are trying to deal with these problems in our reorganization. All our veteran organizers are in jail, so all our organizers are now new. We

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[Source 3 advised on January 20, 1970, that (u) Hatano attempted to contact SDS national officers in Chicago, Illinois, regarding setting up of a mass meeting. Hatano indicated he had talked to Mike Justeson when (u) Justeson had visited Japan last year. [Source 3] further advised that Hatano wanted individual meetings with SDS and groups like the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix.

[Source 3 in August, 1969, (u) advised that Mike Justeson, SDS member from Seattle, Washington, had been selected by the SDS leadership to travel to Japan, representing SDS in an international conference.

Source 4 advised on January 26, 1970, that Hatano is visiting the U. S. and staying at the residence of Floyd Huen in Berkeley, California. (u)

Huen is one of the organizers of the Asian-American Political Alliance at the University of California at Berkeley. The latter organization is a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism". (u)

Source 4 advised that Hatano is about 25 years of age and believed to be a student at Tokyo University in Japan. He is married and accompanied by his wife, who is pregnant. (u)

Hatano has been in the U. S. about one week. He was originally contacted by Elbert Howard, known as "Big Man", of the BPP when latter visited Japan in the autumn of 1969. (u)

Howard is the Managing Editor of the BPP newspaper. (u)

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Source 4 further advised that upon his arrival in the U. S., Hatano contacted David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the BPP, and asked to be put in contact with militant Japanese-American students in the San Francisco Bay Area. Hilliard referred Hatano to Richard Aoki. (U)

Aoki is a leader of the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) at the University of California at Berkeley and was prominent in the student strike of February, 1969. Calif.

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THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT

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The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is a coalition of non-white student groups, namely Black, Chicano (Mexican-American), Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese.

A member of the TWLF was quoted as saying, "The first world is the capitalist world, the second world is the Communist white world, and the third world is the non-white world composed of people from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The first two worlds suppress the non-white people whether in or out of their own countries. We do not distinguish on national lines. We do not relate to countries because by and large they do not represent people."

TWLF self-described itself as "It opposed the oppressive enslavery and colonialist system in the United States and it was dedicated to preparing for a prolonged struggle for freedom in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as the United States."

TWLF stated its purpose is to initiate discussion and develop programs pertinent to the needs of third world (non-white) students; to aid further in developing politically, economically, and culturally the revolutionary "Third World" consciousness of racist-oppressed people; we recognize the struggles for freedom of non-white peoples around the world as a positive part of our educational processes.

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TERUMASA HATANO

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Source 4 further advised Hatano seeks to contact militant Orientals in this country to organize opposition to the renewal of the Japanese-American Security Pact in 1970. (u)

Source 4 advised on January 28, 1970, that on January 26, 1970, Hatano met with Richard Aoki and Alex Hing (u)

Hing is the chief spokesman for the Red Guard and is publicly known as the Minister of Education. (u)

A characterization of the Red Guard is contained in the appendix.

Source 4 further advised that Hatano plans to visit Seattle and Chicago where he intends to contact national leaders of SDS. Hatano plans to return to the San Francisco area in March, 1970, and then return to Japan. (u)

[Source 3] (u) advised that Hatano, described as representing the "Red Army of Japan", is in Chicago, Illinois, and was in contact with the SDS National Office.

[Source] (u) advised that Mark Rudd, SDS National Secretary, indicated he would meet with Hatano on February 2, 1970.

Mark Rudd is publicly known as the SDS National Secretary.

[Source 5] (u) advised on February 17, 1970, that Walter Teague of the "United States Committee of the NLF" (National Liberation Front), was in contact with the Harlem branch of the BPP. Teague attempted to set up a private meeting between the BPP and a representative of the "Red Army faction" from Japan who is presently in New York. According to Teague, this individual, named Terumasa Hatano (phonetic) is with the International Department of the Red Army, which he described as a group that seized Tokyo University for six months. Teague said that Hatano has been traveling in

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TERUMASA HATANO

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various countries and throughout the United States and expects to be in New York for about 10 days.

A characterization of the U. S. Committee of the NLF is contained in the appendix.

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TERUMASA HATANO

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LEAD:

It is requested that appropriate agencies be alerted to Terumasa Hatano's travel in the U. S. and it is requested that any pertinent background and security information coming to the attention of these agencies be furnished.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

1

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman; and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

APPENDIX

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

U.S. Aoki-925

APPENDIX

1.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM

On October 14, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet entitled "Policy Statement, 20 July 1966, U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam" (USCANLF-SV)

According to this leaflet, the USCANLF-SV is an Ad Hoc organization formed in April, 1965. Its mailing address was Room 5, 103 MacDougal Street, New York City. The only officer listed is WALTER D. TEAGUE, Chairman.

The USCANLF-SV supports the aims of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) and the right of the people of Vietnam of self-determination without the presence of United States troops. It calls for the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. It will counteract the United States Government's propaganda by making available literature of the NLF; disseminating analyses and reprints of the political structure and nature of the NLF; providing speakers for street meetings, teach-ins, etc.; working with all groups for recognition of the legitimacy of the NLF, and, by urging all people to send medical aid and money for medical aid to the NLF through its missions.

In April of 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a leaflet issued by the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York, Zip Code 10012, telephone YU 2-7162. This leaflet was a call for support issued by the Committee and reported a letter received from the Charge d'Affaires, National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Havana, Republic of Cuba, in which he expressed appreciation for support given to the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam by progressive organizations of North America, calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. In this leaflet, the Committee urged all groups and individuals to support the just demands of the Vietnamese and oppose U.S. imperialism. This leaflet was signed by WALTER TEAGUE, Chairman.

APPENDIX

2.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM (cont'd)

On April 17, 1969, a source stated USCANLF-SV maintains additional space in a loft building at 5 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

On July 9, 1969, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted WALTER TEAGUE at telephone YU 2-7162, which is located at 103 MacDougal Street, New York, which is Apartment 5, the residence of WALTER TEAGUE.

On July 30, 1969, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contacted an unidentified individual at YU 2-7162 and was advised that the Committee is an Ad Hoc Committee and its sole officer is WALTER TEAGUE; that the Committee has no formal dues-paying membership but services a mailing list of several thousand people throughout the United States.

On August 5, 1969, the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that WALTER TEAGUE continues to be the principal in the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and participates in demonstrations opposing U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

March 11, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title TERUMASA HATANO

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated
 and captioned as above.

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Aoki-928

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*07/15/70 SF 2496-R
to Bureau file 2578
Cora/CAT*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048) DATE: 6/5/70

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-65372) (RM)

SUBJECT: MASAMICHI KOMATA, aka
Masamichi Omata,
Terumasa Hatano
SM - ANA -
(NEW LEFT - FOREIGN
INFLUENCE - JAPAN)

[Handwritten signature]

100-456439-61

Re San Francisco airtel, 3/11/70, with LHM captioned
"TERUMASA HATANO" and Tokyo letter, 4/8/70, *encl.*

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for
information of Chicago and New York, one (1) copy of LHM
dated and captioned as above. Bureau is requested to furnish
two (2) copies of the LHM to Legat, Tokyo.

Sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

Source one is SF 2496-R

Source two is [redacted] (former).

b7D

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential because
data furnished by the above sources, if disclosed, could
result in the identification of informant of continuing value
and compromise their future effectiveness.

No further investigation is being conducted by
San Francisco in this matter.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-48960) (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-168748) (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco

HYM/sad

Legat [redacted]

REC-50

100-439048-3301
100-456437-15
JUN 11 1970

Info Action

AGENCY: G-2, ~~SECRET~~ SEC. SER., STATE

Aoki 707

date: 7/6/70
by: FB6/7CR

DATE FORW: 7/6/70
HOW FORW: [redacted]

INT. SEC.
REC-114

56 JUL 9 1970
100-100-9020

FB6/7CR

LD. DISSEMINATION

*1 copy thru mail room
to Mr. Matsumoto, off the top
7-30-70 100-100-9020*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-65372

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco, California

June 5, 1970

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-30-2010

MASAMICHI KOMATA, also known as
Masamichi Omata,
Terumasa Hatano

On April 8, 1970, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that T. Hatano was in the Berkeley, California area on March 18, 1970. The source advised that Hatano related that he visited New York City and Chicago and that he planned to depart the United States on March 20, 1970, for Japan. Hatano related that the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (moderate faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)), was almost non-existent in the Chicago area.

Characterization of the SDS is contained in appendix.

Hatano stated that he had failed to make contact with SDS leaders in the Chicago area and related that the Weatherman faction of the SDS had forceably closed up the National SDS Offices. Source advised that Hatano further related that he arrived in New York City during the week of the recent bombings which caused everyone to leave town. Hatano explained that he had, therefore, had no contact with SDS leaders in the New York City area. Hatano stated that he had contacted some Asians in Chicago and New York, as well as in the San Francisco Bay Area, and that he hopes to exchange information with individuals following his return to Japan.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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

ENCLOSURE

100-456437-15
Aoki-708
~~100-439040-3301~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MASAMICHI KOMATA, also known as
Masamichi Omata,
Terumasa Hatano

The source further advised that Hatano gives the impression of being a Maoist in his political philosophy and claims to be a leader of the Left Wing faction of Zengakuren. Hatano indicated he intended to visit Alex Hing of the Red Guard and David Hilliard of the Black Panther Party prior to his departure for Japan. *member*

Hing is the chief spokesman for the Red Guard and is publicly known as the Minister of Education.

Characterization of the Red Guard is contained in the appendix.

David Hilliard is the Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party.

Characterization of the Black Panther Party is contained in the appendix.

On April 22, 1970, the source advised that Alex Hing contacted Richard Aoki on approximately April 15, 1970, and offered Aoki a trip to North Korea. Aoki declined the offer due to other commitments. Hing declined to name the sponsoring group of the offered trip but it is suspected that the invitation originates from T. Hatano from Japan, who recently visited the San Francisco Bay Area.

cat On May 6, 1970, photographs of Masamichi Komata and Akiyo Shirai were shown to the source who positively identified the photograph of Komata as identical to the person known to him as T. Hatano and the photograph of Shirai as identical to the person known to him as Hatano's wife, who accompanied him on his recent trip to the San Francisco Bay Area.

On May 11, 1970, a second source furnished a pamphlet entitled "Zenkyoto", which reflected an interview of Terumasa Hatano by Reese Erlich. *cat*

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MASAMICHI KOMATA, also known as
Masamichi Omata,
Terumasa Hatano

Erlich is employed by Ramparts Magazine and
is active in the SDS and anti-Vietnam war
activities in the San Francisco area.

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Aoki-710

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

"Ramparts" in a letter to subscribers dated May 1, 1968, announced that beginning June 1, 1968, it would be published biweekly at a yearly subscription price of \$15. In this letter "Ramparts" described itself as follows: "...the first national publication to consistently reveal the ribbon of lies supporting America's involvement in Vietnam; we stripped the curtain from America's 'invisible government' by exposing CIA's unlicensed intrusion into our domestic lives; we dared to write about the applications of the Catholic Church's political power; we warned, years before the Kerner report, that white racism was the base of America's racial problems; we blasted away at the corroded institutions of Cold War liberalism.

" 'Ramparts' is now the largest left-of-center commercial magazine in the history of the United States..."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 6ki-711

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MASAMICHI KOMATA, also known as
Masamichi Omata,
Terumasa Hatano

The following is a xerox copy of the above pamphlet:

Aoki-712

-5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ZENKOTO



An interview with
Terumasa Hatano
of the revolutionary
Japanese student movement

15 cents

Aoki-713

ZENKYOTO: An interview with Terumasa Hatano,
of the revolutionary Japanese
student movement.



Terumasa Hatano is one of the leaders of
the "communist league" faction of the Zenkyoto
movement. The league consists mostly of students,
ex-students, and street people.



Reese Erlich is one of the Oakland Seven
organizers of the 1967 Stop The Draft Week who
were tried and acquitted of criminal conspiracy.

Reese Erlich interviewed Terumasa in
Berkeley, in January, 1970. This pamphlet is a
transcription of that interview and incorporates
portions of an address Terumasa made



What similarities do you find between the U.S. and Japanese movements--particularly university demonstrations like the one at Tokyo University last year?



Our struggle at Tokyo University was just one year ago: January 18-19, 1969. At that time our radical movement, which had divided in 1966 because of differences over the Vietnam War, became a more violent movement. Formerly it had been peaceful and non-violent. After that battle we were able to mobilize thousands of students to our side.

Tokyo University is the best school in Japan. Every high school kid wants to enter this University; seventy per cent of Japan's power elite graduates from there. This University has a very bad educational system, especially the medical school. We began by demanding changes in the archaic intern system. But very quickly our movement changed from a reformist to a revolutionary struggle. We were able to link the demands for campus reform with political demands for an end to the war in Vietnam, victory to the National Liberation Front, and an end to the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

We fought around a seven point program:

- 1) Reform of the medical educational system.
- 2) Recognize the union of young doctors at Tokyo University hospital.
- 3) Amnesty for striking students.
- 4) End all examinations because they induce a system of false rankings among the people.
- 5) Remove police from campus.
- 6) Student control of the University. During the struggle we added another demand.
- 7) Destroy the existing University because any University in this society has the function of oppressing, not educating people. The University must serve the people, help us liberate ourselves and the oppressed people of Japanese society.

1.

After the battle at Tokyo University, students occupied 130 universities and colleges across the country. Last Autumn high school students occupied about 30 of their schools. Last October telephone company workers occupied the telephone office in Osaka--the second largest city in Japan.

As a result of the struggle at Tokyo University and other battles, we now have a specially trained "Red Army." It is a military organization trained in urban guerilla warfare. This group supports mass militant street demonstrations. When workers struggles become militant, the Red Army comes out to help them fight pigs. We also have "partisans" and "militia" groups--that is, part time soldiers. They are still workers or students, but when necessary, they become soldiers. They meet in small groups every day for military and political training.

Our movements are similar in many ways. We both have "new left" movements--independent from any kind of authoritarian communist movement. We are very young movements, a very beautiful thing. At the same time we have no common concept of communism. We criticize to an extreme all communist countries. We must develop our own definition of what constitutes a "good communist" or a "good Marxist-Lenninist" through practice.



The group of people inside the U.S. fighting hardest for liberation are blacks. Are there similar oppressed groups in Japan?



About 600,000 Koreans live in Japan. They live in slums with poor housing, education and job opportunities; just like blacks here. In my opinion they don't have as good a movement as do blacks in this country. Since last summer several groups have started revolutionary organizations among Koreans. They

2.

call for the liberation of South Korea and for the formation of their own state within Japan.

But most Koreans are still at a civil rights stage--like the movement here led by Martin Luther King. The largest organization among Koreans is an organization of South Koreans--of course a bourgeois organization. A much smaller one affiliates with North Korea. But their propaganda is all directed to proving North Korean accomplishments, nothing about a revolution among Koreans living in Japan. There is a pressing need for revolutionaries to organize them in high schools, factories, etc.; but Koreans don't trust Japanese because of our history of oppression against their people. So it is the same as whites trying to organize blacks in this country.



Why did hundreds of thousands of Japanese demonstrate against Premier Sato last November?



We demonstrated against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, what we call "Ampo." Under this treaty the U.S. has about 170 military bases in Japan and another 117 in Okinawa. Virtually all of Japan is a giant military base for the U.S. U.S. planes fly from these bases every day to bomb Vietnam. The Japanese and U.S. Army co-ordinate their activities to oppress people in South East Asian countries. The Sato government has a clear plan to send troops once again into South Korea. (editor's note: Korea was a Japanese colony for 40 years before World War II) We don't want these bases.

Because of negotiations in Washington D.C. last November, Okinawa will return to Japanese control. But this is not a victory for the revolutionary movement. Japan will maintain the U.S. military bases and continue to oppress the Okinawans. Instead, revolutionaries demand:

3.

"Liberate Okinawa." "Fight against U.S. imperialism, U.S. bases, and U.S. domination in Okinawa." Our slogan is international.

But these slogans are not the majority view. Some students still have a nationalistic slogan: "Return Okinawa to Japan."



What occurred at those demonstrations?



Seven hundred thousand students and workers, including Socialist and Communist Party people, demonstrated against Sato's visit to Washington. Twenty-five thousand participated in militant demonstrations in downtown Tokyo. The Socialist Party only held mass rallies--no struggle. They abandoned any plan for street demonstrations because they were afraid of "riots." Many rank and file Socialists joined us, however.

It was a very successful demonstration because we were able to mobilize thousands of young workers. It was also the first time young workers armed themselves for defense against pig attacks. They fought like students. The molotov cocktail became our most popular weapon. We escalated our tactics and still mobilized massive numbers of workers, slum people, high school and college students.

That day the pig repression was very strong. In a military sense, the day was not very successful. The pigs were too strong. Over 2,500 were arrested during the two days of demonstrations. In the last six months, the government has jailed over 10,000 people. Ninety per cent of our best organizers are now in jail. So it is very difficult to maintain a violent movement in the streets in this Winter season. We have sent many people into factories and back to campuses to organize new people.

4.



Could you explain your strategy of "going on the offensive" during street demonstrations?



In the last two years we've had many struggles on campuses, including many occupations of buildings. We learned that we couldn't wait for the pigs to attack our barricades. We learned to leave the campuses, go out into the streets, and attack the headquarters of the enemy. We demonstrated in the streets of Tokyo, attacked police stations, and molotov-cocktailed police trucks.



Many of your people were arrested, put on trial, and then thrown in jail. What strategy and tactics did you develop to fight this repression in the courts?



Many of us stayed in jail from five months to one year before trial because the courts were so busy. We boycotted the courts. During the Tokyo University trials, they tried us "in absentia," that is, there were no defendants or lawyers in the courtroom; only pigs and judges. In those cases, most people got two year sentences; no more than three at the maximum. But now several demonstrators are charged with murder and throwing bombs; they face heavy sentences.



How do you "boycott" courts? In this country the judge forces you to be in court.



We used various tactics: taking off all our clothes, becoming very sick just before court appearances, and other things. When forcibly brought into court, we had small riots in the courtroom. The defendants and their supporters in the courtroom would agitate and make noise and demand to convene

5.

another trial to judge the judge. The judge would finally decide to expell everyone, so he'd be left with nobody to try. There was a great debate among lawyers and the press about whether such trials without defendants were legal. Finally the courts decided they were.



In this country there is a lot of talk about youth culture and leading alternative life styles. Are there similar ideas or movements in Japan?



Our movement is more political than cultural. We probably should be more relaxed. Of course we have hippies. They look the same all over the world. But in Japan they're not so good. Japan is an Americanized society. So in Japan hippies also exist; not because they are opposed to bourgeois authority, but because they are just copying American values. Sometimes hippies are people who have dropped out from political activity.

When we occupied the universities, many new people joined our movement. Now we have a "new hippy" tendency. For example, they use barricades to create new art forms: paintings and dances. We call serious political rallies; they make propaganda through theater. These "new hippies" have organized the protests against the Expo '70 in Osaka for next Fall. They demand a cultural revolution. They publish underground papers and caricature papers. They are the second front of our movement.



Do those people or other movement people in Japan turn on; use marijuana and other drugs?

6.



Most hippies don't use marijuana, because it's very difficult to get. Hippies turn on with paint thinner and other bad things like that. Political people don't use drugs. We forbid people to use these harmful drugs. I don't want to criticize marijuana, because it's certainly better than alcohol. On the other hand, you don't have to turn on in order to become a revolutionary. In fact the movement in this country would probably be better off if people didn't turn on so much.

I have heard in this country that people may be hippies before they become political. Turning on breaks down the authoritarianism of American society and then they recognize political issues. In Japan our movement began with the Communist Party. The young, student movement finally split with the C.P. We, too, tried to destroy the authoritarianism not only with traditional Japanese society, but within the C.P. So in this way our thinking is similar.



Is there anything American youth can do to show solidarity with Japanese students and workers?



Yes, on June 15, 1970 we will have another mass demonstration against the final approval of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. I hope at that time you will be able to demonstrate here in the U.S.--not only about the treaty, but about your own problems--to show international solidarity.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

||| According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

Aoki-724

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adverturistic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

APPENDIX

Aoki-725

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 27, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/10/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP/CSK/act
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/27/89

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA (UCB) -
THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT
(TWLF)

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 19,
1969 captioned as above.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished
locally to intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, Air
Force, United States Attorney and Secret Service, San
Francisco.

SF T-1, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised on February 17,
1969 that the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) strike at
the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) continued on
February 17, 1969 with 13 pickets at the Telegraph Avenue -
Bancroft Way entrance to UCB at 10:25 a.m. These pickets
distributed leaflets stating that the Sather Gate entrance
to UCB would be picketed between 12 noon and 1:30 p.m.,
February 17, 1969. This picketing was to be followed by a
march to City Hall, Center and Grove Streets, Berkeley,
California, where members of the American Federation of
Teachers (AFT), Local 1570 (Teaching Assistants Union, UCB)
were scheduled for court appearances resulting from their
arrests on February 13, 1969. SF T-5 advised that only about
50 persons appeared at the hearings at City Hall.

SF T-1 advised that three small explosions believed
to be "cherry bombs" or large firecrackers were set off at
UCB on February 17, 1969. One "cherry bomb" did slight damage
to a telephone booth on the first floor of Sproul Hall and the
other two exploded outside of Wheeler Hall doing no damage.

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2-14-89
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SF T-1, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that a passageway was kept open through Sather Gate by a squad of law enforcement officers. There were no injuries reported for February 17, 1969. However, strikers enroute to City Hall tipped over chairs and tables in lower Sproul Plaza and one false fire alarm was set off at the Golden Bear Cafeteria. SF T-1 advised that the following two individuals were arrested on February 17, 1969:

STAN G. KADANI, Oriental male, student, residing at 3629-23rd Street, San Francisco, charged with violation of State Penal Code 647c (blocking a passageway).

DANIEL B. HALLINAN, white male, student, residing at 1533 Grove Street, Apartment 2, Berkeley, arrested on a warrant charging violation of California Penal Code 647c.

SF T-1, SF T-2, SF T-3 and SF T-4 advised that the TWLF strike continued at UCB on February 18, 1969 with about 30 pickets marching at Telegraph Avenue - Bancroft Way entrance to UCB at 9:15 a.m. Periodically during the morning California Highway Patrol (CHP) squads were used to keep a passageway open at both Telegraph Avenue and Sather Gate entrances for non-strikers. SF T-1 advised that four "cherry bombs" or large firecrackers were thrown against windows from the outside of the buildings at about 9:10 a.m. One each was thrown at Birge Hall, LeConte Hall, O'Brien Hall and Wheeler Hall. Windows were broken in each of the buildings by the explosions. SF T-1 further advised that at least one "stink bomb" was placed in the basement of Sproul Hall at about 9:15 a.m. (It is noted Sproul Hall is not only an administration building at UCB but the UC Police Department is also housed in the basement of this building.) The picketing continued at Telegraph Avenue - Bancroft Way and Sather Gate until about 1:30 p.m. when the demonstrators formed into serpentine lines and began to march around the campus and through campus buildings chanting "On strike shut it down" and "Pigs off campus." At about 2:15 p.m. a major confrontation took place between law enforcement

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officers and demonstrators when about 400 to 500 persons blocked the Sather Gate entrance and failed to disperse from Sproul Hall and Sather Gate area when commanded to do so by police officers. Demonstrators hurled rocks, bottles and clubs at police officers.

SF T-1 advised there were 14 persons arrested, two CHP officers were injured in the melee and several demonstrators received minor injuries. One CHP officer was taken to a local hospital with facial injuries after being struck by a rock. The injuries were treated and he was released.

Several windows were broken in Sproul Hall, the Student Union Building, the Golden Bear Cafeteria and surrounding buildings by rock throwing demonstrators.

SF T-8 advised about 3:15 p.m. a crowd of about 50 individuals roamed the campus and nearby business area throwing rocks and bottles and smashing windows. SF T-8 stated this occurred shortly after JIM NABORS, a TWLF strike leader was arrested.

Set out below is a list of the individuals arrested on February 18, 1969:

MANUEL DELGADO, Mexican male, age 28, student, residing 2419 Virginia, Berkeley, charged with 647c and 148 PC.

RICHARD AOKI, Oriental male, student, 3026 Fulton Street, Berkeley, age 30, charged with 148 PC.

KENDALL GREEN, white male, age 23, student, residing 1324 Grove Street, Berkeley, charged with 647c Warrant.

PAUL CLAUDE HUDSON, Negro male, age 20, residing 6457 Benvenue, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.

CHARLES JACKSON, JR., Negro male, age 22, student, residing 2906 Grove Street, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.

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- FEROLYN ANGELL, white female, age 19, student, residing 2005 Channing Way, Apartment 2, Berkeley, charged with 647c and 148 PC.
- RONALD C. SERLIN, white male, age 23, student, residing 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 148 PC.
- DALE L. HUGHES, white male 18, non-student, residing 2059 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, charged with 647c and 148 PC.
- STEPHEN MARANTZ, white male, age 21, student, residing at 2714 Durant, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- DOUGLAS H. DANIELS, Negro male, age 25, student, residing 1321 F Dwight Way, Berkeley, charged with 415PC
- JOHN P. LAWSON, white male, age 22, student, residing 2540 Benvenue, Apartment 104, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC and 148 PC.
- WILLIAM R. RHINE, Negro male, age 27, non-student, nomad, charged with 404.6 PC.
- JIM NABORS, Negro male, age 28, student, residing 2915 Stanton Street, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.

SF T-1, SF T-2, SF T-3, SF T-4 and SF T-5 advised on February 19, 1969 that the TWLF sponsored strikers were joined at UCB February 19, 1969 by striking teaching assistants of AFT Local 1570. The Teaching Assistants Union voted on the evening of February 18, 1969 one hundred ninety for a strike 41 against a strike and 5 abstentions. CONN HALLINAN, AFT Local 1570 President led the striking teaching assistants on picket lines at Sather Gate on the morning of February 19, 1969. Above sources advised that picket lines began at UCB this date at 7:15 a.m. with about 40 pickets scattered at the various JC entrances. At about 11 a.m. approximately 200 pickets began

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to block the Sather Gate entrance. CHP officers, Alameda County Sheriff's Officers and local police department officers were used periodically to keep passageways open to the campus. These sources advised that the demonstrators and pickets displayed a greater amount of hostility toward police than on previous days and the number of pickets and demonstrators increased to about 1200 and 1500 shortly after noon. Strikers and demonstrators began serpentine marches around the campus and through the buildings at about 2 p.m. chanting, "On strike shut it down," "Pigs off campus," and "Sig Heil." At about 2:30 p.m. pickets and demonstrators blocked passageway in most of the Sproul Hall Plaza and Sather Gate. Several squads of CHP, Alameda County Sheriff's Officers were dispatched to Sproul Hall to clear a passageway through the crowd. At this time a serious confrontation took place between officers and demonstrators when demonstrators began hurling rocks, chunks of concrete, tin cans, sticks, bottles and iron pipes at advancing police officers. The resulting melee lasted approximately 45 minutes to an hour when demonstrators were pushed back by police after several arrests were made. The demonstrators then reformed in serpentine lines and resumed marching around the campus. Several windows in Sproul Hall, the Student Union Building, Eshelman Hall and the Golden Bear Cafeteria were broken by demonstrators hurling rocks and other objects at police. Two officers were injured by flying objects and one officer was knocked to the ground by demonstrators and kicked in the head. At about 3:30 p.m. demonstrators and pickets were forced off campus by police and on to Telegraph Avenue at the Bancroft Way - Telegraph Avenue entrance to UCB. Demonstrators proceeded to block the entrance for approximately 30 minutes.

SF T-1 advised that 9 campus buildings had windows broken by demonstrators on February 19, 1969 and that 170 CHP and 20 Alameda County Sheriff's Deputies were needed to quell the disturbance on February 19, 1969. SF T-1 described the violence on February 19th as the worst in the current UC strike. Twenty four individuals were arrested as set out below:

DAVID G. CHASE, white male, age 18, student, residing 513 Ehrman Hall, 2650 Haste Street, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.

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- DAVID T. WHITE, white male, age 23, student, residing 1735 A
Channing Way, Berkeley, charged with 647c Warrant.
- JAMES C. GARAHAN, white male, age 23, student, residing 1539
LaLoma, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- HARDY T. FRYE, Negro male, age 30, student, residing 1353
Hopkins Street, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- CARL R. BERDES, white male, age 33, student, residing 375
51st Street, Oakland, charged with 647c PC.
- MITCHELL S. COHEN, white male, age 24, student, residing 1931
Fairview, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- MELANIE (HME) KAYE, white female, age 23, student, residing
2741 College Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- TOM V. MC CARTY, white male, age 22, non-student, residing
7751 Claremont Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 245 PC.
- BARRY S. STRONG, white male, age 23, student, residing 2428
Hillside, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.
- THOMAS W. PARKER, white male, age 29, student, residing 1105
D 9th Street, Albany, charged with 243 PC.
- GIL V. CONTRERANS, white male, age 19, student, residing 2939
Dwight Way, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- ALEXANDER J. KREM, white male, age 25, student, residing 1113
Ordway, Albany, charged with 647c PC.
- DONALD R. TRUITT, white male, age 18, student, residing 806
Griffiths Hall, Berkeley, charged with 245 PC.
- GREGG G. SCHIFFNER, white male, age 21, student, residing 2437
Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

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- BRUCE F. RINALDI, white male, age 26, student, residing 1919
1/2 Waste Street, Berkeley, charged with 148 and 647c PC.
- JAMES P. DOHERTY, II., white male, age 21, non-student, residing
1924 Sacramento, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- ERIC V. WOLFE, white male, age 19, student, residing 2501
Benvenue, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- MARK D. MAYERS, white male, age 18, non-student, residing
2127 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.
- BRIAN D. MC DONALD, white male, age 18, student, residing
Room 211 Norton Hall, Berkeley, charged with 243
and 242 PC.
- ROCKY L. MORRIS, Negro male juvenile, age 13, non-student,
residing 1020-28th Street, Oakland, charged with
245 PC.
- WILLIAM E. BETTER, Negro male, age 31, student, residing
250 Page Street, San Francisco, charged with 243 PC.
- MARGO R. GEORGE, white female, age 19, student, residing 2511
Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 243 and 148 PC.
- HENRI (NMI) PICCIOTTO, white male, age 19, charged with 243 PC.
- DAVID A. MC CULLOUGH, white male, age 29, student, residing
528-61st Street, Oakland, charged with 243 PC.

SF T-1, SF T-2, SF T-3, SF T-4 and SF T-6 advised as
follows on February 20, 1969:

The TWLF sponsored strikers were joined again today
by approximately 50 pickets representing the AFT Local 1570.
Sources also advised that ten to twelve persons were observed
at UCB carrying picket signs supporting the oil workers' strike
at Richmond, California. Law enforcement officers were used
to keep passageways open at Sproul Hall Plaza and Sather Gate

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area and pickets were peaceful until about 1:30 p.m. when approximately 1000 demonstrators marched to the vicinity of University Hall, University Avenue and Oxford Street, and blocked University Avenue and Oxford Street traffic blocking up vehicle traffic for several blocks. The Board of Regents, UC, was meeting at University Hall at the time of this demonstration. Squads of Highway Patrolmen, police officers and local police department officers were used to disperse the crowd blocking the streets. The officers were met by a hail of rocks, bottles and other debris thrown by demonstrators and several windows were broken in University Hall, the state-wide headquarters for UC. At about 2:15 p.m. 700 to 800 demonstrators returned to the UCB campus and began marching and chanting in the vicinity of Sather Gate. A line of Highway Patrolmen and Alameda County Sheriff's Officers were used to keep passageways to the campus open.

At approximately 3 p.m. an unidentified demonstrator threw a home-made tear gas cannister into a group of law enforcement officers in front of Sproul Hall. The officers were not wearing gas masks and the tear gas caused both officers and demonstrators to disperse quickly. At this time there were approximately 2000 demonstrators in Sproul Plaza chanting their usual slogans and a wild melee began when officers attempted to arrest the individuals who threw the tear gas. Large amounts of tear gas was used by officers in efforts to disperse the crowd. The tear gas cannisters used by the officers were picked up by demonstrators and thrown back at the officers on many occasions. At times a cloud of tear gas covered a great portion of the Sproul Plaza and surrounding areas. The demonstrators threw "everything that was loose" at police officers. Many windows were broken in nearby buildings and on several occasions demonstrators would throw tear gas cannisters through the windows into Sproul Hall, part of which had to be evacuated.

SF T-6 and SF T-7 advised at about 4:30 p.m. they were considering declaring a state of emergency on the campus and announcing a riot condition over a public address system and then proceeded to arrest anyone in the area. However, no

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announcement was made due to the turmoil and the hazardous condition. At approximately 5:30 p.m. the demonstrators were forced off campus when they took up a stand on Telegraph Avenue across the street from the main entrance at Bancroft Way - Telegraph Avenue. Demonstrators set numerous trash cans afire and started a bonfire at the intersection of Telegraph Avenue - Bancroft Way.

SF T-5 advised that about 7:30 p.m. demonstrators had broken 13 large windows in business establishments on Telegraph Avenue, the largest of which was a window 14 feet by 8 feet; the smallest a two foot by two foot window. SF T-5 advised that demonstrators scattered bus benches and burned them in the bonfire at Telegraph Avenue - Bancroft Way.

At approximately 6:30 p.m. demonstrators tipped over two large police vans on their sides and smashed the window shields in both vans. These vans were parked immediately outside the UC Police Department in Sproul Hall, and were waiting to transport arrestees to Santa Rita Prison Farm.

SF T-4 and SF T-5 advised that the "mutual aid pact" had been invoked by the Berkeley, University of California Police Departments and Alameda County Sheriff's Office, and by 8 p.m. approximately 500 law enforcement officers from surrounding agencies were either on hand or standing by to cope with any disorder if directed. In the early evening hours officers used large quantities of tear gas to disperse crowds at Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way and Haste Street and Telegraph Avenue. During this confrontation officers were pelted with rocks, molotov cocktails, bottles and large "cherry bombs." Several officers advised that the "cherry bombs" were of such intensity upon explosion that they believed that it was possible that the demonstrators were using pieces of fused dynamite, however, this was not verified. Above sources advised on February 20, 1969 that Berkeley and the University of California was quiet by about 8 p.m. However, law enforcement officers continued to patrol the streets of Berkeley surrounding the University of California during the night. Night classes and

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other activity at UCB were cancelled and all buildings were locked at UCB.

Demoralized
Sources who advised on February 20, 1969 as above stated that this was the worst day of violence in the history of administration at Berkeley and that 26 police officers were injured, some requiring hospitalization and 17 persons were arrested.

SF T-1 advised on February 20, 1969 Professor MARTIN O'KRUCH left the Earth Science Building through the main entrance at approximately 3:30 p.m. and a small explosion occurred. Professor O'KRUCH reported that the explosion appeared to be attached to the door. He was not injured, however, the explosion burned a large hole in the front of his suit coat.

Governor RONALD REAGAN's Press Secretary announced that at about 11 p.m. February 20, 1969 that the California National Guard had been alerted to be ready to cope with possible trouble at UCB on February 21, 1969. The University of California Board of Regents would meet at University Hall on February 21, 1969 and Governor REAGAN would attend the Regents meeting.

The following is a list of the persons arrested on February 20, 1969:

- FRANK L. WEBSTER, Negro male, age 20, student, residing 268 Thrift Street, San Francisco, charged with 243 PC
- PAUL D. KALBACH, white male, age 22, student, residing 2519 College Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC.
- RANDOLPH ROSSER, white male, age 20, student, residing 1157 Brighton, Albany, charged with 243 PC.
- THOMAS C. CUBERLY, white male, age 20, non-student, residing 1141 Colusa Avenue, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

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EDWARD W. THORNTON, white male, age 18, student, residing
81 Parkside Drive, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

ROBERT T. TILLINGHAST, white male, age 20, student, residing
2322-8th Street, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

DAVID BRUCE CHANDLER, white male, age 18, non-student, residing
653 Getoun Drive, Concord, charged with 243 PC and
11530 H & S.

THOMAS J. COLLINS, white male, age 22, student, residing 2427
Durant Avenue, #7, Berkeley, charged with 647c PC
and 404.6 PC

LOUIS T. SCHNEIDER, white male, age 24, student, residing 284
Alvarado Road, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

ROBERT R. ROARK, white male, age 22, non-student, residing 2119
Grant Street, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

MILES M. SERGEANT, white male, age 18, non-student, residing
6425 Oakwood Drive, Oakland, charged with 243 PC
and 11530 H & S.

CARY ALLAN KAPIN, white male, age 22, student, residing 2832
Derby Street, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

DAVID A. FEINBERG, white male juvenile, age 15, residing 2711
Virginia Street, Berkeley, charged with 243 PC.

JOHN CHASE JORDAN, white male, age 25, non-student, residing
2261 Derby Street, Berkeley, charged with 404.6 PC

MICHELE MC CARTY BAXTER, white female, age 19, non-student,
residing 2200 Cedar Street, Berkeley, charged with
404.6 PC.

SCOTT KIVEL, white male, age 19, residing 2640 Dwight Way,
Berkeley.

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SF T-1, SF T-2, SF T-3, SF T-4, SF T-5, SF T-6 and SF T-7 advised that the TWLF and AFT Local 1570 continued their strike at UCB on February 21, 1969 following a day of violent confrontation between law enforcement officers and demonstrators. Governor RONALD REAGAN ordered the California National Guard to an alert basis to cope with any trouble at UCB on February 21, 1969 if they were needed. At approximately 10:30 a.m. pickets were marching at most entrances to UCB. Governor REAGAN arrived by limousine at 10 a.m. to attend the University of California Board of Regents meeting at University Hall. Approximately 500 law enforcement officers from the California Highway Patrol, Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Berkeley Police Department and surrounding law enforcement agencies stood by University Hall as Governor REAGAN arrived. Commanding officers of the California National Guard also observed from a parking structure across the street from University Hall, and approximately 1000 National Guard troops were standing by within a 30 minute drive to the University.

SF T-1, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that approximately 50 to 60 TWLF and AFT pickets marched at UCB entrances until about 12:30 p.m. At approximately 1 p.m. 2000 demonstrators assembled on the UC campus across Oxford Street from University Hall where the UC Regents were meeting. TWLF leaders JIM NABORS, SID MACIAS, JAMES SAGER, also known as JIM SOLIZ and others urged the crowd to "keep it cool," and avoid any confrontation with police and National Guard. Speakers noted that the "pigs had them outnumbered" and to avoid a confrontation at all costs. SAGER advised the crowd that if anyone is observed with "rocks" urge them to "keep it cool today." Speakers at this rally periodically led the crowd in chants of "F--- (obscenity) REAGAN" who was attending the Regents meeting. Observers state that the loud cheers were heard several blocks away. TWLF monitors were used to keep people off the sidewalks and there was no confrontation between demonstrators and police. At approximately 2:30 p.m. demonstrators left the area of University Hall after a cold rain began after announcing a meeting at 4 p.m. in 155 Dwinelle Hall, UCB. Governor REAGAN left the Regents meeting at about 3:30 p.m. without incident.

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SF T-1 advised that the only incident which occurred on campus during the day of February 21, 1969 was a "cherry bomb" thrown into the main library at about 3:30 p.m. The "cherry bomb" caused little damage and no injury other than a temporary deafening of two employees. The only individual arrested on February 21, 1969 was GEORGE JOSEPH GORNER, white male, 25 years, residing 142 Henry Street, San Francisco, charged with violation of State Penal Code 415 and 311.6.

SF T-1 advised that the TWLF meeting was held from about 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. in 155 Dwinelle Hall which is the main auditorium in Dwinelle Hall.

SF T-4 advised that a custodian discovered a "fire bomb" at about 6:30 pm. on the stage between the curtains in the northwest corner of the auditorium in 155 Dwinelle Hall. The "fire bomb" consisted of a new blue canvas bag with a zipper top. Inside the bag were two quart size plastic clorox bottles filled with what appeared to be gasoline. The bag also contained a four inch alarm clock, two electric wires, a 1 1/2 volt dry cell Ray-O-Vac battery and approximately 1/2 cup of black granule powder resembling gun powder. The wires were attached to the clock, battery, clorox bottles and one end of a wire was situated in the black powder. Lieutenant [redacted] Navy explosives expert examined the "fire bomb" and declared it operable.

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SF T-4 advised on February 24, 1969 that the evidence from the above fire bombs would be submitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C. No suspects have been developed to date.

SF T-1 and SF T-6 advised on February 24, 1969 that the TWLF and AFT strike has not developed any individual as a charismatic leader, however, the following individuals have been most prominent in the current strike and demonstrations at UCB.

YSIDRO MACIAS
RICHARD AOKI
CHARLES JACKSON
MANUEL DELGADO
JIM NABORS
JAMES SOLIZ SAGER
CONN HALLINAN

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SF T-6 advised that the strike has been virtually ineffective as far as shutting down the class room activity at UCB since classes have not been materially affected. SF T-6 also advised that several of the students who will be disciplined by UCB have also been arrested and are awaiting court action. SF T-6 stated that the District Attorney's Office in Berkeley has requested the University to hold in abeyance disciplinary action pending outcome of court action on students in question.

SF T-1 and SF T-4 advised on February 24, 1969 that the strikers and demonstrators at UCB plan to continue their "hit and run tactics" and will attempt to avoid confrontation with police, however, efforts will be made by the strikers to create a situation at the University where as many police officers as possible will be forced to stay in a stand-by status.

The following documentations for individuals and organizations are set out.

DANIEL B. HALLINAN

A meeting of the Berkeley Communist Party (CP) Youth Club Executive Committee was held on May 1, 1968 in Berkeley, California. One of the persons present stated DANNY HALLINAN is not interested in joining the CP right now because he plans to become a lawyer, however, he may attend some meetings. ~~AT~~

SF T-3, 5/1/68

The name DANNY HALLINAN, Treasurer, appeared on an application for registration of the W.E.B. DuBois Club as a student organization on the campus of UCB.

SF T-7, 1/24/68

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Records of the U.S. Department of State reflected that DANIEL HALLINAN is the son of VINCENT HALLINAN. On April 15, 1963 VINCENT HALLINAN was elected chairman of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

SF T-9, 4/63

MANUEL DELGADO

DELGADO is an American of Mexican ancestry who was born [redacted] at San Bernardino, California. He is a student at UCB and resides at 2419 Virginia Street, Berkeley.

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On October 14, 1968, DELGADO was among eleven students arrested for trespassing and unlawful assembly for taking over the office of President CHARLES HITCH of UCB. This protest was organized by the Mexican-American Student Confederation (MASC) and was directed against the use of table grapes at UCB. DELGADO was publicly identified as Chairman of MASC at the time of that arrest.

Records, Berkeley,
California, 10/21/68

As of January 21, 1969 DELGADO, as Chairman of MASC, was one of two representatives of MASC on the Central Committee of TWLF.

SF T-10, 1/21/69

RICHARD MASATO AOKI

AOKI is an American citizen of Oriental ancestry who was born November 20, 1938 at San Leandro, California.

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As of January 21, 1969, AOKI represented
the Asian-American Political Alliance
(AAPA) on the Central Committee of TWLF.

SF T-10, 2/7/69

KENDALL GREEN

GREEN is a current member of the Oakland-
Berkeley Socialist Workers Party (OBSWP).

SF T-11, 2/25/69

CHARLES JACKSON, JR.

CHARLES JACKSON, JR., a Negro male, born
[redacted] at San Francisco,
California, resides at 4133 Ohio Street,
Richmond, California.

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JACKSON is a member of the Afro-American
Student Union at the University of
California, at Berkeley.

SF T-10, 1/21/69

DALE L. HUGHES

HUGHES was arrested on January 9, 1969
at San Francisco State College during the
TWLF strike. He is a white male, born
[redacted] and was arrested in that
strike for obscene language and resisting
an officer.

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JIM NABORS

SF T-2 advised in December, 1968, that
JAMES NABORS was a student at the University
of California, Berkeley, California, and

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also Vice-Chairman of the AASU at UCB.

In December, 1968, SF T-12 advised that JAMES NABORS is the Regional Chairman of the National Black Anti-War and Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU).

In December, 1968, SF T-13 advised that the NBAWADU was a black caucus which had split off the main body of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America when their conference was held February 1, 1968 in Berkeley, California.

DAVID THOMAS WHITE

WHITE claimed conscientious objector status on April 25, 1966 stating that he is opposed to participating in war and further opposed to participation in non-combatant training. WHITE does not base his belief on strict Catholic dogma but accepts an opposed part of the official Catholic belief that all men are brothers, that it is sinful to take a man's life, that all wars are sinful, that all countries should disarm and that every man is responsible for carrying out his ideals during his life time.

SF T-14, 3/28/66

JAMES C. GARAHAN

GARAHAN was one of four signers of a letter to the Daily Californian, student newspaper, UCB, page 8, March 27, 1968 in which he criticized the Reserve Officers Training Program (ROTC) at UCB.

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HARDY THOMAS FRYE

FRYE was born [redacted] at
Tuskegee, Alabama, resides in
Apartment 18, 2333 Channing Way,
Berkeley, and is a full time student
at UCB.

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FRYE was a member of the May 2 Committee
while a student at Sacramento State
College. The Committee was completely
controlled by the Progressive Labor
Party (PLP).

SF T-15

FRYE was present at events sponsored
by the PLP on May 7, 1966 and
September 5, 1966.

SF T-16

FRYE served his military obligation
in the Armed Forces and was honorably
discharged July 24, 1959. He attended
a conference on "The Resistance" held
in Madison, Wisconsin, from August
11-15, 1967.

Undersheriff [redacted]
Sacramento County Sheriff's
Office

RICHARD CARL GERDES, Also Known As
Carl Richard Gerdes

GERDES is a white male, born [redacted]
[redacted] at Brooklyn, New York. He is a
graduate student at UCB majoring in
Agricultural Economics. [At a meeting
of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist
Workers Party (SWP) held on May 12, 1965]

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[a letter from GERDES was read in which
he submitted his resignation from the
SWP.] *[Handwritten initials]*

SF T-17, 5/14/65

WILLIAM E. BETTER

BETTER attended a class in historical
materialism March 2, 1964 at the Hallinan
Law Building, 345 Franklin Street, San
Francisco. The class was sponsored by
the San Francisco School of Social Science.

SF T-9, 3/5/64

MARGO RUTH GEORGE

GEORGE is a white female, born
 at Atlanta, Georgia. She is a
first year student in the College of
Letters and Science, UCB.

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During the period July 17 to September 3,
1968 MARGO GEORGE was reported present at
4 meetings of the Berkeley Local of the
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). On the
latter date, however, she stopped attending
YSA affairs and was never considered a full
member of the local. *[Handwritten mark]*

SF T-18, SF T-19,
2/24/69

DAVID A. MC CULLOUGH

MC CULLOUGH was the Coordinating Secretary
for AFT Local 1570, UCB Teaching Assistants
Union where he was a graduate student in
Philosophy.

Daily Californian Newspaper,
11/10-14/66

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GEORGE JOSEPH GORNER

GORNER is a white male, born [redacted] and is a graduate student in Humanities at San Francisco State College. GORNER was arrested at San Francisco State College January 8, 1969 during the TWLF strike at San Francisco State.

[redacted]
San Francisco Police
Department, 1/8/69

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known as
Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee
(BAFPCC)

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960 carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U. S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent election of the BAFPCC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

This source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba."

A second source advised on January 10, 1964, that at a BAFPCC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPCC.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected Presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations, and formation of university level clubs at which a marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, aka
San Francisco School of Social Science,
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,
San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism,
San Francisco School of Marxism

A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG) was held on February 5, 1962, at 375 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U. S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on April 23, 1964, that the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS), has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Science," "San Francisco Marxist Study Group," "San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism," and "San Francisco School of Marxism."

A third source furnished the Spring, 1964, Bulletin of the SFSSS on October 14, 1964, which reflected that TERENCE HALLINAN, and J. P. MORRAY were Co-Directors of the SFSSS.

A fourth source advised on April 9, 1965, that in April, 1965, TERENCE HALLINAN advised that he was not a member of the Communist Party (CP), but considered himself a communist and intended to join the CP as soon as he passed his bar exams.

A fifth source advised March 1, 1963, that HERBERT APTEKER, a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, advised in February, 1963, that he was to be the East Coast Chairman and JOSEPH P. MORRAY the West Coast Director of a new organization being promoted by the CP, USA, to teach and propagate Marxist theories.

The third source further advised on January 26, 1966, that due to the failure of the SFSSS during its Spring, 1965, term to raise support sufficient to continue all of its scheduled classes, no classes were organized for a Fall, 1965, term. The SFSSS no longer exists.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
San Francisco Division

A source advised on August 1, 1960, the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 16, 1968 that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time, the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CP, USA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CP, USA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CP, USA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CP, US.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
(known in San Francisco Bay Area as
Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance
also known as
Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance,
Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

The source advised April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The source advised on April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

Aoki-290

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

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APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1969

Title UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA (UCB) -
THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT (TWLF)

Character STUDENT AGITATION; RACIAL MATTER

Reference San Francisco letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Latest Arrests At UC

Students arrested at the University of California at Berkeley on charges ranging from blocking a public thoroughfare to assault on a police officer were:

Ferolyn Angell, 19, blocking and interfering with an officer; Richard Aoki, 30, interfering; Douglas H. Daniels, 25, disturbing the peace.

Manuel Delgado, 28, blocking; Kendal H. Green, 31, blocking; Paul Claude Hudson, 20, blocking.

Charles Jackson Jr., 22, blocking; John P. Lawson, 22, blocking and interfering; Stephen Marantz, 21, blocking; Jim Nabors, 28, assault with a deadly weapon and blocking; and Ronald C. Serlin, 23, interfering.

Two non-students arrested were:

Dale L. Hughes, 18, blocking, interfering and assault on an officer; and William P. Rhine, 27, inciting to riot.

Yesterday's arrests brought to 94 the number of persons arrested during the month-long Third World student strike at UC.

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

S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Calif

P. 11

Date: 2/19/69
Edition: Final Home
Author:
Editor: Chas. deYoung
Title: Thierlot

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: SF
 Being Investigated

Hartop
[Signature]

FEB 19 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2-89 BY sp/raun

ADR-1201-334-19-284

RAO SS

12/6/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE 11/30/67 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/18/67 - 11/28/67 |
| TITLE OF CASE BOBBY GEORGE SEALE | | REPORT MADE BY WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH | TYPED BY rlk |
| ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. | | CHARACTER OF CASE SM - RAM | |

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-01-2010

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH, San Francisco, 10/24/66.

- C - 1-7-82 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5RJA/rtc REASON-FOIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-87

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential because information furnished by SF T-1 through SF T-8, if disclosed could possibly result in the loss of confidential informants of continuing value.

A supplemental T-symbol (T-2) was designated for SF 2496-S for the limited purpose of describing his connections with the organization and characterizing him; because of the top level position of this informant this additional designation is considered necessary to insure protection of his identity.

1980Y to STATE
4/16 3/12/69
1/10/68
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF CLASS DATE 2-79-82

1cc to RAO SS (FD376 #50) @
1/5/12/67 RMH/dk

8-7-80 SF 12/14/67 for info
Use RM-BP3D as character. RMH/dk

Case has been: Pending over one year Yes No; Pending prosecution over six months Yes No

APPROVED: *CWP* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 5 - Bureau (105-137683)(RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 5A&C)(RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-53950)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-137683-11

DEC 4 1967

REC-15

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

| Agency | Request Recd. | Date Fwd. | How Fwd. |
|--------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| ACSE | 1 | 3/4/68 | R/S |

Notations: JRS
LIAISON
12/16/69
ABE
CONFIDENTIAL

Aoki-187

DEC 15 1967

1cc of report 866 920

SF 100-53950
WJW/rlk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-S *jc*

[134-1929A-523 through 540] *jc*

SF T-2 is
SF 2496-S *jc*

Characterization of RICHARD MATSUI AOKI

SF T-3 is
Sergeant [redacted]
Intelligence Unit
Oakland, California
Police Department
(By Request)

100-58841-2

SF T-4 is
[redacted]

100-58841-2

SF T-5 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-6 is
[redacted]
PRI

[redacted]

SF T-7 is
[redacted] *u*

[redacted] *u*

SF T-8 is
[redacted] *u*

B*
COVER PAGE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

SF 100-53950

WJW/rlk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. A suitable photograph is is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1967.
5. Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____

6. This report is classified Confidential because
(state reason)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Information furnished by SF T-1 through SF T-8 and disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

7. Subject previously interviewed (dates) 10/11/65.
- Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

of his hostile attitude toward law enforcement officers and threats of violence.

8. This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because
(state reason)

Subject is Chairman of the BPPSD, an organization which advocates use of guns and violence in its political program.

10. Subject's SI card is is not tabbed Detcom.
- Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)
of his propensities for violence as evidenced by his arrest record, FBI #882553B, and the fact that he is chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD).

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COVER PAGE

Aoki-189

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 5A&C)(RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH
Date: 11/30/67

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #: 100-53950

Bureau File #: 105-137683

Title: BOBBY GEORGE SEALE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Character: SECURITY MATTER - RAM

Synopsis:

BOBBY GEORGE SEALE presently incarcerated Graystone Annex, Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Alameda, County Sheriff's Office, Pleasanton, California. SEALE is one of the founders of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, Oakland, Calif., (BPPSD), a black militant organization which advocates the use of guns and violence, in its political program to end oppression of the black race and to combat police brutality. On 5/2/67, SEALE was one of those arrested in connection with BPPSD armed invasion of the California State Legislative Assembly, Sacramento, Calif., while in session. SEALE has actively participated in gun carrying "defense patrols" and other incidents of the BPPSD. SEALE has been the Chairman of the BPPSD and captain of the North Oakland Branch of that organization.

DETAILS:

3/25/82
CLASS & EXT. BY [Signature]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-87

[Signature]
ON 1-7-82

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [Signature]
DATE 2-19-82 oms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-190

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. BACKGROUND DATA

A. Residence and Employment

On November 28, 1967, Detective Sergeant JOHN MOORE, Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Oakland, California, advised that BOBBY GEORGE SEALE is being held to answer on a charge of violating Section 4574 of the Penal Code (carrying a gun in jail area) and is presently incarcerated in the Graystone Annex, Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Pleasanton, California. SEALE is scheduled to appear in Superior Court of Alameda County, Oakland, on December 1, 1967, to answer to these charges.

As of July, 1967, SEALE was receiving welfare payments from the Alameda County Welfare Department, Oakland, California, and was devoting full time to his position as Chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD), 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California. The BPPSD is described elsewhere in the details of this report.

SF T-1, 7/18/67

The records of the Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, as of May 10, 1967, disclosed that during the period of October, 1966, to May, 1967, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE resided at 809 57th Street, Oakland, and was employed as a tutor, North Oakland Service Center, Oakland Economic Development Council, 905 55th Street, Oakland.

In May, 1967, SEALE was fired from the above job when it was ascertained that he had claimed eight hours of work on April 20, 1967, whereas he was on that date engaged in a BPPSD confrontation with law enforcement authorities at Martinez, California.

B. Marital Status

Records of the Intelligence Unit, Oakland, Police Department, disclosed that BOBBY GEORGE SEALE and ARTIE SEALE, nee McMillan, were married on June 22, 1965, at Reno, Nevada.

Birth records at the Registrar's Office, Alameda County Court House, Oakland, California, under Certificate Number 09798, disclose that a son, MALIK NKRUMAH SEALE was

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SF 100-53950

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born to ARTIE FIELDS SEALE, nee McMILLAN on [redacted] at Highland Hospital, Oakland. This record further disclosed that ARTIE FIELDS SEALE, age 19, was born in California, and that her husband, BOBBY SEALE, age 29, residing at 809 57th Street, Oakland, was unemployed. ARTIE SEALE was separated from BOBBY GEORGE SEALE prior to August, 1967, when SEALE was sentenced to jail at Sacramento County Jail. She and her infant child moved in with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN McMILLAN, 1615 Ward Street, Berkeley, California.

b6
b7C

SF T-1, 8/28/67

Records of the Credit Bureau of the Greater East Bay, Oakland, disclosed that ARTIE SEALE, 809 57th Street, Oakland, was employed by the Neighborhood Service Center (Human Resources Department, City of Oakland, 905 55th Street, Oakland). As of October, 1964, her father, HERMAN McMILLAN, was employed at Colgate, Palmolive Peet Company, Berkeley.

b6
b7C

Records of the Registrar's Office, Merritt College, Oakland, disclose that ARTIE FIELDS McMILLAN, born [redacted] Berkeley, California, and residing 1615 Ward Street, Berkeley, attended that institution from September 14, 1964, to June, 17, 1965.

C. Identification Data

FBI Identification Record Number 882 553B, discloses the following arrest data of BOBBY GEORGE SEALE during the period of October 10, 1966, through August 10, 1967:

| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested or Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| SO Oakland Calif | Bobby George Seale #66-9920 Residence: Home Address 809 57th St., Oakland, Calif. | 10/10/66 | 245 P.C. (ADW) | 1 yr count prob |
| PD Sacramento Calif | Bobby George Seale #S-14004 | 5/2/67 | 182.1 PC "Black Panther" | See Supplement |

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SF 100-53950
WJW/rlk

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| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested of Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| PD Oakland Calif. | Bobby George Seale #19245 | 5/23/67 | 12020 PC (concealed weapon) | Held to answer Municipal Court #6, Oakland 10/26/67 Continued to 12/15/67 - pending |
| SO Sacramento Calif. | Bobby George Seale #77 543 | 8/10/67 | 182.0 PC conspiracy to violate Gov Code | 90 ds. city prisoner |

Residence - 809 57th St Oakland Calif.

#S-14004 8/30/67 Prob Revoked 5 mos Sacto Jail on chg of 9051 Govt. Code (willfull Disruption of a State of Calif Legislative Body Assembly)

Records of the Oakland Police Department under OPD #158659, disclosed that BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was on May 23, 1967, arrested by the Oakland Police Department under arrest #19245 on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, Section 12020 PC. This charge was subsequently reduced to the following: 650-1/2 PC (acts against public peace, health, and decency); 415 PC (disturbing the peace); 417 PC (drawing or exhibiting a deadly weapon). According to these records, SEALE was held to answer in Municipal Court #6 on October 26, 1967, and his trial was continued to December 15, 1967.

Records of the Oakland Police Department, under arrest #19296, disclose that on May 23, 1967, SEALE was arrested on a charge of violating Section 4574 PC (bringing firearms, deadly weapons or expbsives into the prison). According to these records SEALE was held to answer in Municipal Court #6, October 26, 1967, and his trial was continued to November 17, 1967, in Superior Court #5, Oakland, California.

Records of the Clerk of Municipal Court, Sacramento, California, disclosed that on August 9, 1967, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE appeared before Municipal Court Judge OSCAR KISTLE and was sentenced to serve 90 days in Sacramento County Jail and

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three years probation, arising out of his arrest on May 2, 1967, for violation of 9051 of the Government Code (willful disruption of State of California Legislative Body Assembly).

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE (BPPSD)

A. Founding of the BPPSD

The concept of the formation of a militant black political organization designed to combat "police brutality" to unite militant black youth to determine the destiny of black communities and to educate the black people in African history, was originated in December, 1966, by HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, former students of Oakland City College, now known as Merritt College, 5714 Grove Street, Oakland, California. In December, 1966, SEALE and NEWTON named their organization "Black Panther Party for Self Defense", and assumed their titles; NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and SEALE, Chairman.

SF T-1, 7/11/67

The name of the organization was inspired by the symbol of the Black Panther adopted by the Lowndes County Freedom Organization of the State of Alabama, now better known as the Black Panther Party. There is no link between these organizations, but there may have been an exchange of literature and correspondence on matters of mutual interest.

SF T-1, 7/11/67

In early 1967, the exact date not known, RICHARD MATSUI/AOKI of Berkeley, California, also a former Oakland City College student, was drawn into the BPPSD and had the title of Minister of Education bestowed upon him. NEWTON and SEALE knew AOKI to be a scholar of the classic writings on revolution by such former black militants as FRANTZ FANON, MARCUS GARVEY, MALCOLM X LITTLE and W. E. B. DuBOIS. The organizers of the BPPSD also selected AOKI for a position of leadership in the organization because of his experience while serving as Chairman of the Campus Committee for Lowndes County, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) front organization on the Campus of the University of California, Berkeley, (UCB), which collected contributions for the aforementioned Lowndes County Freedom Organization.

SF T-2, 5/1/67

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RICHARD MATSUI AOKI resigned from the SWP in the Spring of 1967.

SF T-2, 5/1/67

In a special meeting at the Greek Theatre, UCB, October 29, 1966, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), stated in part "We developed the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, a political party. Alabama law says that a political party must have an emblem. We chose for the emblem a black panther."

A characterization of the SWP and YSA are found in the appendix pages.

A characterization of MALCOLM X LITTLE is included in the characterization of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) contained in the appendix pages.

The BPPSD is a militant black nationalist youth organization which has headquarters at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, located one block south of the Merritt College Campus, Oakland.

Meetings were held on a weekly basis at 4:00 PM on Saturdays with approximately 8 to 22 young Negroes (males) in attendance.

SF T-3, 3/10/67

The leaders of the BPPSD are BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, 809 57th Street, Oakland, and HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 881 47th Street, Oakland. NEWTON and SEALE and some of their associates were observed on the streets of Oakland, California, carrying carbine rifles and holstered pistols in plain view, as they were engaged in what they called "defense patrols". They have not been known to carry concealed weapons or to possess such weapons as sawed-off shotguns, which are in violation of existing law, and have, therefore, not subjected themselves to arrest.

SF T-3, 3/10/67

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FBI Identification Record 804 121C contained the following data concerning HUEY PERCY NEWTON during the period of June 4, 1967, through October 9, 1967:

| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested or Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| PD Richmond Calif | Huey Percy Newton #43141 | 6/4/67 | resist arrest | 60 days 10/9/67 |
| PD Oakland Calif | Huey P. Newton #159483 | 5/22/67 | (1) 415 PC (dist peace) (2) 417 PC (drawing or exhibit fire- arm or other deadly weapon) (3) 3-4:01 OMC (profane- obscene language) (4) 2-7:02 OMC (displaying dangerous weapon) | Set for trial Municipal Court #5 Oakland 11/17/67 |
| SO Martinez Calif | Huey Percy Newton #129994 | 10/9/67 | 148 PC resist arrest | 60 das |

HUEY PERCY NEWTON has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Alameda County, California, for the murder of an Oakland, California, Police Officer on the morning of October 28, 1967, following a routine traffic violation car stop.

On March 6, 1967, DON JUAN DAVIS, HUEY NEWTON, BOBBY SEALE and others met at UCB and discussed the program of the BPPSD. SEALE stated that he and NEWTON were arming Negroes in Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco, with guns, rifles,

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and ammunition as a political power in the program of the BPPSD. SEALE made the assertion in a bragging manner that he could within one hour have 50 Negroes armed and ready for action.

In March, 1967, SEALE and NEWTON emphasized that it was the objection of the BPPSD to arm the Negro community to full capacity for the purpose of backing "all plays for the Negro community" and to act as a deterrent to all organizations including the Oakland and San Francisco Police Departments.

SF T-5, 3/8/67

As of July, 1967, SEALE was a member of the Executive Committee of the BPPSD and held the positions of Chairman and Branch Captain of the North Oakland area.

SF T-1, 7/11/67

B. Meetings Attended

On April 22, 1967, a meeting was held at BPPSD headquarters, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California. At this meeting it was announced that the fatal shooting of DENZIL DOWELL of North Richmond, California, by a Richmond police officer, following the burglary of a store by DOWELL, was being used as an example of "police brutality" and as a nucleus for the recruiting of Negroes into the BPPSD. SEALE attended this meeting.

SF T-6, 5/3/67

Subject was present at a meeting of the BPPSD held at headquarters, Oakland, California, June 3, 1967, at which NEWTON spoke on the importance of obtaining firearms and emphasized that each member was expected to keep his personally owned weapon at his home. While NEWTON was speaking, SEALE was busily engaged in issuing copies of the Black Panther newspaper in bundles of 20 for distribution and sale.

SF T-6, 6/6/67

SEALE was present at a BPPSD meeting held at 3:00 PM June 10, 1967, at BPPSD headquarters, Oakland. At this meeting it was proposed that members of the "East Bay Dragons", an all Negro motorcycle group, be allowed to merge with the BPPSD.

SF T-6, 6/12/67

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On June 8, 1967, SEALE attended a BPPSD meeting at headquarters, Oakland, California. It was announced that the BPPSD planned to organize a "freedom city" in North Richmond, California. They hoped to incorporate this area which is presently unincorporated, into a new city with the BPPSD being a dominating and political factor.

SF T-6, 6/10/67

On June 24, 1967, members of the BPPSD, including SEALE, departed from SEALE's residence, 809 57th Street, Oakland, to the Potrero Hill section of San Francisco, to participate in a BPPSD rally at 2:00 PM. SEALE introduced HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense and subsequently addressed the group himself. He defined the term "political consequence" and stressed its importance when demands are made by the "power structure".

SF T-6, 7/3/67

On July 1, 1967, members of the BPPSD met at SEALE's residence, 809 57th Street, Oakland. A total of \$35.00 was turned in from sales of the June 20, 1967, issue of the BPPSD newspaper.

SF T-6, 7/12/67

C. Participation in BPPSD Gun-Carrying Incidents
and other Activities

A Review of some of the Field Contact Reports of the Oakland, California, Police Department, disclosing information concerning the activities of leaders and members of the BPPSD during the early stages of the existence of this organization, as set forth in the following:

On December 4, 1966, HUEY PERCY NEWTON, operator's license K 124266; BOBBY GEORGE SEALE; LAVERNE WILLIAMS, and ARTIE SEALE (wife of BOBBY GEORGE SEALE), were questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department at 192 16th Avenue, Oakland, California. NEWTON was driving a 1958 Volkswagen, bearing California license AZM 489, registered to LAVERNE WILLIAMS. At this time, NEWTON was carrying a loaded weapon with clip and asserted that he was carrying this weapon because of the white beast. NEWTON claimed police harrassment when his identification was requested.

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On January 12, 1967, HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 881 47th Street; and BOBBY SEALE, 809 57th Street, Oakland, California, were observed departing from 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, the headquarters of the BPPSD, carrying a carbine rifle and a .38 caliber pistol. When questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department, they identified themselves as members of the BPPSD. No arrest was made because the weapons were carried in plain view.

On March 4, 1967, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, HUEY PERCY NEWTON and NEWTON's brother, MELVIN L. NEWTON, 233 Wilson Street, Albany, California, were questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department, following a minor traffic accident. At this time, SEALE was wearing an automatic pistol slung over his shoulder in a black holster. The Oakland Police Officer indicated at this time NEWTON was very much agitated and attempted to cause trouble.

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On April 12, 1967, Inspector [redacted] Richmond California, Police Department advised that representatives of the BPPSD had recently attended a meeting of the Negro activists of the Richmond California Negro community, and that at this meeting, all agreed that a confrontation with the white population on any issue must be obtained to stimulate enthusiasm on Negro rights matters.

On April 18, 1967, Inspector [redacted] advised that on April 17, 1967, DAVID P. WILLIAMS, Supervisor, Council of Community Service, Office of Economic Opportunity, 336 6th Street, Richmond, requested that Contra Costa County District Attorney JOHN NEJEDLEY meet with him on that date to discuss possible difficulty in connection with racial matters.

Inspector [redacted] made the observation that recently a Negro by the name of DENZIL DOWELL had been shot and killed by a Contra Costa County Deputy Sheriff, while in the act of burglarizing a residence. A coroner's inquest on April 13, 1967 ruled that the deputy's action was justifiable homicide.

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According to Inspector [redacted] District Attorney NEJEDLEY met with WILLIAMS and unannounced there appeared seven representatives of the BPPSD, all armed with firearms, shotguns, rifles, and bandoliers of ammunition. There were no difficulties and NEJEDLEY felt that the purpose of the visit was to flaunt the fact that there was no legal ordinance restricting the carrying of firearms when carried in open view. SEALE was one of the BPPSD representatives.

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On April 19, 1967, Inspector [] advised that on April 18, 1967, representatives of the BPPSD participated in a protest demonstration by Negroes of the Richmond community regarding the spanking of a Negro junior high school student at the Helms Junior High School, Richmond, by a white teacher. One of the leaders, believed to be BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, was wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster on this occasion.

On April 21, 1967, Sergeant [] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that early on the night of April 18, 1967, five Negroes, all in their early 20's and all dressed in three-quarter length jackets of black leather, purchased a Hi Standard 129 pump riot shotgun, model K 1200L06, from a store in Berkeley, California. The person who took possession of the gun was HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 811 47th Street, Oakland.

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Sergeant [] further advised that the records of the Oakland Police Department, Crime Report #18886, disclosed that approximately 9:40 PM, on the same night, April 18, 1967, an officer of the Oakland Police Department, was seated in a marked police car at 58th and Dover Streets, Oakland, and noticed a 1954, four door white over green Chevrolet sedan, California license LTD 687, as it passed slowly by him. The officer observed two occupants in the front seat and saw that the passenger was holding a shotgun in an upright position. The officer put on his red light and siren, stopped this car, and requested the driver to get out. The driver refused and asked, "Am I under arrest?". After the officer responded, "No, not at the moment.", the driver again refused to get out of the car as instructed. When the officer opened the car door, the driver then grabbed the shotgun from the passenger and got out of the car. When the officer asked to be handed the shotgun, the driver refused, stating, "This is my property and I have a right to carry it." The driver then walked over to the south curb and held the gun at port arms and began shouting in a loud voice, "Here is a white bigot, we have the right to bear arms, gather around my people". During this time, the passenger was unloading a .45 caliber automatic, which he had holstered to his right side outside of his clothing.

The aforementioned report further disclosed that after other units of the Oakland Police Department arrived, including a photography-technician, the driver produced identifying data which revealed him to be HUEY NEWTON and the passenger produced identification which disclosed him to be BOBBY GEORGE

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SEALE. An unarmed passenger in the rear seat of the car identified himself as BOBBY HUTTON, age 16, 898 56th Street, Oakland. At the time of this incident, adult classes at nearby Merritt College were letting out and NEWTON shouted to the homeward bound students "We are out here to protect you from the baby killers".

After talking briefly about how a young Negro had been mortally wounded by a Deputy Sheriff in North Richmond, California, NEWTON invited those assembled to attend the next meeting of the BPPSD on the following Saturday night. He said that he would teach them how to use guns so they could kill the fascist police. NEWTON kept asking for someone in the crowd to get ahold of the newspapers and television stations.

The April 30, 1967, issue of the "San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle", on Page 4, Columns 1 through 3, carried an article entitled "The Gun Wearing 'Black Panthers'", with a photograph of BOBBY GEORGE SEALE wearing a holstered pistol outside of his leather jacket and HUEY NEWTON carrying a shotgun at port arms position and wearing a bandolier of shotgun shells. Beneath the photograph appears the statement, "They make no bones about being anti-white or about being revolutionary". This article states in part as follows:

"A dozen armed Black Panthers appeared in Martinez a week ago Thursday to protest to Contra Costa County Sheriff Walter Young about what they call the 'murder' of a young Negro burglar suspect in North Richmond. The confrontation ended with no decision -- and with no guns being fired.

"Yesterday, they held a quiet outdoor meeting in North Richmond to discuss the same shooting.

"Some 150 Negroes listened as leaders of the group stood atop autos to make speeches and armed guards kept away all whites. The speakers reportedly advised the crowd what to do regarding alleged police brutality."

"While Contra Costa County Deputies kept an eye on the gathering from a helicopter, no action was taken on the ground, since a Sheriff's spokesman said, 'the Black Panthers broke no laws and displayed their weapons openly.'"

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Records of the Sacramento, California, Police Department, disclose that at approximately 12:00 Noon on May 2, 1967, a group of 24 Negro males, identifying themselves as members of the BPPSD, made a protest march and appearance at the California State Capital, Sacramento, California. The purpose of their appearance was to protest an assembly bill being introduced on that date by Assemblyman DONALD MULFORD. The bill being introduced by Assemblyman MULFORD prohibits instruction in the use of firearms for the commission of the crime of riot. It further prohibits the carrying of a loaded firearm on ones person in a public street or within a public place within any city. The legislation provides for specified exclusions, such as police officers, members of the armed forces, and certain guards.

Upon arriving at the capital, one group, composed of approximately 12 men went to the Assembly Chambers on the second floor of the capital building. This group was armed with rifles, shotguns, and hand guns. The group forced its way past two Sergeants-At-Arms and entered the floor of the Assembly Chamber, which is closed to the public and is so posted. The group was removed from the Assembly Chambers by members of the State Police and Sergeants-At-Arms.

Shortly after leaving the capital building, the entire group congregated at a street corner in Sacramento, California, in possession of loaded weapons and 24 Negro men were arrested by the Sacramento Police Department officers. Twelve firearms, consisting of four hand guns, five rifles, and three shotguns were confiscated.

The group was taken to the Sacramento City Jail and each individual was charged with violation of Section 182.1 of the California Penal Code, which is conspiracy, the specific charge in this instance being conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor (disturbing the State Assembly while in session), which is a violation of the California Penal Code.

On May 2, 1967, a Municipal Court Judge set bond on each individual at \$2,200.00, including BOBBY GEORGE SEALE.

Records of the Oakland Police Department contained the following information:

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On the afternoon of May 22, 1967, members of the BPPSD congregated at the public entrance to the Oakland City Jail on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Two members of this group carried firearms consisting of one shotgun and one semi-automatic pistol of small caliber and foreign manufacture. These weapons were taken from the Black Panthers on orders of Deputy Chief of Police [redacted]. The weapons were emptied of ammunition and returned to the Black Panther members.

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On the morning of May 23, 1967, in the Oakland, California, Municipal Court of Judge MARTIN PULICH, HUEY P. NEWTON, TRUMAN HARRIS and WARREN TUCKER appeared for arraignment. These individuals were accompanied by other members of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense who were bearing firearms. Judge PULICH ordered the entire group to leave the courtroom.

After the Black Panther group had departed from the courtroom, Oakland Police ascertained that two members of the group were carrying shotguns with barrels of illegal length. BOBBY SEALE and BOBBY HUTTON were arrested for possession of illegal firearms. Bail was set at \$3,300.00 for SEALE; HUTTON is a juvenile.

D. Political Philosophy of the BPPSD as
Advocated by SEALE and NEWTON

The political philosophy of the BPPSD is a synthesis or amalgamation of the ideas and thoughts advanced by such leaders as Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China, MALCOLM X LITTLE, Founder of the OAAU and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and also well-known former militant Negro writers as FRANTZ FANON, MARCUS GARVEY, and W.E.B. DuBOIS. Only RICHARD MATSUI AOKI, HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE were fully informed on the political philosophies of the organization. With the possible exception of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, San Francisco Branch Captain of the BPPSD, none of the other activist members appeared to be knowledgeable of or interested in the political philosophies of the organization as expounded by the top leadership (C)

SF T-1, 10/25/67

On July 20, 1967, issue of the "Black Panther - Black Community News Service (BPBCNS) on page 4, columns 4 and 5, contains an article captioned "Black Panthers and Hunter's Point" by BOBBY SEALE. This article states in part as follows:

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"The Black Panther Party for Self Defense was invited to a local federally funded Poverty Program in Hunter's Point on July 10, 1967 where I addressed some 200 black brothers and sisters ranging in age from 14 to 30 at Fremont Grammar School...

"It was explained to the black youth that we have been miseducated about what politics really is. That politics is war without bloodshed and war is politics with bloodshed, and that our blood is being shed daily simply because black people have certain political desires and needs. Politics is related to the adverse conditions that we are subjected to. I explained to the black brothers and sisters that politics starts with hungry stomachs, dilapidated housing, murder and brutal treatment by racist cops, unfair treatment received in the courts, the way black men are drafted into the military forces and are forced to fight other colored people of the world who, as brother STOKELY CARMICHAEL says, 'have never called us nigger'.

"....and now this racist dog invites, lures, and forces black people to fight in a maiming, murderous, genocidal war against people of the world while the racist police in Hunters Point and in our black communities throughout America are murdering and slaughtering black people.

"....when a black revolutionary starts preparing his people, he must let the people know in what direction they are going.... It was explained to the brothers that they as youth who have been resisting oppression across this country must develop a tactic and unite around something practical and that the only practical thing that a people can unite around to seek their liberation is the gun.... that the party understands the necessity of uniting around the gun, arming ourselves in self-defense in all areas of racist oppression....

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"When black people cause political consequences because we do not receive what we want, then we are dealing in real politics..."

"...the only thing that we can do now, brothers and sisters, is to get our guns organized, forget the Ins and shoot it Out. Organize with the tactics to be taught by the Black Panther Party for Self Defense... But our goals... is simply to drive this racist dog, the racist policeman out of our communities... and while we are surviving everyday in our struggle remember when you rip something off, steal from the white man; snatch up whatever you can, you are dealing with real politics... Black people and real political consequences will change this racist decadent system."

E. Speeches and Writings

The "New York Times" newspaper dated August 6, 1967, on page 13, column 5, contains a feature article captioned "The Goal of the Black Panthers" by SOL STERN, Assistant Managing Editor of Ramparts Magazine. This article states that in a street meeting of the BPPSD at Potrero Hill, San Francisco, on Saturday afternoon at the end of June, 1967, BOBBY SEALE stated in part as follows:

"Black people can't just mass on the streets and riot.. They'd just shoot us down. Instead, it is necessary to organize in small groups to 'take care of business'. The 'business' includes among other things 'executing racist cops'."

The September 11, 1967 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on page 1, column 4, contains an article entitled "Black Panthers Hold Forth at Campus Rally" which states in part as follows:

"Seale said the Panthers 'are not out to kill white people. If I catch a copy in my community brutalizing any of my people, I'm going to kill him. We're gonna wipe such cats out'."

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At a BPPSD rally held at Sproul Steps, University of California, Berkeley, (UCB), on May 10, 1967, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPPSD, stated in part that the BPPSD was designed to protect black people from racist groups and that if he saw a cop hit one of his black brothers, he would shoot him.

SF T-7, 5/18/67

On May 28, 1967, BOBBY SEALE, as a representative of the BPPSD, spoke at the conference of the Black Conference Committee at the Jefferson High School, 1319 East 41st Street, Los Angeles, California. SEALE said that the BPPSD invasion of the California State Legislative Assembly on May 2, 1967, had been strictly for publicity purposes for the organization; that no violence was ever intended, "but if anybody had shot us, we would have shot them too".

SF T-8, 6/10/67

The July 3, 1967, issue of the BPBCNS on Page 7, column 1 through 5 contains an article captioned "Stokely Drafted by BPPSD", which states that on June 29, 1967, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPPSD, called a press conference on the steps of the San Francisco Hall of Justice. Standing before the television cameras, he unrolled a scroll and began to read. The scroll he read appears in full on page 6 of this issue and states in part that the BPPSD was drafting STOKELY CARMICHAEL into the BPPSD and was investing him with the rank of Field Marshal.

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On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On May 4, 1967, another source advised that in theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of NOI and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1
NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to
as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known
as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5325 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

APPENDIX Aoki-208

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1. ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On February 28, 1966, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Harlem, New York.

On May 8, 1967, the first confidential source advised the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of ELLA COLLINS.

Characterizations of MMI and NOI are set out separately.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1
A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland - Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland - Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

Aoki-211

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1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka., the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15 - 17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

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1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

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The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

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APPENDIX

25X

Aoki-214

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 8)
DATE 04-01-2010

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-151352) DATE: 10/12/66

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-19036) (P)

SUBJECT: HIROYOSHI ONO
IS - CH; RA - CH
OO: San Francisco

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 2 TAP/AMR
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 10-13-82
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2015
C66W46B11

Re San Francisco letter 4/26/66; Legat, Tokyo, letter 6/13/66; Bureau letter to Legat, Tokyo, 6/23/66; and Legat, Tokyo, letter 8/29/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for the information of Los Angeles and New York are one copy of the LHM since branches of the Overseas Courier Service (O.C.S.) exist in Los Angeles and reportedly in New York.

Re Legat, Tokyo, letter of 8/29/66 indicates leads are outstanding to various Japanese agencies and, when results are received, they will be forwarded to the Bureau. The 3 extra copies of the LHM enclosed for the Bureau should be forwarded to Legat, Tokyo, for appropriate dissemination. It is felt that the fact that Asia News Service, an arm of New China News Agency (NCNA) is utilizing OCS, Tokyo, to send propaganda into the United States in the form of Hsinhua News Release (NCNA), it should be brought to the attention of appropriate U.S. or Japanese agencies in Tokyo.

Since investigation at Los Angeles concerning OCS in the Los Angeles case, "MASARU BEN AKAHORI, aka; IS - CH; RA - CH" (Bufile 105-134711), found no evidence of a violation of the Registration Act, investigation at San Francisco in captioned matter was aimed primarily at identifying recipients of the Hsinhua News Release from Asia News Service in the San Francisco area.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
- 2 - Legat, Tokyo (105-3366) (Info)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-17594) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (105-19036)
 - (1 - 100-40845) (LINUS PAULING)
 - (1 - 100-47832) (VINCENT B. LYNCH)
 - (1 - 157-343) ("THE MALLETT")
 - (1 - 134-1929) (SF 2496-S)
 - (1 - 100-56991) (DOUG ALLEN)
 - (1 - 100-11889) (CP of Northern Calif.)

ENCLOSURE

REC-41

105-151352-5

OCT 14 1966

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) DATE 6-27-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY FILED
DATE FORW. 10-11-66
HOW FORW. 65
BY JAM/ks

DATE 10-11-66
BY JAM/ks



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF105-19036)
HLM:beb

San Francisco is retaining two xerox copies of "Daily News Release, Hsinhua News Agency," dated 9/25 and 26/66 as obtained from the ~~Gosha-Do Company~~ (OCS), San Francisco. Since the Bureau has previously received similar material from Los Angeles, in the above-mentioned Los Angeles matter, San Francisco is not forwarding copies to the Bureau.

Concerning Hsinhua News Releases, San Francisco suggests that, if these are not now being received by the Bureau, the Bureau may desire to consider subscribing to the same under appropriate cover. Any value derived from their receipt would be immediate, since, as noted in the enclosed LHM, releases observed on 9/27/66 were dated 9/25 and 26/66.

Investigation at Sunnyvale, California, was conducted by SA WILBERT H. KEHE concerning ROY KOGA.

Investigation at San Francisco was conducted by SAs

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[redacted] and [redacted]

As there is no evidence of a violation of the Registration Act Statutes, no further investigation of HIROYOSHI OMO is contemplated at San Francisco. This case is being maintained in a pending status, however, until results of inquiries already initiated at Tokyo are received. Those results will be reported.

INFORMANTS

Careful consideration has been given to sources concealed in the enclosed LHM. Only those sources whose identity must be protected have been concealed.

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

[redacted]

Instant File

SF T-2 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

SF T-3 is

[redacted]

Instant File

3

SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

Instant File

SF T-5 is

[Redacted]

b7D

365 California Street
San Francisco (by request)

Instant File

SF T-6 is

[Redacted]

Bank of Tokyo
Japan Center Branch
1766 Buchanan Street
San Francisco, California
(By request)

Instant File

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

SF T-8 is

[Redacted]

SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

SF T-10 is

[Redacted]

SF T-11 is
SF 2496-S

134-1929A

SF T-12 is
Officer [Redacted]
University of California
Police Department
Berkeley, California

100-56991-1

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-13 is

[Redacted]

Merritt College
Oakland, California
(an established source)
(by request)

100-56991-1

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SF 105-19036
HLM: bcb

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3
4
SF T-14 is
[redacted]

[redacted] ~~C~~
100-40845-96

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LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will report results of investigation as furnished by Legat, Tokyo. ~~C~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Aoki-932



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 12, 1966

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 04-07-2010~~

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) *Class*
DATE *6-27-96/SP/tek*

RE: HIROYOSHI ONO

Calif

On June 8, 1966, a check of police and credit records for Sunnyvale, California, failed to locate a record pertaining to ROY KOGA, 645-E North Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale. On the same date, a discreet inquiry in the neighborhood of KOGA's residence revealed KOGA is employed as a field worker at the Nakano Brothers Nursery, 645 -B North Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale.

On June 9, 1966, SF T-1, [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

SF T-1 [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

On July 29, 1966, SF T-2 advised that on July 18 and 20, 1960, inquiry and observation at the Goshu-Do Company, 1738 Sutter Street, San Francisco, failed to locate any books, publications or news items from Mainland China. Books and periodicals available in the store appeared to be in the Japanese language and were of a general nature.

On August 5, 1966, SF T-3 advised he knows of no place in the San Francisco area where Hsinhua News Releases can be obtained. This source also advised that ONO is unknown to him.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP2 TAPLANC*
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *10-12-96*

105-151352-5

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

ENCLOSURE

Aoki-933

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~SECRET~~

On August 15, 1966, SF T-4 advised that, to his knowledge, New China News Agency news releases are not available locally. This source also advised that ONO is unknown to him.

On September 20, 1966, SF T-5 advised that files of the Sumitomo Bank, 365 California Street, San Francisco, failed to reflect any record for the Overseas Courier Service (OCS).

SF T-5 did advise that this bank has had an account for HIROYOSHI ONO and the Gosha-Do Company for the past 10 years, however, this account only reflects small business deposits and transactions with no mention of OCS.

SF T-5 stated that he is personally acquainted with ONO and would willingly vouch for the fact that ONO is anti-communist. This source suggested that personnel at the Bank of Tokyo, Japan Center Branch, San Francisco, might be acquainted with ONO.

On September 20, 1966, SF T-6 advised that ONO has both a personal account, and a commercial account for the Gosha-Do Company, at the Bank of Tokyo, Japan Center Branch, 1766 Buchanan Street, San Francisco. SF T-6 advised that he is well acquainted with ONO, both on a business and social basis and would vouch for the fact that ONO, although a poor businessman, is not pro-Chinese Communist.

SF T-6 volunteered that the Overseas Courier Service of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) might be identical with the Kaigai Shimbun Fukyu Company, of Tokyo, whose trademark is a globe with letters "OCS" on it. The source stated that the spelling in Japanese means "Overseas Newspaper Distribution." SF T-6 advised that the firm OCS, located at 9-12 2-Chome Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, acts as a forwarding agent for numerous legitimate firms sending various Japanese publications and business catalogues from Japan to banks, electronics firms, drug firms, etc., in the United States. SF T-6 advised that the Bank of Tokyo receives banking publications forwarded by OCS and exhibited an envelope addressed to the Bank of Tokyo, Japan Center Branch, San Francisco, bearing the return address and trademark for OCS as mentioned above.

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~SECRET~~

SF T-6 advised that the Gosha-Do Company recently moved from 1738 Sutter Street to 1680 Post Street, San Francisco.

SF T-6, noting that ONO speaks little or no English, volunteered to contact ONO to ascertain if he knew of the OCS firm.

On September 20, 1966, SF T-6 advised that he had contacted ONO who told the source he not only knows of the OCS firm but also represents OCS in this area. ONO advised the source that it was his understanding that the FBI is interested in this matter having been advised to this effect by MASARU AKAHORI of Los Angeles when he, ONO, made a trip to Los Angeles.

ONO told SF T-6 he would like to talk with the FBI to furnish all information in his possession. ONO, noting his inability to speak English, asked SF T-6 to contact the FBI and request that ONO be contacted.

On September 27, 1966, with SF T-6 acting as interpreter, Special Agents of the FBI arrived at the Gosha-Do Company for a pre-arranged meeting with ONO. Upon arrival, it was found that ONO had mistaken the time arranged for the interview and had gone home. SF T-6 telephonically contacted ONO, who advised that one of his workers, ~~KATSHUHIRO AOKI~~, would make all material available as the daily shipment of publications from OCS should have arrived.

AOKI made available six unsealed envelopes pre-addressed and bearing a return address of Asia News Service, 9-9 3-Chome Tsukiji Chuoku, Tokyo, Japan. The envelopes, of light manila paper 8 1/2 inches by 4 1/2 inches, were found to contain Daily News Releases of the Hsinhua News Agency published by Asia News Service and dated September 25 and 26, 1966. The September 25, 1966, release was observed to have 12 onionskin sheets numbered on both sides pages 1 through 24 measuring 8 1/4 inches by 14 inches. The September 26, 1966, release was also comprised of 12 sheets pages 1 through 24. The last page of each release was a table of contents or index. Each item on the index is preceded by a six digit number and followed by the page reference.

Items contained in the release are attributed to Hsinhua, Peking, and are revolutionary and anti-United States in content.

~~SECRET~~
Aoki-935

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~SECRET~~

AOKI advised that the envelopes are only part of a much larger shipment that arrived daily except Monday from OCS. AOKI displayed the contents of the OCS package which was noted to be comprised of various Japanese language newspapers, magazines and periodicals as well as English language trade publications and house organs.

AOKI stated that the Gosha-Do Company stamps each item with its own address stamp and meters it on the Gosha-Do postage meter number 302585 and then mails them to the addressees.

AOKI advised he does not know how subscribers to Hsinhua News Releases contact Asia News Service and knows nothing of the arrangement Asia News Service has with OCS to forward this material. He stated that none of the recipients of Asia News Service material have ever contacted Gosha-Do Company for any reason; and, to his knowledge, no inquiries have ever been received from other persons relative to receipt of Hsinhua News Releases. AOKI advised that ONO is paid by OCS, Tokyo, for the forwarding service.

The six envelopes made available by AOKI, none of which were retained, were noted to be addressed to the following:

"Attorney VINCENT LYNCH
News Desk, Sun Reporter,
1462 Haight Street
San Francisco, California

"~~The Mallet~~ "
Post Office Box 16022
San Francisco, California

Mr. RICHARD M. AOKI
Asian Section
International Committee
Vietnam Day Committee
240 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California

Communist Party of Northern California
942 Market Street, Room 410-11
San Francisco, California

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~Douglas ALLEN~~

~~Mr. DOUG ALLEN~~
Post Office Box 6161
~~Elmhurst Station~~
~~Oakland, California~~

~~Professor LINUS PAULING~~
~~Pasadena, California~~

Dr. LINUS Pauling
794 Hot Springs Road
Pasadena, Calif.

VINCENT BARTHOLOMEW LYNCH, formerly employed on the staff of the "Sun Reporter," a Negro newspaper published in San Francisco and appealing to the Negroes in the San Francisco Bay Area, now resides at 1462 Naught Street, San Francisco, and is employed as a cab driver for Yellow Cab, San Francisco.

Vincent Lynch
At a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) forum held on October 16, 1964, in Los Angeles, California, LYNCH was the main speaker and was introduced as the Assistant Editor of "The Mallet." A mimeographed statement, signed by LYNCH and offered for sale at this forum, indicated LYNCH is a member of the Black Liberation Front, composed of Afro-Americans who traveled to Cuba.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 17, 1965, SF T-7 advised that at a SWP conference held in Los Angeles on December 2, 1964, it was discussed that VINCENT LYNCH was editor of "The Mallet," a bi-weekly publication and the official organ of the Freedom Now Party (FNP).

The FNP was established as a result of racial march on Washington, August, 1962, to further the cause of Negro nationalism. In the December 25, 1964, issue of "The Mallet" page 1 under caption, "Platform and Program of the Freedom Now Party," the following appears:

"What is the Freedom Now Party?"

"The Freedom Now Party dedicates itself to the full and immediate emancipation of Black People. We aim to strike off once and for all, the shackles of racial, political, economic, social and cultural exploitation and oppression. We state that we are:

- 1) a revolutionary party
- 2) a united front composed of like-minded members of our Black community
- 3) an international in our political outlook.

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

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SF T-8 advised on January 11, 1965, that a "Rally For Peace" was held on January 8, 1965, in San Francisco sponsored by the Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement (BAPLM). LYNCH was one of six speakers and spoke as a representative of the FNP on the plight of the Negro in America.

A characterization of the BAPLM is contained in the Appendix pages.

On September 7, 1965, SF T-9 advised that LYNCH was, as of September 7, 1965, a San Francisco cell member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) (Marxist-Leninist).

The CP, USA, (Marxist-Leninist) was founded at a national conference of former members of the Professional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP (POC) held September 4 and 5, 1965, in Los Angeles.

The source went on to state that the CP, USA (Marxist-Leninist) constitution would be patterned after the constitution of the CP of China which would be used as a guide line.

The source also advised that the Black Flag (successor to "The Mallet") for the theoretical organ of the Institute for Social Thought, Post Office Box 16022, San Francisco. The August 21, 1965, issue of this publication stated it was published by the Committee for the Establishment of the Black Liberation Front.

On September 24, 1965, SF T-10 advised that the "Black Flag" contains a strong Black Nationalist - Marxist Leninist policy which is pro-Communist China.

On October 18, 1965, SF T-10 advised that LYNCH was one of four persons representing the CP, USA (Marxist-Leninist) group at the Vietnam Day Committee demonstration held at Civic Center, San Francisco, October 17, 1965.

On July 15, 1966, SF T-11 advised that RICHARD B. AOKI is a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SFP and serves as the fund-drive director for that organization. This source also advised that AOKI was chairman of the International Committee of the Vietnam Day Committee which expresses an anti-United States Government policy toward the Vietnam war.

-6 Aoki-938

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~SECRET~~

DOUG ALLEN has been identified as DOUGLAS ALLEN, the teenage brother of ~~ERNEST ANTHONY ALLEN, JR.~~, and as a student at Merritt College, Oakland, California, where he writes a column entitled, "Allen's Alley" in the school newspaper, the "Merritt College Reporter."

~~ERNEST ALLEN~~ is shown as a member of the editorial staff of "Soulbook," a self-described "quarterly journal of revolutionary Afro-America."

The April 20, 1966, issue of "The Daily Californian," a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the University of California, page 6, carried an article, "Afro-American Anti-Draft Rally," which states regarding ERNEST ALLEN:

"ALLEN is a senior university student, presently editor of 'Soulbook', a local Black supremacy magazine. He received his draft notice recently and refused to report on the grounds that Negroes should not be fighting a white man's war in Vietnam."

On April 25, 1966, SF T-12 advised that at a rally held by the Afro-American Students Union on April 25, 1966, at Sproul Hall, University of California, Berkeley, DOUGLAS ALLEN had been introduced as the teenage younger brother of ERNEST ANTHONY ALLEN, JR. He read a letter which he said was written by his brother, stating he was refusing to be inducted into the United States Armed Forces. DOUG ALLEN then urged persons interested in ERNEST and the Black anti-draft movement to contribute funds.

On April 27, 1966, SF T-13 advised that DOUG ALLEN was present at a rally sponsored by the Soul Students Advisory Committee (SSAC) at Merritt College, Oakland. SSAC is a newly formed organization on the campus of Merritt College.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," a large daily metropolitan newspaper in its issue of April 5, 1951, carried an article entitled, "Professor accused of Subversive Association." This article was date lined April 4, 1951, at Washington, D.C., and in part read as follows:

"Professor Linus Carl Pauling was cited today by the HCUA as playing a leading role in the Communist Peace Movement and having numerous associations with subversive groups."

~~SECRET~~

HIROYOSHI ONO

~~SECRET~~

MIS

~~11~~ On March 12, 1965, SF T-14 advised that Dr. ~~LINUS CARL PAULING~~ continues his employment at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 2056 Eucalyptus Hill Road, Montecito, California.

The same source advised that Dr. PAULING continues to reside with his wife, ~~AVA HELEN PAULING~~ at 794 Hot Springs Road, Montecito.

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a large daily newspaper, carried an article in its issue dated May 20, 1964, captioned, "A Drive to Admit Red China to the UN." The article noted that the Committee for International Peace Action, a committee to promote world peace, would hold a fund-raising rally at the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union Hall, 400 North Point Street, San Francisco, California. The program was to feature an address by Dr. LINUS PAULING, the 1963 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

~~SECRET~~

Aoki-940

~~SECRET~~

1

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka.
Bay Area Progressive Movement
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley....page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle, a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1966, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. The Mission Club BAPLP has rented space at 2929 - 16th Street, San Francisco, California. MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for BAPLP, operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-161198)

DATE: 5/29/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-20315) (P)

SUBJECT: TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE, aka
IS - AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA
OO: San Francisco

REC-35
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Remylet and LHM, dated 3/28/67.

Enclosed are nine (9) copies of an LHM of above date and caption setting forth additional information concerning instant organization.

Copies of the enclosure have been furnished locally to offices of INS, NISO, OSI, and G-2.

The enclosure has been classified confidential since unauthorized disclosure of information therein could compromise confidential informants and sources utilized.

The information reported in enclosure from SF T-8 was reported by him on 4/20/67, to the local Security Office of the U. S. Department of State, and to the Intelligence Unit of the San Francisco PD.

Blair
C. [unclear]
J. A. [unclear]
[unclear]

Sources:

SF T-1 is Officer [redacted] Subversive Detail, Berkeley, Calif., PD; to IC [redacted]

SF T-2 is [redacted]
SF T-3 is Officer [redacted] Campus Police, University of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.; to SA WESLEY J. WEISKIRCH

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-4 is [redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]
SF T-6 is [redacted]
SF T-7 is [redacted]
SF T-8 is SF 2496-S; to SA PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM

REC-35
REC 18

105-161198-4

105-161198-4
to SF
Re: [unclear]
6-19-67
[unclear]
State, CIA, [unclear]

AGENCY: [redacted]
REQ. REC'S: [redacted]
DATE FORW. [redacted]
HOW FORW. [redacted]
BY [redacted]

EX-104
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

JUN 5 1967

Aoki-942

SEC. INT. SEC.

54 JUN 28 1967

[Handwritten initials]

SF 105-20315
KGT/pae

SF T-9 is [REDACTED]

SF T-10 is [REDACTED] to SA RICHARD G. ALLEN

SF T-11 is Lt. [REDACTED] NISO, 12nd, b6
San Francisco; to SA RICHARD G. b7C
FLETCHER, JR. b7D

SF T-12 is Former PSI [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will report additional information obtained concerning instant organization received from confidential informants and sources.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

San Francisco, California
May 29, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

Calif

CALIF

Information has been reported previously in this matter to the effect that on May 3, 1966, Ahmad Alavi and Jahangir Razavi applied for Post Office Box 341 in the name of of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee (TPSC) in September, 1966.

On March 29, 1967, records of the Registrar, University of California at Berkeley (UCB) as made available by Clinton C. Gilliam, Registrar, disclosed that Seyed Ahmad Alavi had attended UCB during the second summer session of 1964 and had not been in attendance at this campus of UC at any other time.

Calif

On April 7, 1967, records of the Berkeley, California, Police Department contained no reference to Alavi.

On April 7, 1967, San Francisco T-1, who is familiar with some aspects of communist activity in the Berkeley area, had no information concerning Alavi.

As has been previously reported, on November 17, 1966, San Francisco T-2 furnished a leaflet identifying Maximo Dickman as a speaker from TPSC at a meeting sponsored by the San Francisco State Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) on November 21, 1966. Also previously reported was the fact that on January 17, 1967, San Francisco T-3 advised that a

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

Aoki-944

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

ENCLOSURE 105-161198-4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

leaflet distributed in Berkeley listed ~~Max Dickmann~~ of Argentina, as a participant in a panel discussion sponsored by TPSC on January 16, 1967.

A supplement to the list of foreign students at UCB for the winter quarter, 1967, lists Maximo A. Dickmann as a student from Argentina, residing at 1410 Grant Street, Apt. 1, Berkeley. He was born in [] is majoring in Mathematics at the graduate level, and is married and accompanied by his spouse. *Wife*

On March 17, 1967, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), San Francisco, California, advised that Maximo Alejandro Dickmann, of 2447 Derby Street, Apt. C, Berkeley, was a student born [] at Buenas Aires, Argentina, and was a citizen of that country. He had INS file number []

The December, 17, 1966, issue of the "National Guardian," published at New York City, carried an advertisement announcing a forum and buffet to be held at the YWCA, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, on December 19, 1966, at which discussion would be held on the subject, "Liberation Movements Throughout the World." One of the speakers at this event was identified as Maximo Dickmann, an Argentine student at UCB, who would talk about Latin America.

b6
b7c

On April 15, 1967, a leaflet captioned, "Tri-Continental Students Against the Vietnam War," announced TPSC support of National and International campaigns to end the war in Vietnam. The announcement alleged that the United States imperialistic machinations constantly threatened the effort of countries represented by TPSC to achieve national independence and to engage in meaningful social and economic changes. TPSC strongly condemned any imperialistic or neo-colonialistic encroachments on any of these countries. The document declared support of the cause of the Vietnamese people and demanded immediate cessation of bombing in both North and South Vietnam, withdrawal of American and puppet troops and the recognition of the National Liberation Front as the sole representative of the South Vietnamese people. The leaflet urged that every foreign student in this country to show his opposition to the war and to U. S. imperialism by participating in activities sponsored by the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam (April 8-15, 1967), and to join the march and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Aoki-945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

rally on April 15, 1967, at Kezar Stadium, San Francisco.

This same document announced that on April 12, 1967, TPSC would present a forum on "Racism and the War," at 7:00 p.m. in Room 11, Wheeler Hall, UCB. The film, "The Laughing Man," would be shown at 7:00 p.m., and from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. the forum would be held and would be moderated by Carlos Dias. Additional participants in the forum were identified as: Calif, Brazil

Calif
ELIJAH TURNER, B. Bennice, Louisiana
Community Organizer
of Oakland (California) War on Poverty

GEORGE ABED,
Jordanian Graduate Student
at UCB

LEONARD MUDAVANHUR, S. Rh; N. Rh.
Rhodesian Political Science Graduate
Student at San Francisco State College

THOMAS KELLER, Assistant Professor
of Political Science, San Francisco
State College

JAMES PETRAS, Associate at the UCB
Center of International Studies

Information concerning Carlos Dias has previously been reported in this matter.

Calif
San Francisco T-4 advised on April 13, 1967, that at a meeting of the East Bay Communist Party Industrial Club at Oakland, California, on April 10, 1967, Helen Lima, wife of Mickey Lima, Chairman of the Northern District of the Communist Party of California, urged support by the membership of Elijah Turner in his campaign for the office of Oakland City Councilman.

On March 21, 1967, San Francisco T-5 advised that at a meeting of the North Oakland Communist Party Youth Club Executive Committee held on March 20, 1967, plans were made to have Elijah Turner appear on March 30, 1967, on the campus of Merritt College, Oakland.

44
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-946

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

CAZ

On March 28, 1967, San Francisco T-5 advised that on March 27, 1967, Margaret Lima, daughter of Helen and Mickey Lima, and a member of the North Oakland Communist Party Youth Club, stated in response to a report that the campaign of Elijah Turner was faltering, that what the Turner campaign needed was some communists to direct it.

In declaring his candidacy for Oakland City Councilman on March 7, 1967, Elijah Turner declared that he was born at Bernice, Louisiana, had received a B.A. degree in Political Science at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1958, and had been employed for the past 5 years as a life insurance salesman, a recreation leader, and a community organizer.

~~George ABED, George Tewfic ABED~~

The 1966-67 directory of students at UC lists George T. Abed as a graduate student in Economics residing at 991 - 9th Street, Albany, California. His home is given as Jifna, Jordan. The list of foreign students at UCB indicates at George Tewfic Abed, of the above address, was born in is a major in Economics, and is married.

b6
b7C

On January 9, 1967, records of the Registrar, UCB, indicated that James Petras was a continuing graduate student who resided at 2339 Oregon Street, Berkeley, Calif.

On September 23, 1958, San Francisco T-6 advised that Petras had been accepted as a new member in the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and on August 18, 1959, was elected to the Executive Committee.

The SWP is an organization designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 19, 1959, San Francisco T-7 advised that Petras was reportedly the new organizer of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Berkeley.

A description of the YSA appears in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

San Francisco T-6 has advised that at a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP, held on July 9, 1963, the Branch voted to accept the resignation of Petras.

San Francisco T-8 has advised that Petras was expelled from the Berkeley YSA in June, 1963.

San Francisco T-9 advised on June 9, 1965, and June 17, 1965, that Petras had attended meetings of the Steering Committee of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) in Berkeley.

A description of the VDC is contained in the Appendix.

San Francisco T-2 advised on November 17, 1966, that Petras had been advertised as one of the speakers at a protest meeting held for the support of Hugo Blanco and other victims of political repression in South America.

Files of the San Francisco Office of the FBI contain no additional information concerning Leonard Mudavanhur and Thomas Keller of San Francisco State College, and concerning George Tewfic Abed of Jordan.

On April 13, 1967, San Francisco T-10 furnished a leaflet captioned, "Announcements from Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee."

This document extended an invitation for attendance at a series of seminar-discussions during the current quarter to be conducted on the subject, "Aspects of Revolution in the Tri-Continental Countries." The series was to start at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 6, 1967, and discussions were to be held weekly at that time at Iran House, 2516 Durant Avenue, Berkeley.

This document also announced plans for production of a TPSC newsletter featuring reports on activities of the organization. Items of interest were to be sent to TPSC, Box 314, Berkeley, marked for the attention of R. Aoki, Acting Editor of the TPSC newsletter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

This leaflet also indicated that a monthly event to be known as "The Tri-Continental Forum" was in the process of organization. The first of such forums was to be held on Thursday, April 20, 1967, in Room 145, Dwinelle Hall, UCB, and would deal with the topic, "On Southeast Asia."

On April 20, 1967, San Francisco T-11 advised that the TPSC and the Association of Arab Students at UCB planned a rally at Sproul Hall at noon on April 21, 1967, to protest British action in Yemen. Following the rally, the participants were to proceed to the British Consulate in San Francisco.

On March 3, 1967, San Francisco T-8 advised that at a business meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP held on February 28, 1967, Richard Aoki reported his election to the Steering Committee of TPSC on February 21, 1967, and stated that the major activity of TPSC in the immediate future would consist of holding educational seminars.

On April 6, 1967, San Francisco T-8 advised that as of that date the Executive Committee of TPSC consisted of 7 members. There originally had been 9 members, but 2 had resigned. Although the members of the Committee had no official titles, the most active leaders were described by the informant as Bernardo Garcia and Inti Sternbeck. According to this source, the members of the Committee were:

Calif. Bernardo Garcia Cuba
U. S. citizen formerly a Cuban

Inti Sternbeck
Ecuador

Richard Aoki
U. S. citizen

Carlos Diaz
Brazil

Muhammad _____
An Egyptian

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aoki-949

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

Tembetsu
of Southern Rhodesia

Tamin
who appeared to be Syrian-Arabic in origin

In addition to Garcia and Sternbeck, the most active members of TPSC were identified by this source as Carlos Diaz, Richard Aoki, and Muhammad (last name unknown). Aoki had been assigned the task of developing a periodic publication for the organization.

On April 17, 1967, San Francisco T-8 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of TPSC, held on April 9, 1967, at which Bernardo Garcia acted as Chairman, Inti Sternback reported on his efforts to organize a chapter of TPSC at San Francisco State College. He reported that he had run into competition with a "radical foreign student organization," being formed there. Sternback was designated to head a delegation of the Berkeley TPSC to work out a solution with the other group.

At this meeting Carlos Dias reported on the progress of study groups sponsored by TPSC, which were held on Thursday nights. It had been decided at the first of these meetings to study the works of Mao, Giap, and Guevera on guerilla warfare and its relevance to the tri-continental countries. At the meeting Richard Aoki reported on the progress of the TPSC newsletter.

Bernardo Garcia, Carlos Alberto Dias, Mohamed Amer, U.A.R. Calif
and Tembedza Chigovaniyika have been identified previously
in this matter. S. Rh.

The current student directory for the UCB lists
Richard M. ~~Aoki~~ as a junior student majoring in Sociology.

~~Richard M. Aoki~~; Richard Aoki; R. Aoki
San Francisco T-8 has advised that Aoki was
born on November 20, 1938, at San Leandro, California. He
attended Oakland City College, Oakland, California, prior
to entering UCB in the fall of 1966. He is of Japanese
descent.

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

The following information pertains to Inti Sternback, identified as a member of Executive Committee of TPSC.

On February 14, 1966, San Francisco T-12 furnished a leaflet setting forth the courses to be offered by the Free University of Berkeley in its first session of 1966. Among the courses offered were:

Revolutionary Thought and Action,
Political Economy and Imperialism,
Marxist-Leninist Analysis of Capitalism,
Contemporary Soviet Social Thought

This document also reported that a seminar on Corporate Investment in South America would be conducted by Inti Sternback. *Inti Sternback*

On March 29, 1967, Clinton C. Gilliam, Registrar, UCB, advised that Inti Peter Sternback was admitted to UCB in September, 1957, and had completed a total of 3 semesters and one summer session as of June, 1965. He had been enrolled in the College of Letters and Science and his chief study had been English. *P.R.*

b6
b7C

On March 29, 1967, records of the Admissions Office, UCB, as made available by its director, Dr. David Stewart, disclosed that in an application dated in February, 1956, Inti Peter Sternback indicated that he was born on [redacted] at Guayaquil, Ecuador. His home was 1200 South Citrus Street, Los Angeles, California, which was the residence of his parents, David Sternback and Victoria Sternback, nee Haro. At the time of the application, Sternback resided at 151 Recinto Osete, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(M.S.)
His record disclosed that as of September 18, 1957, Sternback was living at 2008 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, and that as of September 23, 1957, he lived at 835 Bancroft Way, Berkeley.

This record also disclosed that Sternback's father had sent the UCB photostatic copies of letters to the University of Chicago from the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Chief Justice

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, recommending Inti Sternback.

This record indicated that Sternback had attended the University of Puerto Rico High School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, from August, 1953, to June, 1954, and October, 1954, to May, 1956. He had attended John Burroughs High School, Los Angeles, California, September, 1952, to September, 1953, and from September, 1954, to October, 1954. He had attended the University of Chicago from October 2, 1956, to June, 1957, and from September, 1958, through the winter quarter of 1960. He withdrew from this University in the spring of 1960.

On March 31, 1967, records of the Police Department, Berkeley, California, disclosed that Inti Peter Sternback was born on [redacted] at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and as of 1963 resided at 1845 Delaware Street, Berkeley. He was a U. S. citizen born of American parents, and described as 5'6 1/2" tall, weighing 140 lbs., and having black hair and brown eyes.

b6
b7c

According to these records, Sternback had Berkeley Police Department Number [redacted]. He was arrested on July 12, 1963, on a drunk charge and on the same date was sentenced to a fine of \$52.50 or spend 10 days in the County Jail. He was sent to the County Jail.

On September 21, 1963, Sternback was again arrested for being drunk, and on October 29, 1963, judgment was suspended.

On December 17, 1963, Sternback was again arrested for being drunk, and on January 7, 1964, judgment was suspended.

Calif
On July 17, 1966, Barbara J. Quinn, 1309 Arch Street, Berkeley, reported to the Police Department that someone was hiding in the bushes at her address. Investigation disclosed that it was Inti Peter Sternback of 2502 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, who was drunk. He was not arrested since it developed that he was a friend of Quinn.

Q. P. Sternback
In an application for Federal employment in 1954 David Sternback stated he was born on May 14, 1899, at Ploesti,

*Ecuador D.O. N.Y.
Calif, P.R.*

Roumania

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL
PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS
COMMITTEE

Mrs. David Sternback

Rom.
U.S.A.

Mrs. Sternback

Romania. He had married Mary ^{Szlatenyi} on December 26, 1929. He had next married Victoria Haro in September, 1944, and Shirley ^{Gary} on March 21, 1952. He had resided in Ecuador, South America, from 1937 to 1944; in Washington, D. C., 1944 to 1947; at Los Angeles, California; 1947 to 1949; at New York City from 1949 to 1950; and in Puerto Rico since 1950.

Sternback D.R.

^{Mrs.} David Sternback also stated in this application that he had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1919 to 1927. He had been affiliated with the CP at Los Angeles from about 1921 to 1927 or 1928.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Aoki-954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE (VDC)

A source advised in May, 1965, that the VDC was founded in May, 1965, to organize the May 21-22, 1965, community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) campus.

Public literature distributed by the VDC reveals that the purpose of the VDC is to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam, and to utilize dramatic, large-scale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam war.

A second source advised on June 24, 1966, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California, on June 22, 1966, KIPP DAWSON, whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented, among other things, that "with our help" the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control."

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During the period from August 18, 1966 to October 7, 1966, the VDC was publicly announced as having been expelled from the UCB as a recognized on-campus organization.

A third source advised on September 29, 1966, that PETE CAMEJO was the chief spokesman for the VDC in its attempts for reinstatement as a recognized UCB on-campus organization. Following the reinstatement of the VDC in October, 1966, CAMEJO decided to disband the Campus Chapter of the United Committee Against War (UCAW), which he had organized to replace the VDC on the UCB campus when it was expelled. The UCAW Chapter was disbanded and the VDC subsequently became an "affiliate" of UCAW.

The third source further advised that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by PETE CAMEJO. Source added that the VDC is no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there is no continuity between the original and current VDC.

A fourth source on October 27, 1966, identified PETE CAMEJO as a current member of the SWP.

The fourth and a fifth source in September and October, 1966, identified UCAW as an organization in the San Francisco and East Bay areas whose activities were directed toward protesting United States foreign policy in Vietnam, and is controlled and dominated by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
APPENDIX

Aoki-955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka. the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: The San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

Aoki-956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

Aoki-957

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-30-2010 BY 60324 uc baw/dk/tlw

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-161198)

DATE: 7/21/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-20315) (C)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE, aka
Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association,
Friends of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students
Committee
IS-AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA
OO: San Francisco

Title has been marked changed to note addition of 2 names of instant organization furnished by informants.

Remylet and LHM, dated 5/29/67.

Enclosed are nine (9) copies of LHM of above date and caption setting forth additional information concerning instant organization.

Copies of the enclosure have been furnished locally to offices of INS, NISO, OSI and MI.

The enclosure has been classified CONFIDENTIAL since unauthorized disclosure of the information therein could conceivably compromise sensitive sources utilized.

SOURCES:

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-S; to SA PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM

b6
b7C
b7D

SF T-2 is
[redacted] to SA [redacted]

105-161198-5

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 9)
- 3 - San Francisco (1 - 80-461)

KGT:jal
(5)

ENCLOSURE EX-113

JUL 28 1967

REC'D
DATE FORW. 8/3/67
BY [signature]

NAT. INT. SEC.

62 AUG 4 1967

Aoki-1074

Latin America [signature]

SF 105-20315

KGT:jal

of instant organization have been centered around the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) where students from Africa, Asia and Latin America are urged to prepare themselves to act concertedly in revolutionary activities upon the return to their homelands. Although the organization espouses views and advocates action currently identified with the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and other activist groups, no evidence of SWP or CP infiltration or control has been reported. The organization appears to have functioned around a few persons who comprised its Executive Committee and there has been no indication of really widespread acceptance of its aims and objectives.

In view of the above observations, since principal participants of TRI-CON have been identified, and in view of information to the effect that the organization is barely active, it is believed that further investigation at this time is unwarranted.

This case is being closed. It will be re-opened in the future if information is received indicating a strong revival of the organization and aggressive activity by it involving substantial numbers of members.

Pending investigations of individual members of this organization will be brought to a logical conclusion.

Aoki-1075



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 21, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

former member of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS COMMITTEE

Calif

Tembedza Chigovanyika

On May 15, 1967, SF T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held on April 26, 1967, Richard Aoki presented a report on the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association. He stated that he had been proposed as editor of a newsletter to be put out by that organization but had declined the title in order to avoid the allegation that the organization was a "Trotskyite Front".

member of

Calif

On May 15, 1967, SF T-1 advised that on April 23, 1967, the Executive Committee of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association held a meeting which was chaired by Bernardo Garcia. The meeting was also attended by Inti Sternback, Richard Aoki and Mohamet Amir. Aoki reported at this meeting on the progress of the newsletter of the organization and Amir reported that the first several Thursday evening study groups of the organization had been very poorly attended.

member of

Calif

SF T-1 advised that as of May 11, 1967, the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association had ceased to exist as a functioning organization. The source reported that Tamin El-Kasrawy, Tembedza Chigovanyika and Richard Aoki had submitted their resignations from the Executive Committee of the organization for personal reasons. Bernardo Garcia, Carlos Dias, and Inti Sternback were involved in a very bitter personal dispute. The source had been unable to determine the nature of their differences, but reported that the disagreement had resulted in an almost complete break in communications among them. The source further noted that reports of interest on

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GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification~~

Aoki-1076

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ENCLOSURE 105-161198-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS COMMITTEE

the part of investigative agencies in the association had frightened away many of the rank and file members.

This source believed that the organization would henceforth conduct only minimal activities, if any. He believed it was possible that the organization would be revitalized some time in the future if the difficulties he had described could be ironed out.

On July 11, 1967, SF T-1 advised that although some persons affiliated with the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee were also members of the SWP, this was merely coincidence and that there had been no indication of SWP domination or control of the organization or any indication of a desire on the part of the SWP to exercise such dominance. This source described the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee (TPSC) as being anti-communist and stated there had been no indication that any efforts had been made on the part of communist groups to infiltrate or gain control of it.

The source noted that although TPSC had practically ceased to exist, some Arab students were still trying to use it as a sounding board to promote pro-Arabic sentiment in the University of California (UC) community and these students had sponsored some broadcasts on a local radio station under the name of Tri-Con.

On June 5, 1967, SF T-2 furnished an undated leaflet captioned "Vietnam-Palestine---One Struggle". This leaflet was signed by Friends of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee. In this document TPSC supported the position of the Palestinian Arabs against Israel, branded Israel as an Imperialist tool and declared that the struggle of progressive Arab forces against Imperialism, political Zionism and Arab reactionaries would continue until final defeat of Imperialism and its allies. The statement declared that the struggle of the Vietnamese people for self-determination was parallel to that of the Palestinian Arabs and they represented 2 fronts of the same struggle against Imperialism and oppression.

Concerning Tamin El-Kasrawy, identified above as an ex-member of the Tri-Con Executive Committee, on July 13, 1967, Clinton C. Gilliam, Registrar, University of California Berkeley, California (UCB), advised that El-Kasrawy had

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Aoki-1077

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS COMMITTEE

been admitted to the UCB in the month of September, 1966, and had completed a total of 3 quarters as of June, 1967, in the Graduate Division. He was born on [redacted] and had received a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree from Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., in January, 1965. He received a Master of Civil Engineering degree from the same university in February of 1966.

On July 10, 1967, records of the Payroll Section UCB, as made available by Miss Lorna Dingler, disclosed that Tamin W. ~~EL~~ Kasrawy had been employed from September 26, 1966 to June 13, 1967, as a Teaching Assistant in Civil Engineering, Division of Structural Engineering and Structural Mechanics. These records listed ^{Tamin} ~~EL~~ Kasrawy's date of birth as [redacted] and his Social Security Number as [redacted]. He arrived in the United States on December 5, 1963, with an F visa and was a citizen of Syria. His residence was listed as International House, Berkeley. His home was Mohagerene Shamseak, 73 Iben Abdad, Damascus, Syria.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-161198)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-20315) (P)

SUBJECT: TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE, aka
IS - AFRICA, ASIA,
LATIN AMERICA
OO: San Francisco

DATE: 5/24/68

G-96-3576
9803/RPD/att
8/5/95

42789
10-29-85

Classified by SP1AGG/um
Declassify on OADR
(250,994)
291790

Remylet and LHM, dated 7/21/67.

Enclosed are nine copies of an LHM of above date and caption, setting out information concerning activities and membership in captioned organization since submission of referenced LHM.

Copies of the enclosure have been furnished locally to offices of INS, NISO, OSI, and MI.

The enclosure has been classified confidential since unauthorized disclosure of the information therein could conceivably compromise sensitive sources utilized.

Checks of the Oakland Police Department were conducted. IC [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FORMANTS:

SF T-1 is SF 2496-S, to SA PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM.

SF T-2 is Officer [redacted] University of California Police Department, Berkeley, California, an established and reliable source; to SA KEITH G. TEETER.

SF T-3 is the [redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF T-5 is [redacted]

SF T-6 is [redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)
DATE: 10-12-85 SP1R/B

90-3576

EX-102

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-31
Date 6/10/68
O. REC'D 6/10/68
IN FORW. 6/10/68
to SA [redacted]

12 MAY 31 1968

Aoki-1861

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
- 3 - San Francisco (1 - 80-461)

KGT/cab

(5)

60 JUN 27 1968

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
INTELLIGENCE
LATIN AMERICAN
NAT. INT. SEC.
INT. SECURITY

SF 105-20315
KGT/cab

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

SF T-7 is

Individual cases are being opened or reopened on officers and active members of Tri-Con with the exception of those currently carried on the Security Index, Reserve Index, or on whom active investigation is being conducted. Index files are being opened on those individuals appearing only casually involved in Tri-Con. Cases are being opened or reopened on the following individuals: (C)(u)

TEMBEDZA CHIGOVANYIKA
MOHAMAD ABDEL-HAMID IMAN AMER
TAMIN W. EL-KASRAWY
CARLOS ALBERTO DIAS
FAWZY KISHK
SEYED AHMAD ALAVI
FARVIS SHOKAT

(C)(u)

Index cases are being opened on: (C)(u)

FERNANDO del RIO, and
FARROKH KHALILI

(C)(u)

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will further identify officers and members of this organization and will contact logical informants and sources concerning Tri-Con activities.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

97789 10-29-85 SP186GM
Classified by SP278/JAC
Declassify on: OADR
29/790
9803/RDD/970
9/5/95

May 24, 1968

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

In the past informants and sources have indicated that the captioned organization is identical with the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association (TCPSA), the Tri-Continental Student Congress, Friends of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee and Tri-Con.

On November 14, 1967, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tri-Continental Progressive Students Association (TCPSA) was held on November 12, 1967, at 2124 McKinley Street, Berkeley, California. The chairman of this meeting was Carlos Dias, who gave a report of the progress of a defense committee which had been formed in support of persons arrested in connection with demonstrations by the Iranian Students Association. ~~Hassin~~ (Last Name Unknown) and Fawzy Kishk of the Arab Student League pledged support of this organization of the defense committee. Richard Aoki presented a report on the progress of the Newton Defense Committee (NDC). His motion that the TCPSA fraternally support the NDC passed. Calif R. Aoki MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Hassin (Last Name Unknown) reported that the TCPSA had been invited to participate in a Black Youth Conference in Los Angeles, California. It was decided that representatives of the TCPSA Executive Committee would attend the next meeting of the Afro-American Student Union in order to determine the exact nature of this conference before accepting the invitation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 10-12-95 SP12 BK 90-3576

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 06-30-2010

10-5-16/11-6
ENCLOSURE Aoki-1863

~~SECRET~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

~~SECRET~~

In addition to the individuals named above, this meeting was attended by six to nine persons including Tamin El-Kasrawy and Tembedza Chigovanyika.

SF T-1 has advised that the Newton Defense Committee, mentioned above, was established to support the defense of Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party (BPP), who was currently awaiting trial for shooting an Oakland, California policeman.

Information concerning the Black Panther Party, which is also known as the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, appears in the Appendix pages.

On November 20, 1967, SF T-1 advised that Chigovanyika, Richard Aoki, one ~~Musama~~ (Last Name Unknown), and Fawzy Kishk, attended a meeting of the Afro-American Student Union on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, California on the afternoon of November 16, 1967. The delegates from the Tri-Continental Progressive Student Committee (TCPSC) were introduced to the general membership for the purpose of producing fraternal relationships between the two organizations.

SF T-1 has advised that the Afro-American Student Union is an association of Black students at the University of California, at Berkeley, which was formed for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Negroes of both African and American origin.

On November 20, 1967, SF T-1 advised that a general membership meeting of Tri-Con was held at the Student Union Building of the University of California at Berkeley, on the evening of November 16, 1967, which was attended by eleven to fourteen people.

This meeting was chaired by Carlos Dias. Richard Aoki reported that a meeting between Tri-Con representatives and the Afro-American Student Union earlier in the day was quite fruitful in that concrete plans were being made for the two organizations to co-sponsor a panel discussion on the subject of "Colonialism" which would be open only to members of both groups.

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AOKI-1864

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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It was agreed at this meeting that the TCPSC in conjunction with other organizations would issue a leaflet opposing the war in Vietnam and supporting students who had been suspended at the University for violating University regulations.

Yuba Calif. Bernardo Agustin Elias Garcia
Bernardo Garcia appeared at this meeting to request, and he subsequently received, endorsement of Tri-Con of a proposed demonstration in front of the Bolivian Consulate in San Francisco in protest of the trial of Regis DeBray.

On November 21, 1967, the Naval Investigative Service Office, San Francisco, California, advised that information had been received that groups from the University of California at Berkeley, intended to picket the Bolivian Consulate at 821 Market Street, San Francisco, at 12:30 PM on November 21, 1967, to protest the detention in Bolivia of Regis DeBray, a French journalist.

A leaflet distributed at this demonstration listed Tri-Con as an organization supporting the demonstration. It was noted that DeBray arrived in Bolivia while attempting to locate Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuban revolutionary figure later killed in Bolivia.

On November 20, 1967, SF T-1 advised that the TCPSC and the Arab Student Association had sponsored a fund raising party held at 2704 Benvenue Street, Berkeley, on November 18, 1967 to raise funds for the defendants in a demonstration directed against the coronation of the Shah of Iran. The two organizations sponsored the party as a gesture of solidarity in order to assist the Iranian Students Association, which had born the burden of providing legal assistance for those who had been arrested.

Informant advised that 160 to 185 persons appeared at this activity and that \$240 was collected. \$200 of this amount was turned over to the Iranian Students Association.

1990 Page 51, San Francisco Calif.
Shahangir RAZAVI *Jalavi Razaoui*
The Informant advised that Carlos Dias, Richard Aoki, *D.P. 008*
Juan
Hadj Razavi, Farrokh Khalili, Amed Alavi, and Fawzy Kishk, served as bartenders, waiters, and doormen, at this activity. *b6 b7c*

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On April 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on January 18, 1968, Tembedza Chigovanyika applied for registration as a student organization at the University of California at Berkeley of an organization known as Friends of Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee, as a student organization. The application stated that this organization was affiliated with an organization

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

~~SECRET~~

which was not registered as a student organization known as Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee, which had the objective of informing and to politicize (Sic) foreign students. In this application, he listed officers of the organization as:

Tembedza Chigovanyika
Chairman
3014-A Fulton Street
Berkeley, California

Fawzy Kishk
Vice Chairman
2124 McKinley Street
Berkeley, California

R. Aoki
Organizer
3026 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California

Carlos Dias
Treasurer
1375 - 9th Street
Albany, California

On February 14, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a business meeting of Tri-Con was held on January 4, 1968, at the Student Union Building of the University of California. Carlos Dias and Husama (Last Nmae Unknown) acted as chairmen. Husama and Fawzy Kishk reported on a trip to the West Coast Black Youth Conference held recently in Los Angeles, California. Richard Aoki reported on his liaison work with the Afro-American Student Union of the Uiveristy of California.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

At this meeting a new Steering Committee was elected which was composed of Fernando Del Rio, who later declined, Chigovanyika, Maurice Hoony, Hadj Razavi, Parvis Shokat and Richard Aoki.

2210-A Sacramento St.
SACRAMENTO

Mexico Barn

This meeting was attended by 14 to 18 persons including those named above.

2708 College Ave Apt 1
Berkeley

b6
b7c

On February 14, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the Tri-Con Steering Committee was held on the afternoon of January 28, 1968, at 2210-A Sacramento Street, Berkeley, California. Those in

~~SECRET~~

TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

~~SECRET~~

attendance were Hoory, Razavi, Shokat, Husama (Last Name Unknown), and Aoki.

This meeting was spent in discussing ways of injecting life into the organization which had been going downhill since the previous spring.

On February 16, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a Tri-Con forum was held on the evening of February 1, 1968, at the Student Union of the University of California, Berkeley. At this meeting Chigovanyika spoke of the history and conditions that exist in Southern Rhodesia, his native country.

Informant reported that 15 to 19 persons were in attendance at this gathering, among which were Carlos Dias, Hadj Razavi, Maurice Hoory, Richard Aoki, Fawzy Kishk, and Parvis Shokat.

On February 29, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the Steering Committee of Tri-Con was held on February 25, 1968, at 2831 Garber Street, Apartment 3, Berkeley, for discussions concerning the forthcoming functions and activities of the organization.

Those present at this meeting were Husama (Last Name Unknown), Dias, Kishk, Hoory, Shokat, Razavi, Mohamed Amer, and Richard Aoki.

The "Berkeley Barb," a newspaper published at Berkeley, California, reported in its weekly issue for March 8-14, 1968, that the Tri-Continental Student Committee had announced an event to celebrate the recent victorious offensive in Vietnam by the National Liberation Front, according to Hadj Razavi, spokesman for the organization. According to this announcement, speakers were to appear on April 1, 1968, in the Pauley Ballroom of the Student Union at the University to present a more accurate picture of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and to illustrate that the NLF had sole authority to represent Vietnam. This gathering was further described as an effort to gain support for the revolution from local radicals and Black militants.

A handbill issued concerning the above activity announced a Tri-Continental Student Committee mass meeting in support of the NLF of Vietnam to be held on April 1, 1968, at 7:00 PM, in the Pauley Ballroom, at the University.

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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"The Daily Californian," student newspaper of the University of California at Berkeley, in its issue of April 1, 1968, announced that the University Administration had suspended permission for the above activity, following objections of concerned groups of the faculty, until the objectives of the meeting had been clarified.

On April 2, 1968, this newspaper reported that University officials had reinstated permission for the meeting after the Tri-Continental Progressive Student Committee had agreed to five conditions governing the conduct of the meeting which were:

- 1) that no funds be collected;
- 2) that the program be a series of "lectures on Vietnam in perspective" as stated in the original program application;
- 3) that there be questions from the floor;
- 4) that speakers be made aware of applicable Federal statutes;
- 5) that students be liable for breeches of discipline that might occur.

This report stated that in spite of the ban on collection of funds, supporters of Huey Newton, the Black Panther accused of shooting an Oakland policeman, had collected money for the Huey Newton Defense Fund during the meeting.

Huey Newton is described above.

On April 1, 1968, SF T-1 advised that approximately 1,000 persons attended the rally on April 1, 1968 in Pauley Ballroom of the Student Union of the University of California at Berkeley. The rally was sponsored by Tri-Con, a campus approved organization, and the main theme of the rally was support of the NLF of Vietnam.

Speakers at the rally included Nguyen Van Luy, identified at the meeting as a former member of the NLF; Don Duncan, an ex-Vietnam Green Beret and author of "I Quit"; and Peter Camejo, National

info.

National Liberation Front

Don Duncan

member Socialist Workers Party

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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Committee member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP); Mario Savio, leader of the 1964 Free Speech Movement (FSM) at the University of California at Berkeley, and currently a candidate for the California State Senate on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket; John Roemer, spokesman for the Progressive Labor Party (PLP); and Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense.

The Free Speech Movement (FSM) was a student organization started on the University of California, Berkeley, campus in the early part of the fall semester of 1964, in which students protested administration regulation of social and political activities on the part of the students. This group sponsored several rallies, the largest of which was on December 2, 1964, when approximately 1,000 students staged a sit-in demonstration at the Administration Building. After the students refused to leave, approximately 780 were arrested on the morning of December 3, 1964.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the Appendix.

According to the Informant, all of the speakers attacked United States policy in Vietnam. Luy advocated an unconditional bombing halt and negotiations with the NLF. Duncan claimed that the support of the NLF is subversive only to President Johnson's administration and claimed that President Johnson's pronouncement to halt the bombing on March 31, 1968, was a "tacit admission the bombing was a mistake."

Camejo stated that a "conspiracy is going on in Washington." He called for those present to stand on their feet against the capitalist ruling class in America. Savio attacked the United States policy in Vietnam and called for withdrawal of all United States forces.

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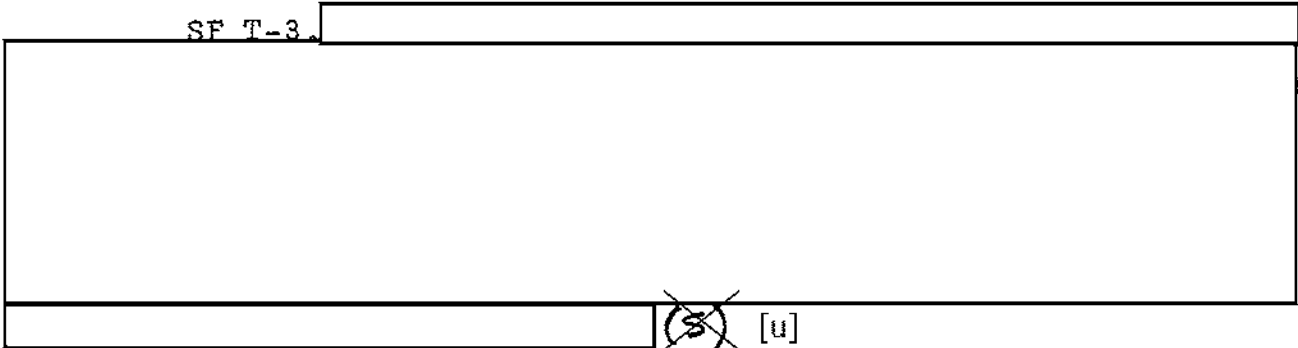
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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

Roemer said, "There can be no peace in Vietnam while American forces are in Vietnam," and called for immediate withdrawal.

Seale reiterated the Black Panther pronouncement calling for a separate Black state, Black police force, and separate administrations and gave anti-war demonstrations credit for putting 'lynchin Baines Johnson out of the race.' Seale cautioned against "being fooled again, this time by Bobby Kennedy." He also said, "We have tried non-violence and we have tried politics. I'm not going to sing 'We Shall Overcome' while some pig cop keeps the beat with his club. The Viet Cong are not singing 'We Shall Overcome.'"

SF T-3.



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Concerning Donald Duncan, above, the November 25, 1967, edition of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a newspaper published at Berkeley, California, indicated that Duncan was a Green Beret member who quit the Special Services in Vietnam to become military editor for "Ramparts" magazine. Duncan has also been critical of the United States involvement in Vietnam.

SF T-4 has identified Peter Camejo as a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

According to SF T-5, John Roemer attended the West Coast Conference of the PLP held in San Francisco, California, during January 6-7, 1968.

Concerning Mario Savio, above, this individual was a student spokesman during the controversial Free Speech Movement (FSM) at

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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the University of California at Berkeley during 1964, according to officials of that university.

The "Daily Californian" for April 10, 1968, carried a letter to the editor which was written by Tembedza Chigovanyika, Chairman, Tri-Continental Progressive Students Committee, in which he answered letters which had previously appeared in the newspaper which were critical of the rally sponsored by Tri-Con which was held on April 1, 1968.

In his letter, Chigovanyika noted that Tri-Con meetings have serious objectives and goals towards which the organization's efforts are directed and that such meetings cannot be equated with carnivals at which people merely find something to amuse themselves. He noted that the goals and aims of Tri-Con were to encourage and to support, morally at least, the revolutionary forces any where which are fighting against imperialism and oppression. Since this is the objective of the NLF of Vietnam in opposing American imperialistic and puppet forces, Tri-Con gives them applause. He declared that members of Tri-Con were not going to stop applauding and giving moral support to their revolutionary brothers in Vietnam because the members are in America. Far from this, he declared that Tri-Con members were prepared to call a "devil a devil" even if they were in his house. He declared that imperialism has no bounds and that it could be economic, political, militaristic or psychological in nature. By whatever name it was called, it was still imperialism and people of the "third world" were laboring under American imperialism in one of these forms or another.

Chigovanyika went on to say that there was no reason that Tri-Con should not call a "devil a devil" in this country since, even if they were to disregard the NLF, they could only react to the "devil's dirty acts" committed in their own countries. He declared that Tri-Con had a moral duty both to the fellow countrymen of its members and to humanity to tell the American public about the shocking things their government is committing in its name externally as well as internally.

To this end, Chigovanyika declared that no one, whether it be a naive freshman, a professor who is insensitive to the plight of humanity, or a retiring "L.B.J." could deflect the organization from its course.

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS' COMMITTEE

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Chigovanyika ended his letter by stating, "We are determined to change the social structures imposed on our countries, hence, it is not hard to understand the extent to which the Third World has turned this era into a global revolution of the oppressed against the oppressor."

The following information is set out concerning persons identified above as being active in the TCPSC.

The current list of foreign students at the University of California, at Berkeley, names Carlos A. Dias from Brazil. He was born in [] and is a married graduate student, majoring in Engineering Science. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and resides at 1113 - 9th Street, Number E, Albany, California.

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Information concerning Dias has previously been reported in this case.

The list of foreign students attending the University of California at Berkeley contains the name of Fawzy M. Kishk of the United Arab Republic. He was born in [] and is an unmarried graduate student, majoring in Soil Science. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and lives at 2124 McKinley Street, Apartment Number 17, Berkeley.

Information concerning Richard Aoki has previously been reported in this case.

The list of foreign students at the University of California names Tamin W. El-Kasrawy from Syria. He was born in [] and is an unmarried graduate student in Civil Engineering. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and lives at 1919 Dwight Way, Apartment Number 214, Berkeley.

Information concerning El-Kasrawy has previously been reported in this case.

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The list of foreign students at the University of California, at Berkeley, names Tembedza N. Chigovanyika as a student from Rhodesia. He was born in [] and is an unmarried undergraduate majoring in Economics. He is in the United States on a "J" Visa and lives at 3014-A Fulton Street, Berkeley.

Information concerning Chigovanyika has previously been reported in this case.

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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The individual identified by SF T-1 only by the first name of Hassin has not been identified.

Information concerning Bernardo Agustin Elias Garcia, a native of Cuban and a naturalized citizen, has previously been reported in this case.

Information concerning Jahangir Razavi (Hadj Razavi) has previously been reported in this case.

On May 1, 1968, records of the Police Department of Oakland, California, under their number 200412, disclosed that Jahan (Hadj) Razavi was arrested on April 23, 1968, for resisting or interfering with an officer and disturbing the peace. These records indicated that Razavi was born on [redacted] in Iran and his occupation was given as student. His residence was given as 1890 Page Street, San Francisco, California.

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The list of foreign students at the University of California, Berkeley, names ~~Farrokh Khalili~~ as being from Iran. He is an unmarried undergraduate studying Economics and was born in [redacted]. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and resides at [redacted] Wilgirt Circle, Oakland, California.

The General Directory of Students for the University of California at Berkeley, lists Khalili as a Senior majoring in Economics, as residing at the above address and as having a previous address of 1201 Snyder, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Information concerning Seyed Ahmad Alavi has previously been reported in this case.

The list of foreign students at the University of California names Fernando Del Rio as being from Mexico. He was born in [redacted] and is a married graduate student in Physics. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and resides at 2708 College Avenue, Apartment 1, Berkeley.

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The Telephone Directory for Berkeley, California, lists Maurice Hoory at 2210-A Sacramento Street, that city. His name does not appear in the current list of foreign students or in the General Directory for the University.

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STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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On May 1, 1968, records of the Police Department, Oakland, California, under number 200413, disclosed that Parvis Shokat, a student born [redacted] in Iran, was arrested on April 23, 1968, for felony battery. His address was given as 838 Cornell Avenue, Albany, California. He was arrested in connection with a demonstration against the draft and in support of the defense of Huey P. Newton.

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There is no listing for Shokat in the list of foreign students at the University of California or in the General Student Directory.

The list of foreign students at the University of California contains the name of Mohamed A. Amer from the United Arab Republic. He was born in [redacted] and is an unmarried graduate student majoring in Mathematics. He is in the United States on a Student Visa and lives at 2422 Grant Street, Apartment A, Berkeley.

Information concerning Mohamed Abdel-Hamid Iman Amer has previously been reported in this case.

Cathy
On July 19, 1967, SF T-6 furnished a leaflet extending an invitation to hear speakers on the question of why Governor Ronald Reagan of California, Premiere Nguyen Cao Ky of Vietnam and Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles, supported Israel's Moshi Dayon. These discussions were held at Iran House, 2516 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, on the evening of July 6, 1968. Those who were to speak were William Mandel, author of books on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.); Tameen Kasrawy (Tamin El-Kasrawy), University of California student from Syria; Peter Camejo of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA); and John Roemer, a graduate student in Economics at the University of California, of the PLP. The moderator of these discussions was identified as Tambedza Chigovanyika, a University student from Rhodesia.

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) is contained in the Appendix.

With the exception of William Mandel, the above individuals have all been described above.

SF T-7 has advised that Mandel has a long history of espousing Communist Party causes and of connection with various

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TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

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organizations affiliated with the Communist movement.

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1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention:

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

- 14 -

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

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A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

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"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

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The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O.Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

Aoki-1880



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

May 24, 1968

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title TRI-CONTINENTAL PROGRESSIVE
STUDENTS COMMITTEE

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated
and captioned as above.

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

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19

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

Aoki-1881

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
4/27-11/16/67

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE 11/16/67 | TITLE OF CASE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE (BPPSD) | REPORT MADE BY WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH | TYPED BY erj |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|

11-1978
CLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY *2*
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
 DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 03-09-2018
 C66W46B11

REFERENCE: San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated 10/28/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copies of this report have been designated for the Los Angeles and Sacramento Offices for information inasmuch as this report contains ramification of specific interest to those offices.

This report is classified confidential because information furnished by SF T-1 if disclosed could possibly result in loss of an informant of continuing value.

*Report declassified
12/28/76. JTT*

| | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|-------------|---|
| ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED | | | ACQUIT-TALS | CASE HAS BEEN |
| APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) | SAVINGS | RECOVERIES | | |
| | | | | PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> |

APPROVED: *11-27-78 C.W.B.* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

- COPIES MADE
- 6 - Bureau (105-165706)(RM)
 - 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
 - 1 - NISO 12 ND (RM)
 - 1 - OSI 19 D (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (INFO)(RM)
 - 1 - Sacramento (INFO)(RM)
 - 3 - San Francisco (100-58841)
- Aoki-1261*

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-165706-22

REC-65

EX

REC-EX

NOV 20 1967

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency: *FBI, OSI, SEC. SERV.*

Request Recd: *OSI, CRD, RAO*

Date Fwd: *11/20/67*

How Fwd: *[Signature]*

Notations

1 copy to Remp thru Legat, Hawaii 6/3/68

RACIAL INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 1 1967

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SF 100-58841
WJW/erg

LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, MARK EVERETT COMFORT,
HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE are included on
the Security Index.

Results of the prosecutive action taken, fines levied
and sentence imposed of those who participated in varying
degrees in the invasion of the California Legislative
Assembly, Sacramento, California on 5/2/67 have been reported
in the individual case files on each of the individuals, and
are not being restated in this summary.

Case files have been opened on each of the
individuals named in this report as an officer or suspected
member of this organization, for the purpose of compiling
identifying and background data. The cases on the following
individuals will be closely reviewed to ascertain whether
active investigations on these should be conducted.

BARBARA AUTHOR
DON JUAN DAVIS
GEORGE EDWARD DOWELL
TRUMAN HARRIS
AUDRY HUDSON
BOBBY JAMES HUTTON
CARLETTA MOSLEY
JIM NABORS
MELVIN DAVID NEWTON
ALEX PAPIILLION
CAROLYN SCOTT
ARTIE SEALE
WARREN TUCKER
SID WALTON
LAVERNE EDITH WILLIAMS

The Sacramento Office has been requested to check
records of the Department of State, Sacramento, California
to corroborate the information that their organization has
not filed incorporation papers as a non profit political
organization.

- B -
COVER PAGE

Aoki-1262

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-58841
WJW/erg

This report is a summary of information previously furnished in the main by LHM to Bureau and this information was appropriately disseminated throughout the investigative period of this report.

A supplementary T symbol (SF T-2) was designated for SF 2496-S (RICHARD MATSUI AOKI) for the limited purpose of describing his connections with the organization and characterizing him. Because of the top level position of this informant this additional designation is considered necessary to insure protection of his identity.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-S

134-1929A-521

SF T-2 is
SF 2496-S

Characterization of
RICHARD M. AOKI

SF T-3 is
[redacted]

100-58841-2

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Intelligence Unit
Oakland Police Department
(By request)

SF T-4 is
[redacted]

100-58841-2

b7D

SF T-5 is
[redacted]

SF T-6 is
[redacted]

100-58841-2

b6
b7C
b7D

University of California
Berkeley Police Department
(By request)

- C -
COVER PAGE

Aoki-1263

SF 100-58841
WJW/erg

~~X~~ SF T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted]

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~~X~~ SF T-8 is
Sgt. [redacted]
Richmond Police Department
(By request)

100-58841-41

~~X~~ SF T-9 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

~~X~~ SF T-10 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

~~X~~ SF T-11 is
[redacted]

100-58841-9

SF Intelligence Unit
San Francisco Police Department

~~X~~ SF T-12 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

~~X~~ SF T-13 is
[redacted]

[redacted]

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~~X~~ SF T-14 is
[redacted]

Characterization of
HIMMEL and CAMEJO

~~X~~ SF T-15 is
[redacted]

This report

Alameda District Attorney Office
Oakland, California

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will submit
characterization of this organization for Bureau approval.

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SF 100-58841
WJW/erg

Will advise Bureau by letter of results of check of records of Department of State, Sacramento regarding incorporation status.

Will submit report within six months.

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Aoki-1265

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to 2 - 115th MI Group (RM) 1 - NISO 12 ND (RM)
1 - OSI 19 D (RM)

Report of WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH
Date 11/16/67

Office SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File # 100-58841

Bureau File # ~~100-165706~~

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE (BPPSD)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis

(5) (S)

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in Oakland, California in December, 1966. RICHARD MATSUI AOKI held title of Minister of Education. BPPSD designed as political organization to combat "police brutality", to unite militant black youth to determine the destiny of black communities, and to educate black people in African history. Only top leadership appeared to be knowledgeable of or interested in the political philosophy of BPPSD, taken from writings of MAO Tse-tung, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, MALCOLM X LITTLE and black militant writers. Leadership has advocated use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression and oppose the drafting of black men to fight in Vietnam. BPPSD has no apparent connections with other organizations; STOKELY CARMICHAEL, former chairman of SNCC was "drafted" and invested with rank of Field Marshall. NEWTON and SEALE have been convicted on charges of "assault with deadly weapon"; both

DECLASSIFIED ON 12-28-76
BY GTT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP OF 12-28-76

Aoki-1266

SF 100-58841
WJW/erg:mfm

SEALE and NEWTON and their associates carried carbine rifles and holstered pistols in plain view on streets of Oakland and elsewhere while on "defense patrols". On May 2, 1967, members of BPPSD invaded the California State Legislative Assembly, Sacramento, carrying loaded weapons to protest restrictions on carrying of guns. Membership meetings were held on weekly basis at Headquarters, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland. Membership included 40 to 50 activists. Last issue of publication "The Black Panther -- Black Community News Service" appeared July, 1967, headquarters now closed and no meetings held since August, 1967. Bank balance was \$31.52 as of 11/1/67. Newspaper article quotes NEWTON as having stated "Every time you can execute a white racist gestapo cop you are defending yourself." On 11/13/67 Grand Jury of Alameda County, California, Oakland, indicted NEWTON for murder of Oakland Police Officer at 5:00 a.m. on 10/28/67, Oakland.

- P -

- 2 -

Aoki-1267

SF 100-58841
WJW/erg

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DETAILS

I. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The concept of the formation of a militant black political organization designed to combat "police brutality" to unit militant black youth to determine the destiny of black communities and to educate the black people in African history, was originated in December, 1966, by HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, former students of Oakland City College, now known as Merritt College, 5714 Grove Street, Oakland, California.. In December, 1966, SEALE and NEWTON named their organization "Black Panther Party for Self-Defense" (BPPSD), and assumed their titles, NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and SEALE, Chairman.

✓ [SF T-1, 7/11/67]

The name of the organization was inspired by the symbol of the Black Panther adopted by the Lowndes County Freedom Organization of the State of Alabama, now better known as the Black Panther Party. There is no link between these organizations, but there may have been an exchange of literature and correspondence on matters of mutual interest.]

[SF T-1, 7/11/67]

^{SEARCHED ORGANIZATION}
[In early 1967, the exact date not known, RICHARD MATSUI AOKI of Berkeley, California, also a former Oakland City College student, was drawn into the BPPSD and had the title of Minister of Education bestowed upon him. NEWTON and SEALE knew AOKI to be a scholar of the classic writings on revolution by such former black militants as FRANTZ FANON, MARCUS GARVEY, MALCOLM X LITTLE and W.E.B. DuBOIS. The organizers of the BPPSD also selected AOKI for a position of leadership in the organization because of his experience while serving as Chairman of the Campus Committee for Lowndes County, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) front organization on the Campus of the University of California, Berkeley, (UCB), which collected contributions for the aforementioned Lowndes County Freedom Organization.]

✓ [SF T-2, 5/1/67]

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RICHARD MATSUI AOKI resigned from the SWP in the Spring of 1967.

[SF T-2, 5/1/67]

In a special meeting at the Greek Theatre, UCB, October 29, 1966, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), stated in part "We developed the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, a political Party. Alabama law says that a political party must have an emblem. We chose for the emblem a black panther."

A characterization of the SWP and YSA are found in the appendix pages.

A characterization of MALCOLM X LITTLE is included in the characterization of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) contained in the appendix pages.

The BPPSD is a militant black nationalist youth organization which has headquarters at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, located one block south of the Merritt College Campus, Oakland.

Meetings were held on a weekly basis at 4 00 PM on Saturdays with approximately 8 to 22 young Negroes (males) in attendance.

[SF T-3, 3/10/67]

[The leaders of the BPPSD are BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, 809 57th Street, Oakland, and HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 881 47th Street, Oakland. NEWTON and SEALE and some of their associates were observed on the streets of Oakland, California, carrying carbine rifles and holstered pistols in plain view, as they were engaged in what they called "defense patrols".] They have not been known to carry concealed weapons or to possess such weapons as sawed-off shotguns, which are in violation of existing law, and have, therefore, not subjected themselves to arrest.

[SF T-3, 3/10/67]

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As of March, 1967, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was employed as a tutor, North Oakland AREA, Service Center, Oakland Economic Development Council, 905 55th Street Oakland, California.

As of the Fall of 1965, SEALE was the Distribution Manager of the "Soulbook", self-described as the "Quarterly Journal of Revolutionary Afro-Americans".

[SF T-4, 3/1/67.]

[Records of the Clerk of Superior Court, Alameda County, California, Oakland, California, in Action Number 38842, disclosed that on October 10, 1966, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was sentenced to one year court probation, Superior Court of Alameda County, California, after pleading guilty to a charge of battery of a Berkeley Police Officer on March 17, 1966.]

Records of the Military Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, disclosed that BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was given a bad conduct discharge, February 11, 1959, as Airman Basic, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota. SEALE was diagnosed as "passive-aggressive personality, aggressive type - considerable paranoia and emotional instability".]

FBI Identification record Number 882 553 B contains the following data concerning BOBBY GEORGE SEALE as of November 2, 1967:

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| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested or Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| PD Los Angeles Calif | Bobby George Seale #277687 | 2/7/55 2/8/55 | susp 487.1PC (GT persons) warrant 484 PC (PT) 485 PC (appropriation of lost prop by finder) | certified to Juv Crt D30a 2/9/55 |
| Air Force | Bobby Seale #AF19535727 | 3/21/55 | | |
| OSI Wash DC | Bobby George Seale #41 877 737 | appl FP 12/6/55 | | |
| Base Confinement Fac. Ellsworth Air Force Base SDak | Bobby George Seale #-- | 6/26/58 | viol of Article 89 UCMJ (disrespect to Superior Officer) 91 (Disrespectful in language to a Non-Commissioned Officer) 134 (Drk and dis in station) | 6 mos confinement and bad conduct discharge |
| PD Oakland Calif | Bobby George Seale #158659 | 1/24/63 | 27151-12951-40508 VC wrnt (mufflers no dr lic in poss-viol of promise to appear) | |

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| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested or Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| PD Oakland Calif | Robert Seale #158659 | 6/13/65 | 594 PC (malicious mischief) | stricken from calendar 6/14/65 |
| PD Berkeley Calif | Bobby Seale #23011 | 3/17/66 | 1. 243 PC (batt on policeman) 2. 148 PC (resist) 3. 415 PD (dist peace) | no complaints filed on 2nd & 3rd charges 2/18/66 |
| | Residence | 809 | 57th St., Oakland California | |
| SO Oakland Calif Calif | Bobby George Seale #66-9920 | 10/10/66 | 245 P.C. (ADW) | 1 yr court prob |
| | Residence | Home address | 809 57th St., Oakland, Calif | |
| PD Sacramento Calif | Bobby George Seale #S-14004 | 5/2/67 | 182.1 PC 'Black Panther' | See Supplement |
| PD Oakland Calif | Bobby George Seale #19245 | 5/23/67 | 12020 PC (Concealed weapon) | Held to answer Municipal Court #6, Oakland 10/26/67 Continued to 12/15/67 - pending |
| SO Sacramento Calif | Bobby George Seale #77 543 | 8/10/67 | 182.1 PC conspiracy to violate Gov Code | 90 ds city prisoner |
| | Residence | - 809 | 57th St Oakland Calif. | |

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#S-14004 8-30-67 Prob Revoked 5 mos Sacto Jail
on chg of 9051 Govt. Code (willfull Disruption
of a State of Calif Legilative Body Assembly)

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On November 3, 1967, Inspector [redacted] Homicide Detail, Oakland, California, Police Department, advised that BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was then incarcerated in the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Graystone Prison, Alameda County, California, at Pleasanton, California, awaiting trial on his May 23, 1967, arrest by the Oakland Police Department on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

b6
b7C

Records of the Oakland Police Department, #159483, disclose that HUEY PERCY NEWTON, born February 17, 1942, Monroe, Louisiana, was on October 8, 1964, found guilty by jury in Superior Court of Alameda County, California, of an assault with a deadly weapon and on October 29, 1965 was sentenced to three years probation, six months county jail.

[The records of the Richmond, California, Police Department, Arrest Number 96945, Offense Number 93310, disclose that at 5:50 AM on June 4, 1967, HUEY PERCY NEWTON was arrested by the Richmond Police Department at 10th and Lincoln, Richmond, on a charge of violating Section 148 Penal Code (interfering with police). The details of the offense report reads that a group of Negroes gathered around Richmond police officers who were issuing a citation on a traffic violation. One of the Negro on-lookers, named TORRIS LEE, in an intoxicated condition, attempted to kick the officers. NEWTON swung at one of the officers and struck this officer on the chest.

Booking record #129994 of Contra Costa County Jail, Martinez, California, disclosed that on October 9, 1967, NEWTON was sentenced by Municipal Court, Richmond, California, to serve 60 days in County Jail following conviction of the June 4, 1967, charge aforementioned. On October 10, 1967, NEWTON was released on bail on court order, pending appeal.]

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FBI IDentification Record, Number 804 121 E, contains
the following data concerning HUEY PERCY NEWTON

| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested of Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| PD Oakland Calif | Huey Percy Newton #159483 | 3/2/63 | wrn't (848 PC) (PT) | dism |
| PD Berkeley Calif | Huey Percy Newton #20502 | 3/4/64 | Viol Sec 459 Pen Code (burg) | dism |
| SO Oakland Calif | Huey Percy Newton #64-2363 | 3/5/64 | Burg 5 cts | dism on chg of 4 cts burg |
| PD Oakland Calif | Huey Percy Newton #159483 | 6/11/64 | warr 245 PC (AD'') | 6 mos CJ 3 yrs prob |
| SO Oakland Calif | Huey Percy Newton #64-9016 | 10/8/64 | ADW | 6 mos CJ 3 yrs prob |
| SO Oakland Calif | Huey P. Newton #66/2960 | 3/18/66 | 242 PC batt against peace officer | misd crt prob 2 yrs |
| PD Berkeley Calif | Huey Percy #20502 | 3/17/66 | 148 PC (resist arrest) & 243 PC (B pol ofc) | no compl on 1st chg guilty of 242 PC (batt) continued on prob 10/10/66 |

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| <u>Contributor of Fingerprints</u> | <u>Name and Number</u> | <u>Arrested or Received</u> | <u>Charge</u> | <u>Disposition</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| PDRichmond Calif | Huey Percy Newton #42141 | 6/4/67 | resist arrest | 60 days 10/9/67 |
| PD Oakland Calif | Huey P. Newton #159483 | 5/22/67 | (1) 415 PC (dist peace) (2) 417 PC (drawing or exhibit firearm or other deadly weapon) (3) 3-4.01 OMC (profane- obscene language) (4) 2-7.02 OMC (displaying dangerous weapon) | Set for trial Municipal Court #5 Oakland 11/17/67 |
| SO Martinez Calif | Huey Percy Newton #129994 | 10/9/67 | 148 PC resist arrest | 60 das |

HUEY NEWTON was reported to be qualified as an expert in demolition and reportedly had supervised the making or gathering of molotov cocktails and incendiary bombs.

[SF T-5, 11/22/66]

[On March 6, 1967, DON JUAN DAVIS, HUEY NEWTON, BOBBY SEALE and other met at UCB and discussed the program of the BPPSD. SEALE stated that he and NEWTON were arming Negroes in Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco, with guns, rifles,

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and ammunition as a political power in the program of the BPPSD. SEALE made the assertion in a bragging manner that he could within one hour have 50 Negroes armed and ready for action.]

[SF T-5, 3/8/67]

On April 25, 1966, a rally sponsored by the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) was held at UCB. DON JUAN DAVIS President of the AASU urged Negroes to oppose the drafting of black men and stated in party "We are not about to go to Viet Nam and fight against people like ourselves who are fighting for equal opportunities, equal rights and the end of oppression.

SF T-6, 4/25/66

[The AASU is an organization recognized by the UCB Administration as a Campus Student Organization.]

[In March, 1967, SEALE and NEWTON emphasized that it was the objective of the BPPSD to arm the Negro community to full capacity for the purpose of backing "all plays for the Negro community" and to act as a deterrent to all organizations including the Oakland and San Francisco Police Departments.]

[SF T-5, 3/8/67]

II. AIMS AND PURPOSES

[The asserted aims and purposes of the BPPSD are set forth in a leaflet captioned "Black Panther Party for Self Defense What We Want - What We Believe". Copies of this leaflet were widely distributed throughout the San Francisco Bay Area during April, 1967.

[SF T-7, 5/3/67]

A copy of the aforementioned leaflet is set forth below

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"WHAT WE WANT NOW!"

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF BLACK COMMUNITY.
2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.
3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE WHITE MAN OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.
4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSEING FIT FOR SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.
5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT DAY SOCIETY.
6. WE WANT ALL BLACK MEN TO BE EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.
7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE.
8. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK MEN AND WOMEN HELD IN FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PRISONS AND JAILS.
9. WE WANT ALL BLACK PEOPLE WHEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL, TO BE TRIED IN COURT BY A JURY OF THEIR PEER GROUP OR PEOPLE FROM THEIR BLACK COMMUNITIES, AS DEFINED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSEING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING. JUSTICE AND PEACE.

"WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE BELIEVE THAT BLACK PEOPLE WILL NOT BE FREE UNTIL WE ARE ABLE TO DETERMINE OUR DESTINY.
2. WE BELIEVE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE AND OBLIGATED TO GIVE EVERY MAN EMPLOYMENT OR A GUARANTEED INCOME.
WE BELIEVE THAT IF THE WHITE AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN WILL NOT GIVE FULL EMPLOYMENT, THEN THE MEANS OF PRÖDUCTION

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SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE BUSINESS MEN AND PLACED IN THE COMMUNITY SO THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY CAN ORGANIZE AND EMPLOY ALL OF ITS PEOPLE AND GIVE A HIGH STANDARDS OF LIVING.

- "3. WE BELIEVE THAT THIS RACIST GOVERNMENT HAS ROBBED US AND NOW WE ARE DEMANDING THE OVERDUE DEBT OF FORTY ACRES AND TWO MULES. FORTY ACRES AND TWO MULES WAS PROMISED 100 YEARS AGO AS RETRIBUTION FOR SLAVE LABOR AND MASS MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE. WE WILL ACCEPT THE PAYMENT IN CURRENCY WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO OUR MANY COMMUNITIES. THE GERMANS ARE NOW AIDING THE JEWS IN ISRAEL FOR THE GENOCIDE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE. THE GERMANS MURDERED 6,000,000 MILLION JEWS. THE AMERICAN RACIST HAS TAKEN PART IN THE SLAUGHTER OF OVER 50,000,000 MILLION BLACK PEOPLE THEREFORE, WE FEEL THAT THIS IS A MODEST DEMAND THAT WE MAKE.
4. WE BELIEVE THAT IF THE WHITE LANDLORDS WILL NOT GIVE DECENT HOUSEING TO OUR BLACK COMMUNITY THEN THE HOUSEING AND THE LAND SHOULD BE MADE INTO COOPERATIVE SO THAT OUR COMMUNITY, WITH GOVERNMENT AIDE, CAN BUILD AND MAKE DECENT HOUSEING FOR ITS PEOPLE.
- "5. WE BELIEVE IN AN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM THAT WILL GIVE TO OUR PEOPLE A KNOWLEDGE OF SELF. IF A MAN DOES NOT HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIMSELF AND HIS POSITION IN SOCIETY AND THE WORLD, THEN HE HAS LITTLE CHANCE TO RELATE TO ANYTHING ELSE.
- '6. WE BELIEVE THAT BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO FIGHT IN THE MILITARY SERVICE TO DEFEND A RACIST GOVERNMENT THAT DOSE NOT PROTECT US. WE WILL NOT FIGHT AND KILL OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THE WORLD WHO, LIKE BLACK PEOPLE, ARE BEING VICTIMIZED BY THE WHITE RACIST GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA.
WE WILL PROTECT OURSELVES FROM THE FORCE AND VIOLENCE OF THE RACIST POLICE AND THE RACIST MILITARY, BY WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY.

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- "7. WE BELIEVE WE CAN END POLICE BRUTALITY IN OUR BLACK COMMUNITY BY ORGANIZING BLACK SELF DEFENSE GROUPS THAT ARE DEDICATED TO DEFENDING OUR BLACK COMMUNITY FROM RACIST POLICE OPPRESSION AND BRUTALITY. THE SECOND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES GIVES US A RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. WE THEREFORE BELIEVE THAT ALL BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD ARM THEMSELVES FOR SELF DEFENSE.
- "8. WE BELIEVE THAT ALL BLACK PEOPLE SHOULD BE RELEASED FROM THE MANY JAILS AND PRISONS BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT RECEIVED A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL.
- "9. WE BELIEVE THAT THE COURTS SHOULD FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SO THAT BLACK PEOPLE WILL RECEIVE FAIR TRIALS. THE 14th AMENDMENT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION GIVES A MAN A RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY HIS PEER GROUP. A PEER IS A PERSON FROM A SIMILAR ECONOMICAL, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, GEOGRAPHICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, HISTORICAL AND RACIAL BACKGROUND. TO DO THIS THE COURT WILL BE FORCED TO SELECT A JURY FROM THE BLACK COMMUNITY FROM WHICH THE BLACK DEFENDENT CAME. WE HAVE BEEN, AND ARE BEING TRIED BY ALL WHITE JURIES THAT HAVE NO UNDERSTANDING OF THE 'AVERAGE REASONING MAN' OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY.
- "10. WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS, IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR ONE PEOPLE TO DISSOLVE THE POLITICAL BONDS WHICH HAVE CONNECTED THEM WITH ANOTHER, AND TO ASSUME AMONG THE POWERS OF THE EARTH, THE SEPARATE AND EQUAL STATION TO WHICH THE LAWS OF NATURE AND NATURE'S GOD ENTITLE THEM, A DECENT RESPECT TO THE OPINIONS OF MANKIND REQUIRES THAT THEY SHOULD DELCARE THE CAUSES WHICH IMPEL THEM TO THE SEPARATION.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATER WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE
LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THAT TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, GOVERNMENTS ARE INSTITUTED AMONG MEN, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.--
THAT WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE

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OF THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, AND TO INSTITUTE NEW GOVERNMENT, LAYING ITS FOUNDATION ON SUCH PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZING ITS POWERS IN SUCH FORM, AS TO THEM SHALL SEEM MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS.

PRUDENCE, INDEED, WILL DICTATE THAT GOVERNMENTS LONG ESTABLISHED SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED FOR LIGHT AND TRANSIENT CAUSES, AND ACCORDINGLY ALL EXPERIENCE HATH SHEWN, THAT MANKIND ARE MORE DISPOSED TO SUFFER, WHILE EVILS ARE SUFFERABLE, THAN TO RIGHT THEMSELVES BY ABOLISHING THE FORMS TO WHICH THEY ARE ACCUSTOMED. BUT WHEN A LONG TRAIN OF ABUSES AND USURPATIONS, PURSUING INVARIABLY THE SAME OBJECT, EVINCES A DESIGN TO REDUCE THEM UNDER ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM, IT IS THEIR RIGHT, IT IS THEIR DUTY, TO THROW OFF SUCH GOVERNMENT, AND TO PROVIDE NEW GUARDS FOR THEIR FUTURE SECURITY."

III. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

[During the period of March to July, 1967, the BPPSD rented ground floor office space at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, for their headquarters and meeting place. The organization was forced to abandon their location because of lack of funds.

[SF T-7, 4/1/67 and 7/5/67
and 8/1/67]

Ad of October, 1967, the BPPSD had no headquarters location and was no longer conducting membership meetings.]

[SF T-1, 10/25/67]

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From April through October, 1967, the BPPSD used Post Office Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, California, as its mailing address.

[SF T-1, 11/7/67]

IV. PUBLICATIONS

During the period of April 25, 1967, through July 20, 1967, five issues of ~~The Black Panther~~ - Black Community News Service (The Black Panther - BCNS") official publication of the BPPSD were published. The publication listed its mailing address as Post Office Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, California, 94608, but did not list its staff.

[SF T-7, 8/1/67]

On July 28, 1967, Mr. HOWARD QUINN, Owner, Quinn Publishing Company, 298 Alabama Street, San Francisco, California, advised that he had printed only issues number 4 and 5 of the "Black Panther - BCNS" and that the press run for the latter issue was 5,000. The BPPSD paid in cash.

V. INCORPORATION STATUS

As of October, 1967, the BPPSD was not known to have filed papers with the Department of State, Sacramento, California, to become incorporated as a political organization and there were no indications that this organization intended to file these papers.]

[SF T-1, 10/25/67 and
11/7/67]

VI. OFFICERS

As of early July, 1967, the Executive Committee of the BPPSD consisted of the following:

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HUEY PERCY NEWTON
Minister of Defense and
Treasurer

BOBBY GEORGE SEALE
Chairman and
Branch Captain of North Oakland

RICHARD MATSUI AOKI
Minister of Education and
Branch Captain of Berkeley

GEORDE EDWARD DOWELL
Branch Captain of North Richmond

MARK EVERETT COMFORT
Branch Captain of East Oakland

LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER
Editor of Newspaper and
Branch Captain of San Francisco

[SF T-1, 7/11/67]

GEORGE EDWARD DOWELL of North Richmond, California, was drawn into the BPPSD in April, 1967, when leadership of the BPPSD chose to use the fatal shooting of his brother, DENZIL, by a Richmond, California, police officer, as an example of what they called "police brutality".

[SF T-1, 5/1/67]

A ✓ characterization of MARK EVERETT COMFORT is included in the characterization of the Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC) found in the appendix pages.

On February 27, 1967, PATRICK SMYTHE, Parole and Community Services Division, Region II, 69 11th Street, San Francisco, California, advised that

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LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER better known as ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, was received in the California Prison System in 1958, following conviction of assault with intent to commit murder and assault with deadly weapon. He had previously been convicted and served time on a narcotics charge. He was placed on parole December 12 1966, which will be concluded March 20, 1971.

A mimeographed leaflet captioned "Malcolm X's Ideas Still Live" announced that a memorial tribute on the second anniversary of the assassination of MALCOLM X would be held on February 24, 1967, at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park San Francisco, California, with ELDRIDGE CLEAVER as the main speaker.

[SF T-5, 2/23/67]

In the latter part of July, 1967, both CLEAVER and COMFORT had broken away from the BPPSD reportedly because of differences with NEWTON and SEALE on the matters of policies and tactics. COMFORT began devoting his time to attempting to reactivate his organization, ODAC.

[SF T-1 10/25/67]

In addition to the foregoing, a few individuals were given paper titles for publicity purposes. These individuals had no significant influence in this organization.

[SF T-1, 10/25/67]

The July 3, 1967, issue of the "Black Panther - BCNS" on page 4, columns 1 and 2, contains a photograph of AUDRY HUDSON and identified this individual as the secretary of the BPPSD and a member of the Administrative Staff of the newspaper. This article states in part "She has got herself together and enlisted in the struggle of the total liberation of her people. She is a welcomed addition to the swelling ranks of the Vanguard Party for the Black Liberation Struggle."

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The May 11, 1967, issue of the Berkeley Daily Gazette , Page 1, Column 4, in an Article captioned 'Black Panthers Hold Forth' at Campus Rally , identifies BARBARA AUTHOR as UCS Student and Women's Chairman of the BPPSD. She was the speaker at the May 10 1967, Rally at UCS to support the BPPSD.

BARBARA AUTHOR was in May, 1967, referred to as the co-chairman of the BPPSD. As a matter of fact AUTHOR served only as a member of a committee of the BPPSD.

[SF T-1 7/11/67]

As of May, 1967. ALEX PAPHILLION was the Chairman of the Campus Branch of the BPPSD at Merritt College, Oakland, California, and CARLETTA MOSLEY was an officer of this branch.

[SF T-4, 10/20/67]

VII. MEMBERSHIP DATA AND MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

As of April, 1967, the total membership of the BPPSD was somewhere between 40 and 100. An estimated 15 members carried guns openly in public. It was the goal of the organization that each member have his own personally owned weapon for public display. It was recommended that hand weapons be .38 caliber or above, and that shotguns be 12 guage. Carbines were considered to be satisfactory weapons.

[SF T-1, 5/1/67]

The BPPSD discouraged dual membership and sought not to be identified with the Communist Party USA the SLP, the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the Communist Party, USA - Marxist-Leninist or any other organizations having 'left wing' tendencies. As of July, 1967, there were no known members of these named organizations who were members of the BPPSD. RICHARD MATSUI AOKI was the only non-Negro known to be affiliated with the BPPSD.

[SF T-1, 10/25/67]

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Characterizations of the PLP and Communist Party,
USA - Marxist-Leninist are included in the appendix
pages.

At public street meetings held from April, 1967,
through June, 1967, in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco
Counties, applications for membership were distributed to the
audience and were completed by numerous individuals. It was
estimated by leadership of the BPPSD that at least 1,000
paper members had been acquired through this procedure.
These membership records were maintained in the personal possession
of HUEY PERCY NEWTON. The actual activist membership of the
BPPSD averaged between 40 to 50 members, and at no time during
the period of its existence did this organization maintain
more than 100 of these activists .

[SF T-1, 10/25/67]

Membership cards issued by the BPPSD were signed
HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense and bore the inscription
The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology .

[SF F-1, 10/25/67]

At membership meeting of the BPPSD held on April 8,
1967, at 5624 Grove Street Oakland, California, HUEY PERCY
NEWTON distributed copies of a leaflet captioned Pocket Lawyer
of Legal First Aid , and discussed the contents of this leaflet
at length.

Item #3 of this leaflet, which contains 14 items,
states as follows

Police have a right to search your car or your home
only if they have a search warrant, probable cause,
or your consent. They may conduct no exploratory
search - that is, one for evidence of crime generally

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or for evidence of crimes unconnected with the one you are being questioned about. (Thus, a stop for an auto violation does not give the right to search the auto). You are not required to consent to a search therefore, you should not consent and state clearly and unequivocally state your lack of consent, in front of witnesses if possible. If you do not consent, the police will have the burden in court of showing probable cause.

[SF T-7, 4/11/67]

On April 22 1967, a short meeting of the LPPSD was held at headquarters, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California. At this meeting, it was announced that the fatal shooting of DENZIL DOWELL of North Richmond, California, by a Richmond, California, Police officer following the burglary of a store by DOWELL, was being used as a nucleus for the recruiting of Negroes into the BPPSD. It was announced that a meeting for the recruiting of new members into the BPPSD was scheduled to be held on April 29, 1967, at 2:00 PM at 104 Market Street, Richmond, California, the residence of the parents of DENZIL DOWELL.

[SF T-7, 5/3/67]

On June 3, 1967, a BPPSD membership meeting was held at headquarters, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California. At this meeting, HUEY NEWTON spoke on the importance of obtaining firearms and the desirability of each member keeping his own weapon in his home. He also spoke of plans to obtain property for new headquarters in the North Richmond area. Eight Negro males and two Negro females were present at this meeting.

[SF T-7, 6/6/67]

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WJW/rlk

On July 1, 1967, six members of the BPPSD including BOBBY SEALE and HUEY NEWTON, were present at a meeting of the BPPSD at 809 57th Street, Oakland, California, the residence of SEALE. At this meeting it was announced that a total of \$35.00 had been turned in by members of the BPPSD from sales of the June 20, 1967, issue of The Black Panther - BCNS .

[SF T-7, 7/12/67]

On July 29, 1967, four members of the BPPSD met at the headquarters office, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California. At this meeting, OLEANDER HARRISON stated that the BPPSD guns which were confiscated by the authorities at Sacramento, California, on May 2, 1967, would be returned to the owners after the lands and grooves had been charred.

[SF T-7, 7/1/67]

[In view of the fact that the headquarters office located at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, had been closed, the BPPSD on the night of August 21, 1967, met at the Bosns' Locker, 5817 Shattuck, Oakland, California, with approximately 15 persons in attendance. The meeting had been called by HUEY NEWTON because he was alarmed over the information that the Richmond Branch of the BPPSD, formerly regarded by NEWTON to be a strong-hold of the BPPSD, had not held meetings for approximately three weeks. NEWTON indicated that the activities of the EPPSD were at a low level at that time, due mainly to the fact that some of its membership, including BOBBY SEALE, were incarcerated.

[SF T-1, 8/28/67]

The BPPSD ceased to be active as an organization in late August, 1967, but HUEY NEWTON carried on in the name of the organization by making speeches at various locations in the San Francisco Bay Area.]

[SF T-1, 10/25/67 and
11/7/67]

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[Records of the Sacramento, California, Police Department, disclose that at approximately 12.00 Noon on May 2, 1967, a group of 24 Negro males, identifying themselves as members of the EPPSD, made a protest march and appearance at the California State Capital, Sacramento, California. The purpose of their appearance was to protest an assembly bill being introduced on that date by Assemblyman DONALD MULFORD. The bill being introduced by Assemblyman MULFORD prohibits instruction in the use of firearms for the commission of the crime of riot. It further prohibits the carrying of a loaded firearm on ones person in a public street or within a public place within any city. The legislation provides for specified exclusions, such as police officers, members of the armed forces, and certain guards.

Upon arriving at the capital, one group, composed of approximately 12 men, went to the Assembly Chambers on the second floor of the capital building. This group was armed with rifles, shotguns, and hand guns. The group forced its way past two Sergeants-At-Arms and entered the floor of the Assembly Chamber, which is closed to the public and is so posted. The group was removed from the Assembly Chambers by member of the State Police and Sergeants-At-Arms.

Shortly after leaving the capital building, the entire group congregated at a street corner in Sacramento, California, in possession of loaded weapons and 24 Negro men were arrested by the Sacramento Police Department officers. Twelve firearms, consisting of four hand guns, five rifles, and three shotguns were confiscated.

The group was taken to the Sacramento City Jail and each individual was charged with violation of Section 182.1 of the California Penal Code which is conspiracy, the specific charge in this instance being conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor (disturbing the State Assembly while in session), which is a violation of the California Penal Code.

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On May 2, 1967, a Municipal Court Judge set bond on each individual at \$2,200.00. Two individuals made bond. The rest remained in custody and all were arraigned at Municipal Court on the same date.

The following individuals were arrested and were thus identified as being members of the BPPSD:

~~JOHNNY BETHEA~~
date of birth [redacted]
Residence 911 70th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3234031

~~ARDELL RAY BUTLER~~
Date of Birth [redacted]
Residence 1038 61st Street, Oakland California
CII #3194099

b6
b7C

~~KENNETH WAYNE CARTER~~
Date of Birth [redacted]
Residence 1342 85th Avenue, Oakland, California
CII #2982489

~~ELDRIDGE CLEAVER~~
Date of Birth August 31, 1935
Residence 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California
CII #715185
FBI #214830b

~~BRUCE EDWARD COCKERHAM~~
Date of Birth [redacted]
Residence 1010 54th Street, Oakland, California
CII #2686862

b6
b7C

MARK EVERETT COMFORT
Date of Birth [redacted]
Residence 6914 Lockwood, Oakland, California
CII #619815
FBI #785739A

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WJ:/rlk

~~ALBERT CHARLES COMMO~~
Date of Birth February 24, 1946
Residence 1342 85th Avenue, Oakland, California
CII #3242818

~~EMEOPI DOUGLAS, Jr.~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 900 8th Street, San Francisco, California
CII #1718725
FBI #618671D

~~GEORGE EDWARD DOWELL~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 1360 Filbert, Richmond, California
CII #2110589

b6
b7C

~~JAMES WEST DOWELL~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 104 Market Street, Richmond, California
CII #3186785

~~REGINALD WESTLEY FORTE~~
Date of Birth March 31, 1949
Residence 1120 54th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3223498

~~SHERWIN LEE FORTE~~
Date of birth [REDACTED]
Residence 1135 54th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3186786

~~MIKEL HALL~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 960 54th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3248862

b6
b7C

~~TRUMAN HARRIS~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 1902 Woosley, Oakland, California
CII # 3242861

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WJW/rnk

~~OLEANDER HARRISON, Jr.~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 5810 Grove, Oakland, California
CII #3210843

b6
b7C

~~ERNEST HATTER~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 1472 81st Avenue
CII #3172590

Case

BOBBY JAMES HUTTON
Date of Birth April 21, 1950
Residence 898 56th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3233969

~~TORRIS LEE,~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 14 9th Street, Richmond, California
CII #1865026
FBI #102903E

b6
b7C

~~LAFAYETTE ROBINSON Jr.~~
Date of Birth January 24, 1950
Residence 1223 77th Avenue, Oakland, California
CII #3172591

BOBBY GEORGE SEALE
Date of Birth October 22, 1936
Residence 809 57th Street, Oakland, California
CII #2277537
FBI #882553B

~~JOHN LEE SLOAN~~
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 1823 63rd Street, Berkeley, California
CII #1061333
FBI #363412C

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b7C

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WILLIE LOUIS THOMPSON
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 109 Hunter Avenue, Oakland, California
CII #2637452
FBI #62677F

WARREN JAMES TUCKER
Date of Birth [REDACTED]
Residence 554 63rd Street, Oakland, California
CII #2958745
FBI #701501F

b6
b7C

BENNY WATES
Born [REDACTED]
Residence 1014 54th Street, Oakland, California
CII #3231146

Records of the Oakland Police Department, as reviewed on October 20, 1967, and November 3, 1967, disclosed that the following individuals, in addition to those above-mentioned, are suspected members of the BPPSD:

BERNARD CORNELIUS
Date of Birth [REDACTED] (place not given)
Residence 1265 10th Avenue, Oakland California

b6
b7C

JOHN HENRY LEWIS
Date of Birth [REDACTED] (place not given)
CII #2990992
FBI #781 958 F

MELVIN DAVID NEWTON (brother of HUEY PERCY NEWTON)
Residence 233 Wilson, Albany, California
Oakland Police Department (OPD) # S55764
Operator's License F518549
Social Security Number [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

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WJH/rlk

THOMAS J. POWELL

Date of Birth [redacted] Illinois
Alameda County Sheriff's Office #11622
FBI #545 480 F

CALIF

b6
b7C

DONNELL REED

Date of Birth [redacted] (place not given)
Residence 2142 East 21st Street Oakland, California
OPD #165346

SYLVESTER SIMS

Date of Birth [redacted] Arkansas
FBI #782 232 F

CALIF

TOMMY SPENCER

Date of Birth [redacted] (place not given)
Residence 5528 Dover Street, Oakland, California
OPD #K6100

b6
b7C

PERCY RANDELL STOKES

Contra Costa Sheriff's Office #123211
FBI #478 822 A
CII #534989

CALIF

BERNARD GRADY WILLIAMS

Date of Birth [redacted] Pennsylvania
FBI #788 344 F
CII #3113728

CALIF

ROY EDWARD WILLIS

FBI #814 963 E
OPD #179533

CALIF

JAMES LEMUEL WOOD

Residence 1461 California Street, Berkeley California
CII #184170
FBI #3267158

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~~SANFORD A. WRIGHT~~
Residence 3215 California Street, Berkeley, California
CII #2701156
Operator's license G731429

~~CARL DOWELL~~ ~~GEORGE DOWELL~~ ~~ISAAC NEWTON~~ ~~ALLISON P. VAUGHN~~, also known as Philip Vaughn and ~~JESSIE WILSON~~ are suspected members of the BPPSD in the Richmond, California, area.

[SF T-8, 8/3/67]

[The BPPSD has been accepted as of May 31, 1967, as an inter-club Council Member at Merritt College, Oakland. Their faculty advisor is ~~SID WALTON~~. ~~ALEX PAPILLION~~ is the Chairman and ~~CARLETTA NOSLEY~~ is an officer. Meetings are held at 11.00 AM on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Room B-4. A \$3.00 membership fee is requested, but persons will be allowed to join for 50¢ if they do not have the \$3.00.]

Persons who signed up as of May 31, 1967, are as follows.

~~CAROLYN SCOTT~~
698 West Street
Telephone: 652-3572

~~CHAUNCEY ROBERTS~~,
9647 Empire Road
Telephone: 632-1747

~~CAROL BENNETT~~
1208 Allston Way, Berkeley, *CA 946*
Telephone: 841-4318

~~WALTER EDWARDS~~
1730 Curtis Street
Telephone: 524 0661

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~~JOHN W. JONES~~
1134 Blake Street
Telephone. 848-0246

~~CARLETTA MOSLEY~~
235 Sequoya View Drive
Telephone. 632-5246

~~WENDY COOPER~~
611 50th Street
Telephone: 658-2292

~~RODNEY WILLIAMS~~
1817 Brush Street
Telephone. 832-1015

~~BERNARD W. FOX~~
2001 Allston Way, Berkeley CA 94704
Telephone 848-6800

~~BRENDA TUCKER~~
1612 Parker Street
Telephone. 845-6150

~~WILLIE JAMES CHATMAN~~
3923 Webster Street
Telephone. 658-2915

~~ELBERT HOWARD~~
916 Aileen Street
Telephone. 01.4-4606

~~CAROLYN PATRICIA SCOTT~~
698 39th Street
Telephone 652-3572

[SF T-4, 6/6/67]

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VIII. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

In April, 1967 sale of the small red book entitled "Quotations of Chairman MAO Tse-tung" was conducted principally to raise funds for the BPPSD. Copies of this book were purchased from the New China Bookstore in San Francisco. The members do not comprehend the complexities and details of the Maoist philosophy and teachings. Communist or Marxist material and literature was not used at membership meetings for distribution or educational purposes. The BPPSD does not advocate communism or socialism but does oppose the existing social and economic order as it does not live up to their expectations and desires in racial matters.

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5/1/67

The political philosophy of the BPPSD is a synthesis or amalgamation of the ideas and thoughts advanced by such leaders as Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China, MALCOLM X LITTLE, Founder of the OAAU and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), and also well known former militant Negro writers as FRANTZ FANON, MARCUS GARVEY and W. E. B. Du Bois. Only RICHARD MATSUI AOKI, HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE were fully informed on the political philosophies of the organization. With the possible exception of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, San Francisco Branch Captain of BPPSD, none of the other activist members appeared to be knowledgeable of or interested in the political philosophies of the organization as expounded by the top leadership.

SF T-1
10/25/67

The July 20, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 4, columns 4 and 5 contains an article captioned "Black Panthers and Hunter's Point" by BOBBY SEALE. This article states in part as follows:

"The Black Panther Party for Self Defense was invited to a local federally funded Poverty Program

"in Hunter's Point on July 10, 1967 where I addressed some 200 black brothers and sisters ranging in age from 14 to 30 at Fremont Grammar School...

"It was explained to the black youth that we have been miseducated about what politics really is. That politics is war without bloodshed and war is politics with bloodshed, and that our blood is being shed daily simply because black people have certain political desires and needs. Politics is related to the adverse conditions that we are subjected to. I explained to the black brothers and sisters that politics starts with hungry stomachs, dilapidated housing, murder and brutal treatment by racist cops, unfair treatment received in the courts, the way black men are drafted into the military forces and are forced to fight other colored people of the world who, as brother STOKELY CARMICHAEL says, 'have never called us nigger'.

"....and now this racist dog invites, lures, and forces black people to fight in a maiming, murderous, genocidal war against people of the world while the racist police in Hunters Point and in our black communities throughout America are murdering and slaughtering black people.

"....when a black revolutionary starts preparing his people, he must let the people know in what direction they are going.... It was explained to the brothers that they as youth who have been resisting oppression across this country must develop a tactic and unite around something

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"practical and that the only practical thing that a people can unite around to seek their liberation is the gun... that the party understands the necessity of uniting around the gun, arming ourselves in self-defense in all areas of racist oppression...

"When black people cause political consequences because we do not receive what we want, then we are dealing in real politics...

"...the only thing that we can do now, brothers and sisters, is to get our guns organized, forget the Ins and shoot it Out. Organize with the tactics to be taught by the Black Panther Party for Self Defense... But our goals...is simply to drive this racist dog, the racist policeman out of our communities...and while we are surviving everyday in our struggle remember when you rip something off, steal from the white man, snatch up whatever you can, you are dealing with real politics...Black people and real political consequences will change this racist decadent system."

IX. SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

A. HUEY PERCY NEWTON

The June 20, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 3, columns 1 through 5 carries an article entitled "In Defense of Self Defense" by HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense, which states in part as follows:

"....The black people in America are the only people who can free the world, loosen the yolk of colonialism and destroy the war machine. As long as the wheels of the imperialist war machine are turning,

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"there is no country that can defeat this monster of the west. But black people can make a malfunction of this machine from within. Black people can destroy the machinery that is enslaving the world. America cannot stand to fight every black country in the world and fight a civil war at the same time. It is militarily impossible to do both these things at once.

"The slavery of blacks in this country provides the oil for the machinery of war that America uses to enslave the peoples of the world. Without this oil the machinery cannot function. We are the driving shaft, we are in such a strategic position in this machinery that once we become dislocated, the functioning of the machinery breaks down."

The July 20, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 3, columns 1 through 5, contains an article captioned "The Correct Handling of a Revolution" by Minister of Defense, HUEY P. NEWTON, which states in part as follows:

"....At this time the black masses are mishandling the resistance in this regard.

"The Vanguard Party must provide leadership for the people. It must teach the correct strategic methods of prolonged resistance through literature and activities. If the activities of the party are respected by the people, the people will follow the example. This is the primary job of the party. This knowledge will probably be gained second-hand, by the masses...When the people learn that it is no longer advantageous for them to resist by going to the streets in large numbers

"and when they see the advantage in the activities of the guerilla warfare method, they will quickly follow this example... When the Vanguard group destroys the machinery of the oppressor by dealing with him in small groups of three and four and then escapes the might of the oppressor, the masses will be overjoyed and will adhere to this correct strategy. When the masses hear that a gestapo policeman has been executed while sipping coffee at a counter, and the revolutionary executioners fled without being traced, the masses will see the validity of this type of approach to resistance.

"The party must exist above ground as long as the dog power structure will allow, and hopefully when the party is forced to go underground the message of the party will already have been put across to the people. The vanguard party's activities on the surface will necessarily be short-lived. This is why it is important that the party make a tremendous impact upon the people before it is driven into secrecy.

"...If the Chinese revolution is investigated it will be seen that the Communist Party was quite on the surface so that they would be able to muster support from the masses....A revolutionary must realize that if he is sincere, death is imminent due to the fact that the things he is saying and doing are extremely dangerous. Without this realization, it is impossible to proceed as a revolutionary. The masses are constantly looking for a guide, a Messiah, to liberate them from the hands of the oppressor....it is of prime importance that the vanguard party

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"develop a political organ such as a newspaper produced by the party as well as employ strategically revolutionary art and destruction of the oppressor's machinery...

"The Black Panther Party for Self Defense teaches that in the final analysis the amount of guns and defense weapons, such as hand-grenades, bazookas, and other necessary equipment, will be supplied by taking these weapons from the power structure, as exemplified by the Viet Cong".

In early June, 1967 ~~HUEY~~ HUEY NEWTON stated that the BPPSD was going to set up a ~~Republic~~ Republic of Free People (ROFP) in North Richmond, California. He said it would be a city within a city and would be more or less of an asylum for people who want to be free within the United States or California. He declared that there would be ROFP sites throughout the United States. That they would protect their own cities and that any police officers in their area would be arrested by the BPPSD. He said they would shoot it out with any police officers that harass our people anywhere near the area of the ROFP. NEWTON stated he was going to Los Angeles, California one weekend in June (1967) to organize another BPPSD.

SF T-5 on 6/13/67

The Sunday, August 6, 1967 edition of the New York Times beginning on page 6, contains a feature article captured "The Goal of the Black Panthers" by SOL ~~STERN~~ STERN, Assistant Managing Editor of Ramparts Magazine. This article quotes the leaders of the BPPSD on their philosophies of violence and revolution against the white power structure they charge is suppressing them. This article states in part as follows:

"HUEY NEWTON provided a 15 minute capsule history of the Negro struggle in America, and then begins to relate it to the world revolution and the example of the people of Vietnam..black people can learn lessons from the fight of the Vietnamese, NEWTON continues; Black people in America also must

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"arm themselves for self defense against the same racist army. 'Every time you can execute a white racist gestapo cop you are defending yourself', he concludes."

The aforementioned article on page 4, column 3 continues as follows:

"Following street rally in North Richmond on Saturday afternoon in late June, 1967, NEWTON was asked whether the talk at rallies about killing cops is serious, NEWTON replies it is very serious. Then why, he is asked, stake everything, including the lives of the panthers, on the killing of a couple of cops? 'It won't be just a couple of cops' he says 'when the time comes, it will be part of a whole national coordinated effort.' Is he willing to kill a cop? Yes, he answers, and when the time comes he is willing to die, what does he think is going to happen to him 'I am going to be killed....'"

[The July 3, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 7, columns 5 and 6 contains the following article:

"GUNS The weapons recommended by the Black Panther Party for Self Defense are as follows:

"GUNS BABY GUNS

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1) Army 45 | Army 45 will stop all jive |
| 2) Carbine | |
| 3) 12 guage magnum shotguns with 18" barrell. Preferably the brand of High Standard | Buckshots will down cops |
| 4) M16 | P38 will open Prison gates |
| 5) 357 Magnum pistols | Carbine will stop a war machine |

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"6) P 38

357 will win us our heaven

And if you don't believe in
lead, you are already dead

"BY MINISTER OF DEFENSE HUEY P.
NEWTON"

At 3:15 pm on September 4, 1967, HUEY NEWTON as Minister of Defense BPPSD spoke at a session of the Black Action Conference, Ravenswood High School, East Palo Alto, California to a group of about 100. He said that the black man must use whatever means he has for protection; the "honkie" cop must be stopped from going into homes and using brutality on colored people. NEWTON also said "If the situation continues in this country, the Negro will be in revolution with 'honkies'." He said the purpose of the BPPSD is to protect the blacks now in revolution.

SF T-9
9/5/67

The October 31, 1967 issue of "The Gator", San Francisco State College student newspaper on page 1, columns 1 through 3 contains an article captioned "Panther's Newton Speaks...then" which is set forth as follows:

"by STEVE TOOMAJIAN *Steve Toomajian*

"To preserve any culture you have to have strength. You have to have the gun. If you don't, your adversary will bring in his guns and impose his culture on you.

"The police are in the black community only to contain us.

"As long as an act is revolutionary, it cannot be regarded as a crime. *✓*

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"No one risks his life if he doesn't need to.

"These are the words of HUEY NEWTON, spoken at SF State a day before he allegedly killed an Oakland policeman Saturday.

"Little is known about the pre-dawn gunfight, other than the most obvious results.

"NEWTON lies wounded and in satisfactory condition in Oakland's Highland Hospital, wounded policeman HERBERT HEANES remains in serious condition in Oakland's Kaiser Hospital, and patrolman JOHN FREY lies dead in an Oakland mortuary.

"It is no secret that Oakland police keep a close watch on NEWTON, the 25-year old minister of defense for the Black Panther Party for Self Defense.

"In NEWTON's Friday Gallery Lounge address before 300 people, the Panther leader expressed the need for black people to defend their own neighborhoods, and to resist by force the authority of police.

"He and nearly 40 other weapon carrying Panthers have sporadically patrolled the Bay Area's black communities, in addition to a foray into the State Legislature.

"The Panthers believe talk has achieved almost nothing for the black man. Physical force, they say, is the only language which can make the white power structure react.

"No one knows for sure whether HUEY NEWTON actually murdered the Oakland policeman Saturday. No one knows if there were any incidents in that particular situation which would have made him want to kill a cop."

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B. BOBBY GEORGE SEALE

The aforementioned New York Times article dated⁷ August 6, 1967, on page 13, column 5, states that at a street meeting of the BPPSD at Potrero Hill, San Francisco, on Saturday afternoon at the end of June, 1967, BOBBY SEALE stated in part as follows:

"Black people can't just mass on the streets and riot. They'd just shoot us down. Instead, it is necessary to organize in small groups to 'take care of business'. The 'business' includes among other things 'executing racist cops'."

The September 11, 1967 issue of the Berkeley Daily Gazette on page 1, column 4, contains an article entitled "Black Panthers Hold Forth at Campus Rally" which states in part as follows:

"SEALE said the Panthers 'are not out to kill white people. If I catch a cop in my community brutalizing any of my people, I'm going to kill him. We're gonna wipe such cats out'."

At a BPPSD rally held at Sproul steps, UCB on May 10, 1967, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPPSD stated in part that the BPPSD was designed to protect black people from racist cops and that if he saw a cop hit one of his black brothers he would kill him.

SF T-10
5/18/67

X. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. SNCC

A mimeographed leaflet distributed in San Francisco⁷ in May, 1967 announced that "The Black Arts Alliance" was on

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Thursday, May 25, 1967 sponsoring a benefit for the Black Panther Party for Self Defense at the Fillmore Auditorium, 1805 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, and that the speakers would be as follows: HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense for BPPSD, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Former Chairman of SNCC and LEROI JONES, black playwright and poet.

[SF T-11
5/24/67]

STOKELY CARMICHAEL spoke at the aforementioned event sponsored by the Black Arts Alliance at 1805 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco on May 25, 1967 which was a fund raising event for the BPPSD. CARMICHAEL spoke on organization as the only means by which the government can be overthrown. He said that in four years several of the major cities in this country will have black majorities in control.

[SF T-12
6/7/67]

The July 3, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 7, columns 1 through 5 contains an article captioned "STOKELY Drafted by BPPSD", which states that on June 29, 1967, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPPSD called a press conference on the steps of the San Francisco Hall of Justice. Standing before the television cameras he unrolled a scroll and began to read. The scroll which he read appears in full on page 6 of this issue and is being set forth verbatim as follows:

["BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF DEFENSE

"HEADQUARTERS: OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

"EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 2]

"So Let This Be Heard...

"Brother Stokely Carmichael:

"Because you have distinguished yourself in the struggle for the total liberation of Black People from oppression in racist white America;

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"Because you have acted courageously and shown great fortitude under the most adverse circumstances;

"Because you have proven yourself as a true revolutionary guided by a great feeling of love for our people;

"Because you have set such a fine example, in the tradition of Brother MALCOLM, of dedicating your entire life to the struggle of Black Liberation, inspiring our youth and providing a model for others to emulate;

"Because you have refused to serve in the oppressor's racist mercenary aggressive war machine, showing that you know who your true friends and enemies are;

"Because of your new endeavor to organize and liberate the Crown Colony of Washington, D.C., you will inevitably be forced to confront, deal with, and conquer the racist Washington Police Department which functions as the protector of the racist dog power structure, occupying the Black Community in the same manner and for the same reasons that the racist U.S. Armed Forces occupy South Vietnam;

"You are hereby drafted into the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, invested with the rank of Field Marshall, delegated the following authority, power and responsibility:

"To establish revolutionary law, order and justice in the territory lying between the Continental Divide East to the Atlantic Ocean; North of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Canadian Border; South of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Gulf of Mexico.

"...So Let It Be Done:
June 29, 1967

HWEY P. NEWTON,
Minister of Defense"

MEMOR
B. Communist Party (CP)

On May 7, 1967 ROSCOE PROCTOR attended a meeting of the Northern California District CP (NCDCP) in San Francisco,

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California and at this meeting was elected to serve as Chairman of the Negro Commission of the NCDCCP. There was a long discussion of the BPPSD and the controversial activities of that organization. PROCTOR was instructed "to deal with the BPPSD, but not officially" and to report back to the Negro Commission. He further was instructed to inform the BPPSD that with regard to the political charges against them the members of the CP will on an individual basis assist in their defense, but that the CP does not support their program and policies. PROCTOR was further instructed to handle this matter in a manner which would preclude the BPPSD from tying the CP in as supporting the organization in any public announcement. Also PROCTOR was told to inform the BPPSD that any unofficial help would depend on their pledge to desist from creating any further disturbances, referring to the May 2, 1967 "invasion" of the BPPSD of the California State Legislative Assembly, Sacramento, California.

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5/7/67

At the May 21, 1967 meeting of the NCDCCP Negro Commission held in Berkeley, California, it was stated that though the BPPSD had received no advice from the CP that organization now wanted the CP to help defend it. According to PROCTOR the BPPSD had no money and had not themselves talked to any lawyers about their defense on conspiracy charges arising out of the arrest of members of that organization on May 2, 1967 at Sacramento, California. PROCTOR said that he had personally talked to an attorney about their defense on the political charges of conspiracy. PROCTOR learned that in the opinion of the attorney the case against the BPPSD members would be a long drawn out matter with over \$20,000 in attorney's fees involved.

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5/29/67

The July 20, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 6, column 3 states in part:

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"ROSCOE PROCTOR, the Commissar of the Black ghetto is the Communist Party's number 1 boy in the Bay Area. When he discovered he would not be able to dictate to the Black Panther Party and to turn the party and the Sacramento case into a tool for the CP he began to do everything he could to foul the party up. ROSCOE lives in a palacial mansion in Berkeley, just as many of the fat cats on the left have grown rich off the suffering of the masses, particularly the black masses."

The Black Panthers refused to promise or guarantee that they would make no public trouble until after their case is settled as had been requested by ROSCOE PROCTOR in his contacts with them. The BPPSD also wanted a defense committee in their name to raise money to defend all aspects of their case and to defend them in any future charges which might arise. The CP position as of June 1967 was that the CP would not in any way be involved with the BPPSD. The NCDGP Negro Commission stood between the CP and the dealings with the BPPSD in an effort to afford help on the political charges. The proposition from the Negro Commission was not accepted. Therefore, no money was to be raised for the BPPSD by the CP.

[SF T-13
6/5/67]

C. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The July 20, 1967 issue of the BPPCNS on page 6, column 3, contains an article captioned "White 'Mother Country' Radicals", which states as follows:

"PETE CAMEJO and BOB HIMMEL, the two white men who are in principal control of the Socialist Workers Party in the Bay Area, also tried to threaten the Panthers. They are the first ones to show up at any mass function in the black

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"community. They will place themselves in a conspicuous position, spread out their tables covered with black literature and turn on their brotherly smiles. The truth is they are nothing but pretty bourgeois profiteers. What they want is to drain off money from the black community to help finance their tiddley winks politics in the white community. But from the point of view of the black community, these groups are performing the same function that the landlords and small store owners perform in the black community...They are bloodsuckers".

~~BOB HIMMEL~~ is the Organizer of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP, and ~~PETE CAMEJO~~ is a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

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D. Black Panther Party of Northern California,
San Francisco (BPPNC)

In April, 1967 members of the BPPSD met with members of the BPPNC, San Francisco to discuss the possible merger of the two organizations. In May, 1967 the BPPNC sent a letter to the BPPSD criticizing that organization for their invasion of the California State Legislative Assembly, Sacramento, on May 2, 1967 and referring to this incident as "adventurism". The BPPSD took offense at this letter and approximately 25 to 30 members of the BPPSD went to San Francisco and attacked members of the BPPNC who were meeting at the "Black House", 1711 Broderick Street, San Francisco, California. Two members of the BPPNC were quite seriously injured on this occasion and there were no additional discussions of merger between these two organizations.

The BPPNC is a militant black nationalist organization which has held meetings at 1211 Scott Street, San Francisco, California and has referred to itself as a cultural organizational rather than a political organization and has designed its program to appeal to the intellectual group of black militants.

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E. Black Panther Party of California, Inc. (BPPC)(Los Angeles)

In the Spring of 1967 JOHN FLOYD of the Black Panther Party of California, Inc., also known as Black Panther Party of Los Angeles, visited leaders of the BPPSD in Oakland, California and discussed with them a proposed merger of the BPPC and the BPPSD into a state-wide political organization. This proposal was made by FLOYD. Later HUEY PERCY NEWTON and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE of the BPPSD went to Los Angeles and ascertained that FLOYD had only eight members in the BPPC rather than the 100 membership he claimed. Contact between these two organizations was thereafter terminated.

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The records of the Secretary of State, State of California, Sacramento, California disclose that on or about June 14, 1967 the BPPC filed Articles of Incorporation with the State of California as a non profit corporation. The purpose for which this organization was formed is stated in part as follows:

"B. Develop a political power for the black community held together and reenforced by cultural identity which is enhanced by political successes...

"E. Make political alliances and/or coalitions with groups which tactically and/or strategically can benefit the community in terms of representation and/or power...The principal office for the transaction of the business of this corporation is to be located in the County of Los Angeles, State of California."

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XI. GENERAL ACTIVITIES AND INCIDENTS

A review of some of the Field Contact Reports of the Oakland, California, Police Department disclosing information concerning the activities of leaders and members of the BPPSD during the early stages of the existence of this organization, as set forth as follows

On December 4, 1966, HUEY PERCY NEWTON, operator's license K 124266 BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, LAVERNE WILLIAMS and ARTIE SEALE (wife of BOBBY GEORGE SEALE), were questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department at 1912 16th Avenue Oakland, California. NEWTON was driving a 1958 Volkswagen, bearing California license AZM 489, registered to LAVERNE WILLIAMS. At this time NEWTON was carrying a loaded weapon with clip and asserted that he was carrying this weapon. Because of the white beast. NEWTON claimed police harrassment when his identification was requested.

On January 12, 1967, HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 881 47th Street, and LOBBY SEALE, 809 57th Street, Oakland, California, were observed departing from 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, the headquarters of the BPPSD, carrying a carbine rifle and a .38 caliber pistol. When questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department, they identified themselves as members of the BPPSD. No arrest was made because the weapons were carried in plain view.

On March 4, 1967, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, HUEY PERCY NEWTON, and NEWTON's brother, MELVIN L. NEWTON, 233 Wilson Street, Albany California, were questioned by an officer of the Oakland Police Department, following a minor traffic accident. At this time SEALE was wearing an automatic pistol slung over his shoulder in a black holster. The Oakland Police Officer indicated at this time NEWTON was very much agitated and attempted to cause trouble.

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The February 25, 1967, issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a weekly newspaper published in Berkeley, California on page one, column one, carried an article captioned "Armed Panthers Here - Black Power Joins Left", which stated in part that approximately 300 Berkeley High School students attended a rally Tuesday noon (February 21, 1967) and that the rally had been held in spite of police threats to ban the meeting. This article stated further that ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Rampart's Staff Writer and Chairman of the Bay Area Afro-American Unity Steering Committee, called for the building of MALCOLM X organizations "all over the Black American Ghettos and territory." CLEAVER also reportedly stated "if MALCOLM X can die, we can die. We are proud to be black and we don't hide behind our women. One day it will be Molotov Cocktails; next, hand grenades and bullets. If we can't have our freedom then white America will die".

The aforementioned article continued in part as follows:
As if to underscore this point, the next speaker wore a pistol in holster on his belt. He was HUEY NEWTON of the Oakland Black Panther Party for Self Defense. 'You have allowed yourself to become black people with a white mind' he said. 'Black is right and you can turn this around with this concept'. NEWTON pointed out, patting his pistol, 'we have this, but you can't fight with just guns. The next step is to go out into the black community and organize for your needs. If we don't get them, then we can dissolve this union of America'.

On April 12, 1967, Inspector [redacted] Richmond, California, Police Department advised that representatives of the BPPSD had recently attended a meeting of the Negro activists of the Richmond, California Negro community, and that at this meeting, all agreed that a confrontation with the white population on any issue must be obtained to stimulate enthusiasm on Negro rights matters.

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On April 18, 1967, Inspector [redacted] advised that on April 17, 1967, DAVID P. WILLIAMS, Supervisor, Council of Community Service, Office of Economic Opportunity, 336 6th Street,

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Richmond, requested that Contra Costa County District Attorney JOHN NEJEDLEY meet with him on that date to discuss possible difficulty in connection with racial matters.

Inspector [] made the observation that recently a Negro by the name of DENZIL DOWELL had been shot and killed by a Contra Costa County Deputy Sheriff, while in the act of burglarizing a residence. A coroner's inquest on April 13, 1967, ruled that the deputy's action was justifiable homicide.

According to Inspector [] District Attorney NEJEDLEY met with WILLIAMS and unannounced there appeared seven representatives of the BPPSD, all armed with firearms, shotguns, rifles, and bandoliers of ammunition. There were no difficulties and NEJEDLEY felt that the purpose of the visit was to flaunt the fact that there was no legal ordinance restricting the carrying of firearms when carried in open view.

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On April 19, 1967, Inspector [] advised that on April 18, 1967, representatives of the BPPSD participated in a protest demonstration by Negroes of the Richmond community regarding the spanking of a Negro junior high school student at the Helms Junior High School, Richmond, by a white teacher. One of the leaders, believed to be BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, was wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster on this occasion.

On April 21, 1967, Sergeant [] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that early on the night of April 18, 1967, five Negroes, all in their early 20's and all dressed in three quarter length jackets of black leather, purchased a Hi Standard 129 pump riot shotgun, model K 1200L06, from a store in Berkeley, California. The person who took possession of the gun was HUEY PERCY NEWTON, 811 47th Street, Oakland.

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Sergeant [] further advised that the records of the Oakland Police Department, Crime Report #18886, disclosed that approximately 9:40 PM, on the same night, April 18, 1967, an officer of the Oakland Police Department, was seated in a

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marked police car at 58th and Dover Street, Oakland, and noticed a 1954, four door white over green Chevrolet sedan, California license LTD 687, as it passed slowly by him. The officer observed two occupants in the front seat and saw that the passenger was holding a shotgun in an upright position. The officer put on his red light and siren, stopped this car, and requested the driver to get out. The driver refused and asked "Am I under arrest?" After the officer responded, "No, not at the moment.", the driver again refused to get out of the car as instructed. When the officer opened the car door, the driver then grabbed the shotgun from the passenger and got out of the car. When the officer asked to be handed the shotgun, the driver refused, stating, "This is my property and I have a right to carry it." The driver then walked over to the south curb and held the gun at port arms and began shouting in a loud voice, "Here is a white bigot, we have the right to bear arms, gather around my people." During this time, the passenger was unloading a .45 caliber automatic, which he had holstered to his right side outside of his clothing.

The aforementioned report further disclosed that after other units of the Oakland Police Department arrived, including a photography-technician, the driver produced identifying data which revealed him to be HUEY NEWTON and the passenger produced identification which disclosed him to be BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. An unarmed passenger in the rear seat of the car identified himself as BOBBY HUTTON, age 16, 898 56th Street, Oakland. At the time of this incident, adult classes at nearby Merritt College were letting out and NEWTON shouted to the homeward bound students "We are out here to protect you from the baby killers."

After talking briefly about how a young Negro had been mortally wounded by a Deputy Sheriff in North Richmond, California, NEWTON invited those assembled to attend the next meeting of the BPPSD on the following Saturday night. He said that he

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would teach them how to use guns so they could kill the fascist police. NEWTON kept asking for someone in the crowd to get ahold of the newspapers and television stations.

The April 30, 1967, issue of the San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle on Page 4, Columns 1 through 3, carried an article entitled 'The Gun Wearing 'Black Panthers'', with a photograph of BOBBY GEORGE SEALE wearing a holstered pistol outside of his leather jacket and HUEY NEWTON carrying a shotgun at port arms position and wearing a bandolier of shotgun shells. Beneath the photograph appears the statement 'They make no bones about being anti-white or about being revolutionary'. This article states in part as follows:

'A dozen armed Black Panthers appeared in Martinez a week ago Thursday to protect to Contra Costa County Sheriff Walter Young about what they call the 'murder' of a young Negro burglar suspect in North Richmond. The confrontation ended with no decision -- and with no guns being fired.

Yesterday, they held a quiet outdoor meeting in North Richmond to discuss the same shooting.

Some 150 Negroes listened as leaders of the group stood atop autos to make speeches and armed guards kept away all whites. The speakers reportedly advised the crowd what to do regarding alleged police brutality.

"While Contra Costa County Deputies kept an eye on the gathering from a helicopter, no action was taken on the ground, since a Sheriff's spokesman said 'the Black Panthers broke no laws and displayed their weapons openly.'

The May 2, 1967, invasion of the California State Legislative Assembly by a group or individuals stating themselves to be members of the BPPSD has been set forth in the section of Membership and Meetings, and will not be restated here.

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Records of the Oakland Police Department contain the following information:

ON May 22, 1967, three members of the Black Panther ⁷ Party for Self Defense. HUEY P. NEWTON, TRUMAN HARRIS, and WARREN TUCKER, were arrested by the Oakland, California, Police Department. Oakland police officers were investigating a complaint alleging that juveniles were observed with a sawed-off shotgun in North Oakland. Investigating officers located the juveniles reported, who ran into a house upon sighting the police officers. Investigating officers entered and searched the house in order to locate the juveniles and the reported shotgun. While the officers were still investigating the complaint, NEWTON, HARRIS, and TUCKER arrived and accosted the officers.

NEWTON had a dagger with a 9 and 1/2 inch blade in his hands which he shook in the face of one of the officers and asserted that the officer's throat was going to be slit. TUCKER was carrying a .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol. HUEY NEWTON was charged with disturbing the peace, displaying a deadly weapon in a threatening manner, possession of a knife with a blade in excess of 3 and 1/2 inches, and use of profanity. TRUMAN HARRIS was charged with disturbing the peace and using profanity. TUCKER was charged with violation of the Oakland Municipal Code - Carrying a Deadly Weapon.

TUCKER, HARRIS, and NEWTON were all released on bail on the afternoon of May 22, 1967. The dagger and .45 caliber pistol were seized as evidence. The three members of the BPPSD will be arraigned in Oakland Municipal Court on the morning of May 23, 1967.

On the afternoon of May 22, 1967, members of the BPPSD congregated at the public entrance to the Oakland City Jail on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Two members of this group carried firearms consisting of one shotgun and one semi-automatic pistol of small caliber and foreign manufacture. These weapons were taken from the Black Panthers on orders of Deputy Chief of Police [redacted]. The weapons were emptied of ammunition and returned to the Black Panther members

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On the morning of May 23, 1967, in the Oakland, California Municipal Court of Judge MARTIN PULICH, HUEY P. NEWTON, TRUMAN HARRIS, and WARREN TUCKER appeared for arraignment. These individuals were accompanied by other members of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense who were bearing firearms. Judge PULICH ordered the entire group to leave the courtroom.

After the Black Panther group had departed from the courtroom, Oakland police ascertained that two members of the group were carrying shotguns with barrels of illegal length. BOBBY SEALE and BOBBY HUTTON were arrested for possession of illegal firearms. Bail was set at \$3,300 for SEALE; HUTTON is a juvenile.

At 3 30 AM, May 24, 1967, Officers of the Oakland Police Department arrested SHERWIN LEE FORTE at his residence, 1135 54th Street, Oakland, California. FORTE was arrested on authority of a warrant issued by Judge MARTIN PULICH, Oakland Municipal Court. The warrant charges violation of Penal Code, Section 4574 in that he carried a loaded firearm in or about the Oakland City Jail on May 22, 1967. Bail for FORTE has been set at \$3 300.00. He will appear for arraignment in Oakland Municipal Court on May 25, 1967.

On July 6, 1967, Sergeant [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland, California Police Department, advised that commencing at 12 30 PM on July 5, 1967, a rally sponsored by the BPPSD was held on the library steps of Merritt College, 5714 Grove Street, Oakland, California, to demand a 'black curriculum at Merritt College and to urge the hiring of additional Negro instructors at that college. Two of the speakers were HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, BPPSD, and SIDNEY WALTON, Negro counselor at Merritt College, who is the faculty sponsor of the BPPSD on campus and is a member of the BPPSD. HUEY NEWTON made statements to the effect that the Black People of the U.S.A. are enslaved by White Racism and WALTON related that Negroes make up 26% of the enrollment at Merritt College and that the administration at that college has not hired Negro instructors in proportion to the Negro enrollment.

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On July 6 1967, Sergeant [redacted] advised that investigation by the Oakland Police Department disclosed that JAMES LYNFORD RIPLEY, age 26, Caucasian student at Merritt College, had heckled the speakers, described himself as a Nazi, referred to the speakers as niggers and endeavored to take the microphone away from WALTON. When BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman of the BPPSD, tapped him on the shoulder RIPLEY took a swing at him and a fracas resulted in which blows were exchanged and RIPLEY fled into the college building. While this incident was in progress, a second Caucasian Merritt College student, RONALD BROWN, age 27, intervened on behalf of RIPLEY by holding the arms of one of the members of the BPPSD who was about to strike RIPLEY. BROWN also was struck several times by members of the BPPSD and was chased from the scene of the rally.

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XII. FINANCES

On April 1, 1967, a meeting of the BPPSD was held at headquarters, 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, with approximately 16 Negro males in attendance. At this meeting, it was decided that on April 15, 1967, all of the members of the BPPSD would proceed to San Francisco and endeavor to sell copies of the book 'Quotations from Chairman, Mao Tse-tung' at the demonstration by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. They hoped to raise approximately \$1,000.00 through the sale of the copies of this book and planned to use the proceeds to purchase guns and ammunition.

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[SF T-15, 11/3/67]

The above bank information is not to be made public except through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

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XIII. HUEY PERCY NEWTON, CHARGED WITH MURDER OF
OAKLAND POLICE OFFICER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER
OF ANOTHER OAKLAND POLICE OFFICER, OCTOBER 28, 1967

On October 28, 1967, Officer [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that at 5 00 AM on that date, Oakland Police Officers JOHN F. FREY, age 23, and [redacted] age 24, made a routine traffic violation car stop of the car driven by HUEY PERCY NEWTON at 7th and Willow Streets, Oakland, California. NEWTON got out of the car while officers were waiting results of car registration check by radio. NEWTON had no drivers license in his possession. As officers and NEWTON walked toward NEWTON's car, NEWTON pulled a 9 millemeter pistol from his waistband, fatally shot officer FREY and critically wounded Officer [redacted]. NEWTON was also wounded and was placed under guard at Kaiser Hospital, Oakland where he underwent surgery for gunshot wounds.

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Officer [redacted] advised that the Oakland Police Department was conducting an intensive investigation to identity and locate the individual who was accompanying NEWTON at the time of this incident on October 28, 1967.

Records of Municipal Court, Oakland, California, disclose that on October 30, 1967, a complaint was filed charging HUEY PERCY NEWTON with murder and assault with intent to commit murder. He was accused of the fatal shooting of Officer JOHN F. FREY and the wounding of Officer [redacted].

On October 31, 1967, NEWTON was arraigned before Municipal Judge STAFFORD P. BUCKLEY at his bedside at Highland Hospital, Oakland, California.

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On October 28, 1967, Inspector [redacted] Homicide Detail Oakland Police Department made the observation that as of October 28, 1967 the date of the fatal shooting, NEWTON was out on bail on appeal from convictions or charges arising out of incidents on May 22, 1967, and June 4, 1967. NEWTON was

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scheduled to appear in Municipal Court, Oakland, on November 17, 1967, to appeal conviction of charges, making threats with a weapon, possession of illegal knife, using profanity and disturbing the peace on May 22, 1967, in Oakland.

Inspector [] further advised that the automobile driven by NEWTON on the early morning of October 28, 1967 was a Volkswagen sedan, bearing California license AZM 489, registered to LAVERNE EDITH WILLIAMS Apartment 106, 5939 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, age 22, a vocational advisor with the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

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[AS of October, 1967, HUEY PERCY NEWTON was living with LAVERNE EDITH WILLIAMS, at 5939 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

[SF T-1, 10/25/67]

The November 2, 1967, issue of The Bird's Word, published by the Associated Students of Merritt College, Oakland, California in a front page article stated in part as follows

Help Huey! Black students, one of our black leaders Minister of Defense Huey Percy Newton, needs our black support. Here are four ways to give it. ...'

This article which was signed by CAROLYN SCOTT, under item number 4, stated as follows

Remember that if anything happens to Huey, it happens to the black community and that the white power student must be made to 'suffer the political consequences' .

The November 4, 1967, issue of The Sun Reporter, San Francisco, California, Negro Community newspaper, on page 13, Columns 1 through 3, contained an article captioned Fund Drive Opens to Aid Black Panther Minister, which states in part as follows

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A Negro section of the black community held a meeting on October 30, 1967, in Oakland and formally established the Huey Percy Newton Defense Fund. Machinery was set up to raise money to cover the long and expensive legal battle which all experienced observers know is in the offing.

SNCC and CORE, through their national offices, have pledged their complete and continuous support, have agreed to help develop branches of the defense fund in local areas across the nation, where they have roots in the community. ...'

Locally black and white students on college campuses have set in motion machinery to establish student committees to support Huey P. Newton. At University of California in Berkeley, there is particularly intensive activity by students to rally to Huey's support. They indicate that much of their motivation for doing this grew out of the savage brutality visited upon them by the Oakland cops during the recent demonstrations against the draft at the Oakland Induction Center.'

'Everywhere people are discussing this case and there is an unprecedented groundswell of support and it is crystal clear that this is going to be the biggest case to be aired in America since the SCOTTSBORO boy's case in the 30's. People are arranging banquets, house parties, and numerous other events to raise funds for the effort .

The November 8, 1967, issue of The Daily Californian Associated Students newspaper of UCSB, on Page 3, Columns 1 through 5, carried an article entitled Black Student Union Here Finances Rally, which stated in part as follows:

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Members of the ~~Campus~~ Afro-American Student Union (AASU) took possession of Sproul Steps Rally yesterday in spite of a ruling by the University that the rally time was not theirs.

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AASU members stressed that they needed the rally time yesterday in conjunction with one today in order to speak on the imprisonment and impending trial of Huey P. Newton, who is accused of killing an Oakland Policeman and wounding another, last week.

JIM NABORS, Vice Chairman of the AASU said at the rally that members of the Volition had 'made no overt effort to understand our immediate problem or to contact us on a group-to-group basis....

'On seizing the rally from Volition Nabors said that I've been denied so long that anything I take is right.

Huey P. Newton was defended at the rally as a man 'whose only crime was to be born in white racist America.'

Nabors said that the AASU would demand that NEWTON be freed from jail before his trial and that he be 'tried before his peers', and not before an all white jury .

Nabors said Newton 'committed the crime of protecting black women first, black children second, and white policemen last, and any white man who doesn't like it can go take a crap.

He concluded by saying that 'if you touch any black woman, man or child with the intend to harm, kill or anything, we are going to assert blackness all over you.'

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On November 13, 1967, Officer [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that HUEY PERCY NEWTON had been transferred from the hospital at California State Prison San Quentin, California, on November 11, 1967, to the Graystone Annex, Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Pleasanton, California.

On November 14, 1967, Officer [redacted] advised that HUEY PERCY NEWTON had on November 13, 1967, been indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury. A four count indictment was returned accusing NEWTON of murder,, assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer, kidnaping, and one count of having a prior felony a 1964 assault conviction for which he received probation. The kidnaping count involved the abduction of DELL ROSS, the driver of a passing automobile commandeered at gunpoint by NEWTON. following the shooting.

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On November 15, 1967, Officer [redacted] advised that on November 16, 1967, NEWTON was scheduled to appear in Superior Court, Alameda County, to hear the reading of the charges against him and to advise him of his rights.

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BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka
Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement,
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965 issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P.O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley...page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor," a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1967, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) rents an office at 2929 16th Street, San Francisco, California, which is used as a headquarters and mailing address.

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APPENDIX

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 5, 1967, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes, only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

APPENDIX

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead."

APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to
as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known
as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

1

✓
OAKLAND DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE, aka
 Oakland Direct Action for Freedom Now,
 ODAC

On February 9, 1965, a source advised that on that date at Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC) headquarters, 8512 East 14th Street, Oakland, California, MARK EVERETT COMFORT, Chairman of ODAC, held a press conference. COMFORT stated that the objective of ODAC was to organize the Negro community, particularly in the eastern section of Oakland, commonly known as East Oakland. He said that ODAC would make demands for equal housing, equal job opportunities and living conditions, and would educate the Negro community to realize that "things are not as good as they seem." COMFORT said that ODAC, in contrast to existing civil rights organizations, would strongly emphasize police brutality.

The January 25, 1964 issue of the "People's World" (PW), page 3, contains an invitation to the 26th anniversary celebration of the PW to be held on February 1, 1964, in San Francisco, California. This invitation lists MARK COMFORT as one of four special guests to be honored at this celebration.

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

A second source advised that MARK COMFORT attended the National Convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) held in New York City April 15 - 18, 1965, as a delegate and was assigned to the "Black Liberation" workshop.

A third source advised that since the beginning of ODAC, MARK COMFORT has been in frequent contact with MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party, concerning plans and activities of COMFORT in the civil rights movement. This source stated that in November, 1965, SCHEER said he felt that COMFORT was on the side of the PLP.

APPENDIX

1.

✓
ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
 UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN
UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On February 28, 1966, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Harlem, New York.

On May 8, 1967, the first confidential source advised the the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of ELLA COLLINS.

Characterizations of MII and NOI are set out separately.

APPENDIX

Aoki-1335

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The 'New York Times' City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, 'The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. POSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line'.

The PLP publishes 'Progressive Labor,' a bi-monthly magazine, 'Challenge', a monthly New York City newspaper, and 'Spark', a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of 'Challenge', page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level'.

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

7/Aoki-1336

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143:

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party* * *.

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

APPENDIX

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland - Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland - Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

73

Aoki-1338

1

✓
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka., the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15 - 17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

74 Aoki-1339

1.

✓ YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of 'Young Socialist' is set out separately.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

Aoki-1341

76A

CA# 75-6203

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SP5 *Wahr* 6.23-87
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/80 BY SP-1 *C. St. / P. J. / J. M. / J. M.*

JAN 7 1971

TELETYPE

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Bishop | _____ |
| Mr. Brennan | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Walters | _____ |
| Mr. Soyars | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

NR012 LA CODE

8:14 PM NITEL 1/7/71 DAB

TO DIRECTOR (105-165706)

HONOLULU VIA WASHINGTON

SAN FRANCISCO

FROM LOS ANGELES (157-1618)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM.

Shackelford
G. P. Moore

REC-54

W. J. Edgar
FOR A VIETNAM
REVIEW

F. A. Tolson
M. J. P. [unclear]
RACIAL INTI
OK

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED PAT SUMI CONTACTED BPP FOR
A SPEAKER FOR A RADICAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN HAWAII
JANUARY NINE NEXT, ELEVEN AM, LOCATION UNKNOWN. CONFERENCE
UNDER DIRECTION OF WAYNE HAYASHI, PHONE NUMBERS SEVEN THREE
FOUR DASH ZERO NINE EIGHT THREE AND EIGHT FOUR ONE DASH TWO
SEVEN THREE FIVE. SUMI HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH RICHARD AOKI,
HEAD OF ASIAN STUDIES AT MERRITT COLLEGE IN SAN FRANCISCO, TO
LOCATE A SPEAKER. SUMI STATED ELAINE BROWN, DEPUTY
MINISTER OF INFORMATION, WAS DESIRED AS SPEAKER BUT ONLY TWO
HUNDRED DOLLARS PLUS PLANE FARE AVAILABLE.

END PAGE ONE

REC-54 105-165706 -26-201304

"cc to TASK FORCE
Adm. data deleted" ST-112

TELETYPED TO:

JAN 14 1971
Aoki-843

53 JAN 14 1971

cc Trainer

LA 157-1618

PAGE TWO

SOURCE ADVISED CONNIE MATTHEWS, BPP FUNCTIONARY IN SAN FRANCISCO, HAS ADVISED BPP UNABLE TO PROVIDE SPEAKER AT OFFERED FEE. MINIMUM FOR HUEY NEWTON, MINISTER OF DEFENSE, SET AT FOUR THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. OTHERS MINIMUM OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. BPP SPEAKER FOR HAWAII MINIMUM OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. SOURCE ADVISED MATTHEWS STATED BPP HAD LIMITED AVAILABLE SPEAKERS.

PAT SUMI WAS MEMBER OF BPP LED DELEGATION WHICH TRAVELED TO NORTH KOREA, NORTH VIETNAM AND ALGERIA IN SUMMER NINETEEN SEVENTY.

ADMINISTRATIVE-

SOURCE IS

NO INDICATION BROWN PLANS TO TRAVEL HAWAII.

HONOLULU ADVISE IDENTITY OF HAYASHI AND NATURE OF CONFERENCE.

END

DEB WA DC FBI CLRI

b7D

Aoki-844

FBI

Date: 2/25/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

(Prior HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 04-08-2010 BY 60324 uc baw/dk/tlw

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-189989)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23956) (P)
SUBJECT: RED GUARD, aka
IS-CH
(INLET)

OO:SF

Re San Francisco report of SA CHARLES P. MONROE dated 10/9/69, captioned "Red Guard, aka; IS-CH," San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69, captioned "Asian-American Political Alliance, aka; IS-CH," and Los Angeles report of SA NORMAN R. JOHNSON dated 11/21/69, captioned "GIDRA."

On 2/17/70, SF 2496-R reported that HOWIE CHIN (phonetic), a Chinese-American student from New York City and a member of an organization named Asian Americans for Action (AAA), visited the Berkeley, California, area 1/27/70. SF 2496-R advised that CHIN is a student from Columbia University whose travel to California was financially supported by the university and whose mission was to recruit Asian-American students from the West Coast for enrollment at Columbia University.

SF 2496-R reported that while in the Berkeley area, CHIN contacted RICHARD AOKI, a member of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and ALEX HING, Minister of Education and Information for the Red Guard. CHIN suggested that ALEX HING make a trip to the East Coast to form a liaison between Asian-American activist groups on the East and West Coasts. SF 2496-R further advised that ALEX HING

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - San Francisco
CPM/cmp
(7)

Aoki-1202

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

REC-71 105-189989-29
SINO-SATELLITE

SF 105-23956
CPM/cmp

had indicated he planned to take advantage of CHIN's offer to travel to the East Coast within a month. CHIN reportedly told HING that the AAA would finance HING's trip.

San Francisco indices contain no information identifiable with HOWIE CHIN. Referenced Los Angeles report reflects the Asian Americans for Action organization is located at 225 Lafayette Street, Room 713, New York, New York.

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK: Will alert appropriate sources to probability of visit of ALEX HING of the Red Guard, so as to determine his activities in the New York area.

(2) Will review office indices and contact sources to better identify instant HOWIE CHIN (phonetic) and Asian Americans for Action.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE 7/30/71 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/7/69 - 7/2/71 |
| TITLE OF CASE RED GUARD, aka | | REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED] | TYPED BY sfc |
| DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 03-09-2015 C66W46B11 | | CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH | |

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA CHARLES P. MONROE, 10/9/69,
at San Francisco.

- C -

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 06-31-2015~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of an FD 376 have been stapled hereto. This report is classified confidential because information furnished by the sources could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

A new characterization for the Red Guard is being forwarded to the Bureau under separate communication.

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

APPROVED *REC/psw* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- COPIES MADE:
- 10 - Bureau (105-189989)(RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 3)(RM)
 - 1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)
 - 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
 - 1 - OSI 19th D (RM)
 - 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)
- (Continued on Cover Page B)

105-189989-38

18 AUG 9 1971

REC-109

EX-109

NATIONAL SEC.

[Signature]

| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | | | | Notations |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Agency | Request Recd. | Date Fwd. | How Fwd. | |
| V.555 | ICC-LHM | 8-11-71 | FD-376 | Aoki-294 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| By <i>J.E.M. [Signature]</i> | | | | |

61 AUG 13 1971

167 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23956
JL:sfc

It should be noted also that although the Red Guard organization has previously mentioned that their members possess firearms, sources have never been able to furnish any information to the fact that the Red Guard organization actually possess large amounts of arms and weapons. Sources have always been on the alert for any indication of arms purchases by the Red Guard organization. However, these sources determined that only a few members of the organization actually possessed arms.

Based on the information furnished by sources that the Red Guard is now defunct, San Francisco does not contemplate any further active investigation. It is therefore recommended that this case be closed and that all Red Guard activities, if any, will be followed closely through sources of the San Francisco Division. Any pertinent information will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Regarding the formation of the new groups, San Francisco will follow this matter closely to determine the extent of their activities and their membership.

Copy Designation (continued):

- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26807)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - New York (105-101928)(Info)(RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (105-23956)
 - (1 - 100-62891)
 - (1 - 100) (RODNEY PANG)

B
COVER PAGE

Aoki-295

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23956
JL:sfc

INFORMANTS:

| <u>Identity of Source</u> | <u>File Where Located</u> |
|--|---------------------------|
| SF T-1 is [redacted] | Instant |
| SF T-2 is an established source of the San Francisco Office | Instant |
| SF T-3 is [redacted] | Instant |
| SF T-4 is [redacted] | Instant |
| SF T-5 is SF 2496-R | Instant |
| SF T-6 is [redacted] | Instant |
| SF T-7 is [redacted] | Instant |
| SF T-8 is a source of the New York Office | Instant |

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23956
JL:sfc

The Special Agent in attendance at the Black Panther rally at the Glide Memorial Church, San Francisco, California, on December 14, 1969, was SA

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D
COVER PAGE

Aoki-297

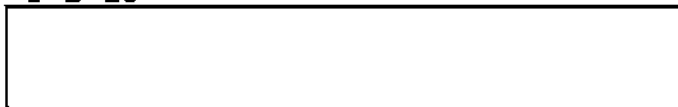
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SF 105-23956
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ADMINISTRATIVE

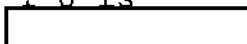
SF T-2 is



San Francisco, who requested his
identity be protected.

b7D

SF T-8 is



a source of the New York Office.

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Aoki-298

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. **Bufile 105-189989**

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 30, 1971

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) **1**)
U. S. Secret Service, **San Francisco (RM)**

Enclosure(s) **1**

Aoki-299

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco
- 1 - NISO, 12ND
- 2 - 115th MI Group
- 1 - OSI, 19th D
- 1 - INS, San Francisco

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

[Redacted]

Office: San Francisco, California

7/30/71

Field Office File #:

105-23956

Bureau File #: 105-189989

Title:

RED GUARD

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 04-08-2010~~

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY

Synopsis:

After eviction from their Headquarters at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, the Red Guard moved to 622 Broadway, and then to 842 Kearny Street, San Francisco, where they continued the Breakfast Program. Bank account opened by Red Guard at Bank of Trade, 1001 Grant Avenue, San Francisco. ALEX HING, Minister of Education for the Red Guard, spoke at Black Panther Party (BPP) rally on 12/14/69. Red Guard program modeled after BPP. Lack of organization, finances and small membership caused Red Guard organization to become weakened. Sources advised Red Guard organization defunct, although individuals still affiliate themselves with the organization in name.

- C -

DETAILS:

On November 4, 1969, SF T-1 furnished a copy of a leaflet advertising the Red Guard free Breakfast Program. The leaflet, written both in English and in Chinese, stated in part that, "... Our children must be healthy and well fed in order for them to struggle for the liberation of

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SF 105-23956

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of our people. To this end, the Red Guard has begun a free Breakfast Program in the community Review, 622 Broadway Street.

"...The Red Guard has been formed to 'serve the people heart and soul'. The people of Chinatown have nothing to fear from us. We have dedicated our lives in order to protect the community and better the conditions in Chinatown. We are not supported by money from any foreign country but rather through our work and support of the people in Chinatown.....The Red Guard would like to help our hard working people to lighten their load. Our fight is her against hunger, poverty and racism, and for peace and liberation".

The leaflet ended with the following, "Dare to struggle, dare to win".

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/18/69

The records of the Bank of Trade, 1001 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, California, reflect the Red Guard has checking account number: [redacted]

[Large redacted box]

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Bank of Trade records further reflect that the following persons are those Red Guard personnel authorized to transact banking activities:

[Handwritten initials]

- [redacted] Chairman
- [redacted] Secretary
- [redacted] Minister of Education
- [redacted] Minister of Finance
- [redacted]

The above information is not to be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The person to be issued the subpoena is [redacted] [redacted] Bank of Trade, 1001 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, California.

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On 11/17/69 at San Francisco, California File# SF 105-23956

by SA CHARLES P. MONROE - cmp Date dictated 11/17/69

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

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On November 5, 1967, a former member of the Red Guard advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had become dissatisfied with the Red Guard's political philosophy and became unhappy with the personal actions of ALEX HING, Minister of Education of the Red Guard, and consequently, quit the organization. He stated that the Red Guard presently has approximately fifteen members and has very little money in its treasury.

On November 6, 1969, another former member of the Red Guard reported that he became unhappy with the Communist philosophy of the Red Guard and ceased his association with the group. He stated he was more interested in the organization known as Leway, Inc., the organization from which the Red Guard originated, because Leway "genuinely" tried to help the young people of Chinatown.

On November 12, 1969, SF T-3 advised that since the Red Guard has no place to meet except at the Committee night club, which is operated by friends of ALEX HING, it no longer has the attraction for young Chinese trouble makers that it did while it was located at 615 Jackston Street.

On December 15, 1969, SF T-3 advised that members of the Red Guard were seen frequenting 842 Kearny Street, where a draft counseling organization was located. The source stated that the rear of this address has a room where the Red Guard reportedly congregates.

On December 12, 1969, a Special Agent of the FBI attended a Black Panther sponsored rally at the Glide Memorial Church. A principal speaker at this rally was ALEX HING, Chief Spokesman for the Red Guard, publicly known as the Minister of Education for the Red Guard. HING spoke about the fascist exploitation of the Chinatown workers, the suppression of the government against the Asians and the pig politicians in the United States. HING's speech contained numerous obscenities and the audience gave him a loud ovation.

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SF 105-23956

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The Black Panther Party (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.

On February 12, 1970, SF T-4 ^{HING} advised that he had observed on December 11, 1970, members of the Red Guard, namely ALEX HING and his brother RAYMOND, in the basement at 832 Kearny Street, which is the field office of the Berkeley Asian Studies Group. The source stated that he believed that the Red Guard are using a portion of the Asian Studies office to congregate. He advised that he had observed a theater set up in the basement and was told that films are being shown by the Red Guard. Calif

The source stated that the Red Guard has dwindled down to approximately six members at the most. He advised that support for the Red Guard organization has been practically nil and that there has been no talk to the possible fact that the organization had or was going underground. SF T-4 did say, however, that the Red Guard organization is attempting to capitalize on the psychological effect of taking credit for all things being done in Chinatown. They have been trying to give the impression that any Chinatown project has been the direct cause of Red Guard efforts. Source stated that this information is not true since the Red Guard has been doing absolutely nothing. The source stated that among the noticeable individuals missing from the Red Guard organization are CLIFF TOM (Chairman of the Red Guard), SHELDON LEE and SHELDON NG. He stated that these individuals have not been seen for over five or six months. Calif

On February 17, 1970, SF T-5 advised that a Chinese-American student named HOWIE CHIN (phonetic) from New York and a member of an organization called Asian Americans for Action (AAA), visited the Berkeley area on January 27, 1970. While in the Berkeley area, CHIN contacted ALEX HING suggesting that HING make a visit to the East Coast area in order to form liaison between Asian - American activist groups on the East and West Coasts.

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Concerning the Red Guard, SF T-5 advised that it is now down to hard core of approximately seven active members. The Red Guard continues to operate the Breakfast Program for children. The Red Guard has not published its newspaper for over a month.

In a featured interview with ALEX HING appearing in a publication called "AION", which was issued on April 1, 1970, at San Francisco by a group of Asian-Americans, HING responded to the question as to why the Red Guard was modeled after the Black Panther Party, by saying, "We believe the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the socialist revolution in the United States and that the Panther Party has become the movement's first truly revolutionary organization. We feel that it's up to us to support the vanguard..." Further in the interview, ALEX HING stated: "In Chinatown, as a matter of fact, our main problem is the Chinese bourgeoisie and it happens to be the same bourgeoisie that oppressed the people in China...we're fighting the same enemy as MAO fought." In response to the question as to how the Red Guard began to relate to the BPP, ALEX HING said: "A lot of people were starting to get turned on to the Black Panther Party and what role that they played in the movement so people started to arm themselves, taking the principle that HUEY P. NEWTON practiced and what MAO said: 'political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.' We had guns but we were unorganized... From the Black Panther Party we decided that we couldn't have a revolution without a revolutionary party, so we began to organize ourselves..."

San Francisco, Calif.
On August 26, 1970, SF T-2 advised that Leway, Inc., 842 Kearny, had opened a new account at the Bank of Trade, 1001 Grant Avenue, San Francisco. The Leways were shown to be a non-profit, educational and charitable organization. Officers of the organization were listed as RON KANZAKI, President, LELAND WOO, Treasurer, WING QUAN, Secretary, DOUGLAS HOM, Staff, HARDING CHUNE, Staff.

On October 2, 1971, SF T-6 furnished a flyer which announced the celebration of the 21st anniversary of People's Republic of China was to be held on October 1, 1970, at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. The refreshments at the party were shown to be donated by the Red Guard.

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On September 23, 1970, SF T-5 advised that he had encountered ALEX HING who advised that he had returned from his travel to Algiers, North Korea, Vietnam and Peking, China.

On September 26, 1970, SF T-5 attended a meeting sponsored by the Red Guard which was limited to only those invited. Approximately thirty persons were in attendance and ALEX HING, the principal speaker, related to the group concerning his visit to North Korea, North Vietnam and Peking.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-4 advised that he attended the October First Celebration of the Chinese Communist take-over of the Mainland. Source advised that he had talked briefly to ALEX HING, but nothing was said about HING's recent trip to the Far East.

SF T-4 advised that although HING claims to be the Minister of Information of the Red Guard, that organization for all intents and purposes is not functioning. He stated that the Red Guard name has been spot lighted and therefore that organization's name has been used by various individuals who claim affiliation. SF T-4 stated that Red Guard membership is less than four or five.

On October 14, 1970, SF T-4 advised that Leways has regrouped and that the organization is headquartered at 842 Kearny Street. He advised that it did not appear that the Leways were involved in any political activities.

On December 31, 1970, SF T-4 advised that the Leway group had not been active politically and appears to be the same type of organization which it originally set out to be prior to the formation of the Red Guard. He stated that the Leways spend most of their time playing pool and cards on the premises of 842 Kearny Street.

The source stated that the Red Guard is not as active as people are led to believe and that individuals continue to claim affiliation but membership is still less than ten. SF T-4 advised that there is nothing to indicate that there are financial ties between Mainland China and the Red Guard. This is evident because of the disorganization of the Red Guard. The Red Guard has no funds whatsoever.

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On January 8, 1971, SF T-7 advised that ALEX HING was receiving mail under his name as well as the Red Guard at 1230 Grant Avenue.

On December 8, 1970, SF T-3 advised that ALEX HING and the Red Guard appeared to have their Headquarters at 842 Kearny Street. The source advised that this location was available to the Red Guard after Asian-American student activists gained control of the old International Hotel. SF T-3 advised that the Leway and Red Guard elements opened a draft counseling office at 842 Kearny Street, called the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Information Center. Later, Asian-American law students and employers interested in social reforms opened an Asian Legal Service Office at 842 Kearny Street.

SF T-7 advised on February 5, 1971, that since ALEX HING had made arrangements to receive communication at 1230 Grant Avenue, HING has received no personal mail. SF T-7 advised that to the best of his knowledge, the only communications received by either ALEX HING or the Red Guard are various new left publications such as the "Liberation News Service".

On March 4, 1971, SF T-5 advised that RODNEY PANG, who holds ministerial rank in the Red Guard and is a member of the staff of Asian Studies Program at the University of California at Berkeley, had indicated that membership in the Red Guard is increasing and that this crowd is composed mainly of street people from San Francisco Chinatown. The source advised that PANG was attempting to invite RICHARD AOKI also on the staff of Asian Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, to become Minister of Defense of the Red Guard. AOKI, who is the liaison link between the Red Guard and the Black Panther Party, indicated that he had no intentions of accepting the invitation because it would cause him to be labeled, isolated and have an adverse effect upon his academic career.

On January 22, 1971, SF T-5 advised that ALEX HING continues to be the number one functionary in the Red Guard and also holds the position as Minister of Information. The Minister of Defense post is vacant.

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The current membership of the Red Guard was estimated to be approximately thirty people. Red Guard members from Berkeley included RODNEY PANG and an individual named BEN of Chinese ancestry who was on the Venceremos Brigade number three. The balance of the Red Guard membership is from San Francisco and consists principally of native born U.S. citizens of Chinese ancestry. A minority of the members are of Japanese ancestry.

SF T-5 advised that I WOR KUEN is a Chinese-American organization centered in the New York area and has had discussions with representatives of the Red Guard with the idea of considering a merger of the two organizations. The proposition was rejected by both sides due to a dispute of who would be number one in the surviving organization. A national front organization will be formed, however, no name has been chosen for a front organization. The I WOR KUEN is the equivalent of the Red Guard in the New York City area and consists of left wing survivors of the Asian-American Political Alliance. Membership is estimated to be approximately twelve to fifteen individuals who are principally U.S. citizens of Chinese ancestry.

On March 11, 1971, SF T-5 advised that as a result of the HUEY NEWTON - ELDRIDGE CLEAVER split, the Red Guard leans toward support of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. SF T-5 advised that the Leway organization is not taking any position.

On March 23, 1971, SF T-8 advised that HOWARD CHAN, one of the founders of the I WOR KUEN, had traveled to Berkeley, California, in January, 1970. Source advised while at Berkeley, CHAN met with ALEX HING of the Red Guard and that HING had shown CHAN around San Francisco. CHAN got the impression that HING was very close to the Black Panthers although his own group, the Red Guard, seemed quite ineffectual. CHAN had indicated that the Red Guard did not have a store front and was comprised of only a handful of members.

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On June 14, 1971, SF T-5 advised that internal strife within the Red Guard organization has caused the group to divide into two new groups, one consisting of the street people who appear to favor a militant activist policy, the other group includes ALEX HING and consists of students and more educated members of the Red Guard who seek to adopt a more legitimate position relative to the establishment. SF T-5 advised that the old Red Guard organization is defunct and that the two new groups have chosen no names as of yet.

On July 1, 1971, Inspector [redacted] Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, advised that his Office has no additional information regarding the Red Guard. He advised that the Red Guard appears to be dying, in that there has been no activities in Chinatown recently to associate with that organization. Inspector [redacted] advised that he would continue to be alert for any new information concerning the Red Guard or any similar type organization which may evolve as a result of the dissolution of the Red Guard. b6 b7C

On July 2, 1971, SF T-4 advised that it appears that the operations of the Red Guard organization have ceased. He stated that individuals normally seen congregating in the vicinity of the premises of 842 Kearny Street, San Francisco, the meeting place of the Red Guard, continue to frequent the area, however, these individuals do not appear to be aligned with any particular group or organization in that area. SF T-4 advised that the downfall of the Red Guard is attributed mainly to the lack of membership, finances, and strong leadership. He added that although ALEX HING continues to claim leadership of the Red Guard, HING has few followers and there are indications that HING aligns himself more with the Chicano activist groups than the Asians. Source stated that HING apparently fell into disfavor with many of the Asians.

On July 2, 1971, SF T-2 advised that the bank account for the Red Guard was officially closed on June 28, 1971, due to lack of finances.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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FD-202 (Rev. 5-1-54)
 EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
 DECLASSIFICATION
 AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
 DATE 04-07-2010

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
 DATE 03-10-2015
 C66W46B11

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO | OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO | DATE 10/14/70 | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/26/70 - 10/12/70 |
| TITLE OF CASE FLOYD HUEN, aka | | REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF | TYPED BY sad |
| | | CHARACTER OF CASE SM - AAPA | CONFIDENTIAL |

11/24/87
 Classified by *3042 PWS/AB*
 Declassify on: OADR

REFERENCES: San Francisco summary report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 12/12/69.
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 1/7/69.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 6/29/70.
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 9/10/70.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 9/21/70.
 Bureau airtel to San Francisco dated 10/2/69.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 9/21/70, advised that interview of Subject authorized by Bulet dated 9/10/70, would be deferred pending results of investigation by the University of California Police Department (UCPD) into report that loaded ammunition clips had been found in State owned vehicle which Subject had driven and that Subject had purchased two hand guns in December of 1969.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

8/28/84
 Classified by *R. S. [Signature]*
 Declassify on: OADR

| | |
|--|---|
| APPROVED <i>REG [Signature]</i> | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE |
| COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (105-190736) (RM) 4 - San Francisco (105-23692) (1 - 105-24447) (JEANNE QUAN HUEN) | |
| Dissemination Record of Attached Report | |
| Agency | <i>USAIL, DSE, ONE, SS, PAC-FSD, CD</i> |
| Request Recd. | |
| Date Fwd. | <i>10/29/70</i> |
| How Fwd. | <i>RIS</i> |
| By | <i>[Signature]</i> |

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-190736-10 REC-1

OCT 19 1970

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
 BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)
 Notations
 DATE: *2/10/88* *3042 PWS/AB*
84-19684-2784-1969 [Signature]
 NATIONAL SECURITY

Aoki-727

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SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
 ADD. DISSEMINATION.

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As indicated in this report, the seven ammunition clips found in the State owned vehicle on 8/26/70, were actually empty, and there is no evidence to prove any connection between them and the Subject, since other persons also used the vehicle during the month prior to the time it was serviced on 8/26/70.

With respect to the report that the vehicle was driven over 1,000 miles in a three day period (8/1-4/70), while signed out to the Subject, it is noted that he claimed to SF 2496-R that he made no such use of the vehicle, and also that the charge-out practice of the University garage was such that it is quite possible someone else could have used the car and charged it to the Subject, if he had knowledge of the charge-out number assigned to the Asian Studies group. With respect to the handguns reported to have been purchased by the Subject, SF 2496-R advised the Subject states he still has these guns at home and that he obtained them for self protection. Both SF 2496-R and the UCPD noted it was not unusual for students at Berkeley to own weapons.

In view of the above considerations and since SF 2496-R states that Subject is opposed to the use of violence and is considered conservative by more militant members of the Asian-American community at the University of California, it is believed he should not be placed on the Security Index at this time, but should again be considered for interview.

UACB, he will not be recommended for inclusion on the Security Index at this time, and a separate communication will be sent to the Bureau again requesting permission to interview him.

Sources mentioned in this report are identified as follows:

| <u>Informant</u> | <u>Located in File</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| SF T-1 is SF 2496-R | 170-570 |

SF T-2 is

SF T-3 is

X

(X)

Aoki-728

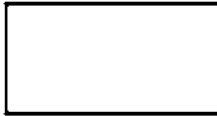
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SF 105-23692
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SF T-4 is



SF T-5 [is



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This report is classified Confidential because it contains considerable information from SF 2496-R, a source of continuing value in the racial and security fields, and unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the disclosure of this source and adversely affect the security of the United States. In addition, the information from SF T-3 was so classified.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Will submit appropriate request for authority to interview the Subject, UACB.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-10-2015
C66W46B11
~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 04-07-2010~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 10/14/70

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 105-23692

Bureau File #: 105-190736

Title: FLOYD HUEN

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Character: SM - AAPA

8/28/84
Classified by *SP-8 [signature]*
Declassify on: OADR
3042 PWS/DB
11/24/87

Synopsis:

In January, 1970, a Japanese student organizer, later identified as MASAMICHI KOMATA and his wife, both active in the Red Army faction of ultra-radical students in Japan, stayed at Berkeley, California residence of FLOYD HUEN and his girl friend, JEANNE QUAN. An open notice by the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, dated 3/31/70, indicated Vietnamese group in Canada to hold conference in July, 1970, and listed FLOYD HUEN as person through whom support could be forwarded. Source advised the Asian American Political Alliance, which HUEN helped organize, is now dead issue and indicated HUEN is excluded by some of the Asian-Americans because of his moderate, non-violent attitude. Police investigation concerning empty ammunition clips found in State owned vehicle at University of California, Berkeley, disclosed HUEN was one of the persons who used that car, and that HUEN had purchased two hand guns in December, 1969. HUEN claimed to source he had no knowledge of clips and that guns were purchased for self-protection. HUEN was married on 9/20/70, to JEANNE QUAN, University student from Livermore, California.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE:

- P -

Aoki-730

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GROUP I, Excluded from
automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

MAS AOKI NI KOBATA

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SF T-1 advised on January 26, 1970, that TERUMASO HATANO, believed to be a student at Tokyo University in Japan, was visiting the United States and staying at the residence of FLOYD HUEN in Berkeley, California. SF T-1 added that HATANO had been in the United States about a week, accompanied by his wife, and that upon his arrival in the United States, he had contacted DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and asked to be put in touch with militant Japanese-American students in the San Francisco Bay Area. According to SF T-1, HILLIARD referred HATANO to RICHARD AOKI, leader of the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix pages.

According to SF T-1, the TWLF is a coalition of non-white student groups, namely Black, Chicano (Mexican-American), Filipino, Chinese and Japanese.

Its stated purpose is to initiate discussion and to develop programs pertinent to the needs of Third World (non-white) students, and to promote the political, economic and cultural welfare of Third World peoples. A spokesman for the TWLF expressed the Third World idea as follows:

"The first world is the capitalist world, the second world is the Communist white world, and the third world is the non-white world composed of people from Asia, Africa and Latin America."

SF T-1 indicated that when HATANO attempted to contact AOKI through the Asian Studies Office, he was put in touch with FLOYD HUEN, who had been associated with AOKI in the direction of Asian Studies at the UCB and in the leadership of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at the UCB. According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA, which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism."

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According to SF T-1, HATANO indicated that he was seeking to organize opposition to the renewal of the Japanese-American Security Pact and that he planned to visit Seattle, Washington, and Chicago, Illinois, to contact national leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix.

It is noted that according to information received from SF T-2 on January 20, 1970, HATANO, in contacting SDS leaders, left word that he could be reached at telephone number 845-5589, a telephone listed to JEANNE QUAN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308. The mailbox at this address was observed to bear the names: JEANNE HUEN and FLOYD QUAN, and SF T-1 advised HUEN and QUAN were living together at that Berkeley, California address.

Berkeley Calif

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Regarding JEANNE QUAN, it is noted that according to SF T-1, she was attending meetings of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, on several occasions during the period December, 1968 through August, 1969, and participated with other AAPA people, including FLOYD HUEN, in demonstrations at San Francisco, opposing the visit of the Japanese Premier to the United States, and renewal of the Japanese-American Security Pact. It is also noted that the February 23, 1969, issue of the "Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, carried an article in which Miss QUAN was described as a leader of the AAPA at the UCB and as a graduate of Granada High School, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. In this article Miss QUAN was quoted as condemning police violence against striking students and as claiming that many students who were beaten up and arrested were simply spectators who happened to be standing in the wrong place. Miss QUAN admitted some students had thrown rocks, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership.

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She declared the striker's tactic was supposed to be non-violence, but added, "we can't control everyone." According to UCB records, Miss JUANNE QUAN was born October 21, 1949, and entered the UCB from Granada High School in September, 1967.

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On April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that HATANO had been in Berkeley, California, on March 18, 1970, at which time he indicated he would depart the United States for Japan on March 20, 1970. According to SF T-1, HATANO related that he had contacted some Asians in Chicago and New York City as well as in the San Francisco Bay Area and hoped to exchange information with these persons following his return to Japan. HATANO indicated to SF T-1 that he had failed to make contact with SDS leaders in Chicago, because the Weatherman faction of the SDS had forceably closed up the National SDS Office there. SF T-1 advised that HATANO gives the impression that he follows the political thinking of the Chinese Communist leader, MAO Tse-tung. SF T-1 added that HATANO claimed to be a leader of the Left Wing faction of the Japanese student organization, Zengakuren. On May 6, 1970, SF T-1 identified a photograph of MASAMICHI KOMATA as identical with the person known to him as HATANO and a photograph of AKIYO SHIRAI as identical with the person known to him as HATANO's wife.

It is noted that SF T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on February 20, 1970, that MASAMICHI OMATA, a graduate student of Kyoto University in Japan, accompanied by AKIYO SHIRAI, had departed Japan on November 12, 1969, destined to the United States, with plans to set up an international coalition of radical students. According to SF T-3, both were identified as activists in the Sekigun-ha (Red Army) faction of the ultra-radical students in Japan.

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the AAPA has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group, FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position,

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seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held for the staff at the Asian Studies San Francisco Office, 834 Kearny Street, San Francisco, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-4 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity", a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFLWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal For Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union In Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam", intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice mentions that such a conference was strongly supported by HATANO, described as "a Japanese

student organizer who has just completed a long tour of this country." The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco, or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

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Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR Solidarity with the VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

4945 CALIFORNIA ST
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

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On August 7, 1970, SF T-5, who has known HUEN for years, said that HUEN's family and the mother of JEANNE QUAN, who lives at Livermore, California, have been much disturbed by the fact that HUEN has been sharing JEANNE QUAN's apartment at 2414 Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley and are anxious to see this relationship regularized by a formal marriage. (A) u

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended at Montreal, Canada during July, 1970. SFT-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

The San Francisco "Examiner", in its issue dated September 17, 1970, carried an article stating that the UCB campus police were seeking to establish ownership of a flight bag containing ammunition and Maoist literature found in the trunk of a State owned car. The article stated that on August 26, 1970, an attendant at the campus garage in Berkeley discovered a bag containing seven carbine clips loaded with .30 caliber bullets, together with a quantity of revolutionary literature. The article indicated that among those who had used the vehicle during August, 1970, was a graduate student employed as a teaching assistant, who is a leader within the Third World Liberation Front, and added that during the time the car was signed out to this person in the name of the Asian Ethnic Study Group, it was driven 1176 miles. The article described the graduate student as a former member of the Student Senate and indicated he was arrested during the student strike at Berkeley in March of 1969. The article further stated that California Assemblyman DON MULFORD, the author of legislation barring guns from California campuses, informed Chief WILLIAM BEALL he had received information that the mentioned teaching assistant had made recent gun purchases. According to the article, Assemblyman MULFORD stated, "I am deeply concerned that a teaching assistant is buying guns and driving a state car at taxpayers expense. I would like to know if those guns were taken on campus ---." The article stated that the mentioned

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teaching assistant had purchased a Smith & Weston .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from Earl E. Buchanan Gun at 2934 College Avenue, Berkeley, On December 17, 1979, and one week later had purchased a .9 mm caliber Browning automatic at Siegel's Guns, 508 West McArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California, in one instance giving a Telegraph Avenue address and in the second listing a Francisco Street address, both in Berkeley.

In connection with the arrest mentioned above, it is noted that during the student strike at the UCB, FLOYD HUEN was arrested by the University of California Police Department (UCPD) on March 3, 1969, on a charge of blocking a pedestrian access while picketing. The charge was dismissed "in the interest of justice", and according to HUEN's father and brother, this dismissal took place because the charge resulted from a mistaken identity. Regarding the two addresses used in the gun purchases, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN has been residing at 2414 Telegraph Avenue and also uses his parents address, 1737 Francisco, both in Berkeley, California.

Contact with the UCPD at Berkeley disclosed that the ammunition clips found in the State car were not loaded and were in a paper shopping bag when found. UCPD Sergeant [redacted] advised that the investigation of this incident was being conducted by Officer [redacted]. Sergeant [redacted] advised that FLOYD HUEN, a teaching assistant in Asian Studies, was one of the persons who had driven the vehicle but he added there was no evidence to connect him with the ammunition clips found in the vehicle.

On October 6, 1970, Lieutenant [redacted] of the Berkeley Police Department advised that his department had never issued FLOYD HUEN a license to carry a weapon. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that HUEN never applied for such a license and that if he had done so he would not have been given a license since there appeared to be no reason why he would need to carry a weapon. Lieutenant [redacted] added that it was entirely legal for a citizen to own a hand gun provided he did not carry it concealed without proper authorization.

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On October 7, 1970, SF T-1 advised he had ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ immediately recognized that the above mentioned San Francisco "Examiner" article referred to FLOYD HUEN. He said that out of concern for the reputation of HUEN and the Asian Studies group on the campus he had discussed the article at length with HUEN and is convinced that HUEN knows nothing of the ammunition clips which were left in the vehicle. SF T-1 added that HUEN claims he has not used any University vehicle for long trips during 1970 and has no idea who may have used his name and that of the Asian Studies Division to charge out the State owned vehicle, which was driven more than 1,000 miles in three days while charged to him. SF T-1 remarked that it has been very easy in the past to charge out a car at the University Garage, since all that one needed to do was to give a name and to know the number assigned to any group or division authorized to sign out a car. SF T-1 said that any person who knew the number assigned to the Asian Division of the Ethnic Studies Department could have gone to the garage and used HUEN's name to sign out a vehicle. SF T-1 said that he questioned FLOYD HUEN regarding the two hand guns he was alleged to have purchased in December, 1969, and that HUEN readily admitted these purchases, saying he had obtained the guns for "self-protection", and still has them at home, but does not carry them. SF T-1 remarked that to the best of his knowledge, it is common practice for students at the UCB to own weapons and added that there is no offense against the law if such weapons are not carried concealed. SF T-1 commented that FLOYD HUEN is presently employed as a Research Assistant in the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB on a university salary. SF T-1 added that the AAPA which was formerly headed by HUEN is now a dead issue and not even mentioned by HUEN.

On October 13, 1970, Lieutenant [redacted] UCPD, advised that the UCPD was unable to determine who was responsible for leaving the empty ammunition clips and/or the three posters praising Communist China, which were found in the trunk of a State owned vehicle when it was serviced on August 26, 1970. He indicated that there was no evidence to connect HUEN with these items other than the fact that he was one of the persons to whom the vehicle was signed out during the first part of the month. Lieutenant [redacted] further indicated that the UCPD was making no investigation concerning the two hand guns allegedly purchased by HUEN, since no crime was involved. He added

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that measures had been taken at the UCB garage to tighten procedures for charging out vehicles so that in the future responsibility can be more accurately assessed when there is possible misuse of a State-owned vehicle.

On October 13, 1970, Officer [redacted] of the UC Police Department, advised that he had investigated the matter, when a mechanic at the UCB garage reported on August 26, 1970, that he had found seven empty ammunition clips and three paper posters of a Chinese communist nature in the trunk of a State-owned vehicle which he was servicing. Officer [redacted] displayed the seven empty ammunition clips, but added that the three posters have evidently been destroyed. He said there were no identifiable fingerprints on the ammunition clips and that he had been unable to ascertain who was responsible for placing them in the trunk of the car. He added that no crime had been committed and his investigation was simply for informational purposes.

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Officer [redacted] said that during the course of his investigation he discovered that according to the mileage charts some 1,176 miles were placed on the State-owned vehicle in question, while it was charged to the Asian Ethnic Study Group under the name of FLOYD HUEN during a period of three days, starting August 1, 1970, and ending August 4, 1970. He added that he had also ascertained that FLOYD HUEN's driver's license, which had to be renewed before his birthday, [redacted] 1970, was apparently not renewed, so that if he was driving a State-owned vehicle as the garage files show, he was doing so without a valid license.

Officer [redacted] said the garage attendants are supposed to check driver's licenses to make sure they are valid and to establish the identity of the person taking the vehicles. He said he discovered that this has not been done in all cases in the past and noted that it was certainly not done when the car was charged out to FLOYD HUEN, whose license expired last May. Officer [redacted] expressed the opinion that FLOYD HUEN or some of his associates in the Asian Studies Division were probably responsible for leaving the empty

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SF 105-23692
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ammunition clips and the communist posters in the State-owned vehicle, but he added that there is no way of fixing responsibility and no further investigation of the matter is contemplated by the UC Police Department.

On September 30, SF T-5 advised that he has no knowledge of the two handguns which FLOYD HUEN purchased in December, 1969. He said that FLOYD has always claimed to be non-violent in his philosophy and actions, so he is at a loss to explain these purchases. SF T-5 expressed the opinion that FLOYD HUEN may have purchased them for self-protection in view of the fact that robberies and burglaries in the Berkeley area seem to be on the increase. SF T-5 remarked that FLOYD HUEN and JEANNE QUAN were married on September 20, 1970, at Berkeley, California *(S) u*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
also known as
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to the official newspaper of the BPP, the BPP was started during December 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY G. SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense, BPP.

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther," regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, GEORGE MURRAY. This article ended with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."

DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."

DAVID HILLIARD, in the "New York Times," issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture EMORY DOUGLAS as follows:

"The only way to make this racist US government administer justice to the people it is oppressing, is...by taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forces...are dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U.S. government."

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the USA.

*APPENDIX

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as commonly known, came into existence at a founding convention held during June 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Leninism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the world-wide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, USA, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968-1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June 1969 NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance, and Revolutionary Youth Movement. The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some aligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February 1970.

The Weatherman and Revolutionary Youth Movement groups no longer consider themselves associated with SDS and the Worker Student Alliance group refers to itself as the true SDS.

• APPENDIX

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Aoki-742



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
October 14, 1970

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Title | FLOYD HUEN |
| Character | SM - AAPA |
| Reference | Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California. |

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Aoki-743

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *J. [unclear]* SAC, NEW YORK (105-106383) (P)

SUBJECT: HOWARD CHIN, aka
IS - CH
(OO: NY)

DATE: MAR 27 1970

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ReNYlet to BS, 12/31/69 (IO); SFairtel to the Bureau, 2/25/70 entitled "RED GUARD; IS-CH (INLET) (OO: SF)"; Bufile 105-189989.

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM for the Bureau re investigation of subject. Two copies of LHM are forwarded to BS and one copy to SF.

The following confidential sources who are familiar with activities in the Chinatown, NYC, area were contacted but were unable to furnish any information regarding the subject:

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Source</u> | <u>Contacting Agent</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 2/18/70 | | [redacted] b6 |
| 3/2/70 | | [redacted] b7C |
| 3/2/70 | | " |
| 2/19/70 | | EDWIN YEE |
| 2/20/70 | | " |
| 3/16/70 | | " |

b7D

INFORMANTS

NY T-1 is [redacted], contacted by SA [redacted] b6
[redacted] b7C
[redacted] b7D

NY T-2 is [redacted] b7D
[redacted] contacted by SA WARREN A. GORTON.

NY T-3 is [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] b6

NY T-4 is SF 496-S. [redacted] b7C
[redacted] b7D

- 2-Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 2-Boston (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 1-San Francisco (105-23956) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1-New York

Agency: HAO/NIC/ACSI/OST

MED:kxb

(6) 3/3/70 Date Forw 3/3/70
3/30/70 New Forw RLS
By: RLP/AS



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

Aoki-310

[Handwritten notes and stamps on the right margin, including a large 'X' and the word 'EXPLOR' vertically.]

2 copies of LHM re: [unclear] in NY 3/30/70

105-203328-1

MAR 30 1970

SINO-SATELLITE

NY 105-106383

Credit and criminal checks at NY were negative regarding subject.

Subject was observed at the 11/21/69 demonstration by SA [redacted], and the INS file regarding subject was also reviewed by SA [redacted]

b6
b7c

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASS. Will furnish results of investigation at the DMV re Mass. license JX-443.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will maintain contact with sources regarding activities of subject.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

MAR 27 1970

~~Howard Chin, also known as
CHAN Wa-hoi,
CHEN Hua-mai (M)
7115/5478/3189, CTC
CHAN Waichan,
Howard Chan,
Howard Wah-hoy Chan,
Howard Schan,
CHAN Wak-hoy~~

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Howard Chin was one of the participants in the demonstration held November 21, 1969 at the New York City headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The demonstration, conducted by about 30 Orientals, was directed against the Director of the FBI, specifically his recent comments regarding Chinese nationals in the United States which he made before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations. Source states that Howard Chin is an employee of the New York City Youth Service Agency and works out of Public School 65 and the Seward Park school. Chin is a former student at Columbia University and source has heard that Chin may have been expelled from Columbia in connection with the riots there. Chin was last known to reside at 520 West 110th Street, Apartment 8A, New York City. However, he also maintained his permanent residence at 374 Pearl Street, Apartment 14H, New York City.

Chin was observed leaving the demonstration on November 21, 1969 on a Honda motorbike bearing Massachusetts license JX-443.

The 1967-1968 Columbia University Directory contains no listing for Howard Chin or CHAN Wa-hoi. The 1968-1969 Directory lists a Howard Wah-Hoy Chan, home address 374 Pearl Street, New York City, a student in Columbia College.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

105-203328-1 Aoki-312
ENCLOSURE

Howard Chin, also known as

NY T-2, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that Howard Wah-Hoy Chan was born [redacted] at Canton, China. He attended Columbia College from September, 1965 until June, 1967 and again from September, 1968 until June, 1969. He also attended the college during the summer session of 1968. Chan was dismissed by the school because of academic reasons. b6 b7C

NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that recently a newspaper entitled "Getting Together" has been emanating from 30 Market Street, New York City, and it is his understanding that Chin is one of the people behind this publication. On January 26, 1970, source visited 30 Market Street and tasked for Howard Chin but was advised that Chin was not there at the time. Source learned that the individuals behind the newspaper were also intending to set up a public health clinic and a draft counselling service at that address.

"Getting Together", in its first issue dated February, 1970, cited the poor health, economic, political and social conditions existing in Chinatown, New York City. In order to improve these conditions it states, "For us in Chinatown it means what we really need is Chinese or YELLOW POWER." It stated that "Getting Together" is a regular publication of the Chinese community in which ideas and experience can be exchanged to help achieve Chinese people's power. The paper also included the Black Panther Party platform and program.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is attached hereto.

On March 17, 1970, L. Poinsette, Rental Office, 15 St. James Place, New York City, advised that his office is responsible for the residence at 374 Pearl Street and that

Howard Chin, also known as

Howard Chin does reside at Apartment 14H at that address. Howard lives with his parents. However, he, Mr. Poinsette, knows them by the last name of Schan.

Howard's father, Edward Schan, was born December 1, 1905 and entered the United States in 1921. His father is retired. His mother, born [redacted] entered the United States in 1958 and is currently employed at the Lew Dick Sportswear Company, 254 Canal Street. Poinsette's records disclosed no employment for Howard and indicate that the family has resided there since December, 1961.

374 PEARL ST., N.Y., N.Y.

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Foreign

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) file number [redacted] which pertains to Howard Wah-Hoy Chan, was reviewed and disclosed that Howard was born [redacted] at Go Leung Village, Toishan, China. Howard entered the United States on March 4, 1952 under United States passport number [redacted] Howard gained his United States citizenship at the Southern District of New York on November 1, 1963 as cited by certificate number [redacted] claiming derivative citizenship. The file indicated Howard's father, a United States citizen, as Edward Schan, and his mother as Ngan Ha Schan.

b6
b7C

APT. 14H 374 PEARL ST., N.Y., N.Y.

On February 17, 1970, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a Howie Chin (Phonetic), a Chinese American student from New York City and a member of an organization named Asian Americans for Action (AAA) visited the Berkeley, California area around January 27, 1970. Source advised that Chin was a student at Columbia University whose travel to California was financially supported by the university and whose mission was to recruit Asian American students from the West Coast for enrollments at Columbia University.

While in the Berkeley area, Chin contacted Richard Aoki, a member of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and Alex Hing, Minister of Education and Information for the Red Guard. Chin suggested that Hing make a trip to the East Coast to form a liaison between Asian American activist groups on the East and West Coasts.

CAA

CAA

The AAA is self-described in its Newsletter, Volume I, Number 4, undated:

Howard Chin, also known as

"AAA supports the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as the representative of the people of South Vietnam. We call for the end of United States imperialism in Asia and the countries of the Third World. We call for the freeing of Huey Newton, Bobby Seal, Ahmed Evans, the GI's in the stockades, the Panther 21, Martin Sostre; for an end to all political persecution including the Kangaroo Court prosecution of the Conspiracy Eight in Chicago; amnesty for draft resisters both here and abroad; and for the freeing of all political prisoners. We call for the self-determination of Third World peoples inside as well as outside this country."

The AAPA is self-described in its newspaper Volume II, Number 1, dated November, 1969, as follows:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

Howard Chin, also known as

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

A characterization of the Red Guard appears in the appendix attached hereto.

On March 5, 1970, NY T-1 advised that on February 9, 1970, he had a conversation with Chin during which Chin stated that he had just returned from San Francisco where he had been on vacation. Chin did not mention who, if anyone, he had contacted while in San Francisco. However, source believes it is possible Chin did contact some members of the Red Guard. Source advised that Chin's supervisor with the Youth Service Agency is John Nolan, 98 Norfolk Street, New York City.

On March 10, 1970, NY T-3 advised that he has learned that Howard Chin was in San Francisco during the latter part of January and early February this year and quite possibly contacted Chinese radical elements connected with the Berkeley Campus.

Howard Chin, also known as

APPENDIX

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Also Known As

Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense, NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

Howard Chin, also known as

RED GUARD
Also Known as
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
Civil Action# 11-CV-02131

Total Deleted Page(s) = 13
Page 5 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 6 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 7 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 8 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 9 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 10 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
Page 11 ~ OTHER - OGA material;
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-203673)

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (105-5022) (RUC)

SUBJECT: SEKIGUN-HA (RED ARMY FACTION)
IS - ANA & JAPAN
(NEW LEFT - FOREIGN INFLUENCE - JAPAN)

DATE: 11/10/70

Re Legat, Mexico City, letter to Bureau 8/31/70.

OTHER OGA material

Enclosed for information of the Bureau are two

copies of an [redacted] setting forth a comprehensive treatment of subject organization.

Since this organization at this time has given no indication of directing its action against the U.S., no further inquiry is being made. Tokyo, however, will remain alert to the possible danger inherent in subject and will carefully screen all material concerning it received.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2 ENCLOSURE)
- (1 - Foreign Liaison Desk)
- 1 - Tokyo
- RVP:lw
- (4)

*100 let 1 enc
aio 4*

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "N.Y. P. 600"

REC-62

105-203673-13

REC-62

NOV 16 1970

INT. SEC.

Aoki-1204

66 DEC 21 1970

FOIPA#

FBI RMD FOIPA SEARCH SLIP

HQ X FO

1130210 -001

LAS:

O-10

Ext:

Subject: AOKI, RICHARD MASATO

SSN#: 80-82-8170

Date of Birth: 11/20/1930

Place of Birth:

AKA/ MISC: DoD: 3/15/2009

b6
b7C

Date Searched: 11/2/10 Automated Indices

| BB | File/File Order Date | ID | C/P | Closed |
|----|--|----|-----|--------|
| | <u>AOKI, RICHARD MASATO</u> <u>NR</u> | | | |
| | <u>AOKI, RICHARD, M</u> <u>NR</u> | | | |
| | <u>AOKI, RICHARD</u> <u>NR</u> | | | |
| | <u>AOKI, R, MASATO</u> <u>NR</u> | | | |
| | <u>AOKI, R, M</u> <u>NR</u> | | | |

Inactive Indices

LAS:

Date: / /

| BB | File | ID | C/P | Closed |
|----|----------------------------------|----|-----|--------|
| | <u>AOKI, R.</u> <u>S'S NR</u> | | | |
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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

To: Records Management Division, ELSUR Operations Unit

From: CID OGC SecD RMD CD CTD
 Other _____

Title: Aoki, Richard
FOIA # 1130210

Case ID#: _____

Precedence: Expedite, will pick up:
 Routine
 Respond By: _____

REQUEST FOR ELSUR SEARCH FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

Title III Application FBI DEA GBI/BAIU
 FISA Application SPU
 Legal Motion (DOJ) Investigative Lead
 FOIPA Other _____
(Specify)

(One of the above must be checked before search will be conducted.)

Requestor: _____ Complete and Return to: _____
Name Name Ext. Rm. M-13

List Names; Addresses; Facilities; Telephone No. or other Numeric Values to be searched:

Known Aliases

Search Results

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| ① Aoki, Richard Masato DOB 11/20/1938 DOO 3/15/2009 | ① Aotka, Richard ② Aokic, Richard | ① Possible intercept ② r(3) No records |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

b6
b7C

Searched by Date 5-7-09

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------------|
| ASSEGAI, RICHARD | 9/68 | 157-1116-3p.3, 4p.2 |
| | 12/68 | 157-111609 P.2 |
| | 4/69 | 157-1116-15 p2 |

aka. Richard Aokie
No description given
Editorial Board of
"Black Politics"
September-October
1968 Issue

EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE
PUBLICATION

9/68

157-1116-4,
p.2

consists of Richard Aokie
and Tom Sanders.

AOKIE, RICHARD

9/68

157-1116-4,
p.2

No description given

AOKI, RICHARD

(3/69)
6/69

100-34204-3184p3
100-34204-3283 p163

Oriental male

Age 30

Res. 3026 Fulton St., Berkeley

ON-30

Student

53576

AOKI, RICHARD

5/69

157-1202-142

p.44

Member of Asian American
Political Alliance,
Berkeley Branch

AOKI, RICHARD (4/69) 100-34204B-284

Age 30

Arrested at UC, Berkeley

AOKI, RICHARD

10/68

100-61299-19

spokesman for ASIAN-AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

AOKI, RICHARD MASATO

11-70

157-1171-230

AKA: RICH AOKI
3026 B ^fulton

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SECTION**

Date 10/16/2009

- Name Searching Unit, Newington Annex
- Special File Room, Room 7361
- Forward to File Review, Pickett Street
- Attention _____
- Return to _____
Supervisor, Room, Ext.

Scope of Search: (Check One)

- Automated Data Base (ADB)
- Inactive Index-Pickett St.
- Secure Data Information System (SDIC)

Type of Search Requested:

- All References (Security & Criminal)
- Security Search
- Criminal Search
- Main References Only

Special Instructions:

- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject Aoki, Richard Masato
AKA (s) Aoika, Richard; Aokie, Richard

Birthdate & Place 11/20/1938 CA
SSAN 5600-52-8170
Localities CA

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials DS
Prod. _____

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB | Inactive | Date of Ref | MY |
|------------------|--------|-------|------|-----|----------|-------------|----|
| HQ 102-112228-47 | s.114 | X | | X | | | |
| HQ 100-151646 | s.300 | X | | X | | | |
| HQ 157-9295 | s.25 | X | | X | | | |
| Aoki, Richard m | | | | | | | |
| SI | | | | X | | | |
| HQ 105-1161198 | s.4 | X | | X | | | |
| HQ 100-40-234 | s.98 | | | X | | | |
| HQ 100-444372 | s.150 | | | X | | | |
| HQ 105-150532 | s.4 | | | X | | | |
| HQ 105-150352 | s.5 | | | X | | | |
| Aoika, Richard | | | | | | | |
| HQ 157-9746 | s.93 | | | X | | | |

Aoki-8

**Numerous Reference
Search Slip**

Date 10/16/2009Subject Aoki, Richard MasatoR# _____ Searcher Initials DS

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB-HQGI | Inactive | Date of Ref M/Y |
|------------------|---------|-------|------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| SI | | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-16-48 | s. 325 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-16-48 | s. 306 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 487 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 783 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 678 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 416 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 723 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 352 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 9 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 10 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 12 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-442529 | s. 269 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-444815 | s. 102 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-452260 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-452260 | s. 1 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-454956 | s. 15 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-447047 | s. 16 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-447047 | s. 17 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-456437 | s. 15 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-456437 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 5 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 7 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-165706 | s. 1442 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-165706-26 | s. 2013 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-189989 | s. 29 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-189989 | s. 38 | | | X | | |

Aoki-9

**Numerous Reference
Search Slip**

Date 12/8/2009Subject Aoki, Richard MasatoR# _____ Searcher Initials DS

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB-HGGI | Inactive | Date of Ref M/Y |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Aoki, Richard Matsui | | | | | | |
| | 105-HQ-131683 s.11 | | | X | | |
| | 105-HQ-1165706 s.22 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard Masa | | | | | | |
| | SI | | | X | | |
| | HQ 62-60527 s.49573 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard M. | | | | | | |
| | HQ 105-151352 s.5 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| | HQ 100-440943 s.13 | | | X | | |
| | HQ 100-427226 s.634 | | | X | | |
| San Francisco Manual search | | | | | | |
| Aoki, Richard Masato | | | | | | |
| | 157-1171 s.230 | | | | X | |
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| | 100-34204 s.3184 | | | | X | |
| | 100-34204 s.3283 | | | | X | |
| | 157-1202 s.142 | | | | X | |
| | 100-34204B s.284 | | | | X | |
| | 100-68638 | | | | X | |
| | 100-61299 s.19 | | | | X | |
| Aokie, Richard | | | | | | |
| | 157-1116 s.4 | | | | | |

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SECTION**

Date 10/16/2009

- Name Searching Unit, Newington Annex
- Special File Room, Room 7361
- Forward to File Review, Pickett Street
- Attention _____
- Return to _____ Supervisor, Room, Ext.

Scope of Search: (Check One)

- Automated Data Base (ADB)
- Inactive Index-Pickett St.
- Secure Data Information System (SDIC)

Type of Search Requested:

- All References (Security & Criminal)
- Security Search
- Criminal Search
- Main _____ References Only

Special Instructions:

- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject Aoki, Richard Masato

AKA (s) Aoika, Richard; Aokie, Richard

Birthdate & Place 11/20/1938 CA

SSAN 560-52-8170

Localities CA

R # _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials DS

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB | Inactive | Date of Ref M/Y |
|------------------|--------|-------|------|-----|----------|-----------------|
| HQ 102-112228-47 | s.114 | X | | X | | |
| HQ 100-151646 | s.300 | X | | X | | |
| HQ 157-9295 | s.25 | X | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard m | | | | | | |
| SI | | | | | | |
| HQ 105-1161198 | s.4 | X | | X | | |
| HQ 100-40-234 | s.98 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-444372 | s.150 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-150532 | s.4 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-150352 | s.5 | | | X | | |
| Aoika, Richard | | | | | | |
| HQ 157-9746 | s.93 | | | X | | |

FBI/DOJ

AOKI-1

**Numerous Reference
Search Slip**

Date 10/16/2009Subject Aoki, Richard MasatoR# _____ Searcher Initials DS

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB-HQGI | Inactive | Date of Ref M/Y |
|----------------|---------|-------|------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| SI | | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-16-48 | s. 325 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-16-48 | s. 306 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 487 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 783 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 678 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 416 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 723 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s. 352 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 9 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 10 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s. 12 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-442529 | s. 269 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-444815 | s. 102 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-452260 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-452260 | s. 1 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-454956 | s. 15 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-447047 | s. 16 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-447047 | s. 17 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-456437 | s. 15 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-456437 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 6 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 5 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-161198 | s. 7 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-1165706 | s. 1442 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-1165706 | s. 2013 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-189989 | s. 29 | | | X | | |
| HQ 105-189989 | s. 38 | | | X | | |

AOKI-2

**Numerous Reference
Search Slip**

Date 12/8/2009Subject Aoki, Richard MasatoR# _____ Searcher Initials DS

| File Number | Serial | Ident | SDIS | ADB-HQGI | Inactive | Date of Ref M/Y |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Aoki, Richard Matsui | | | | | | |
| 105-HQ-131683 | s.11 | | | X | | |
| 105-HQ-165706 | s.22 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard Masa | | | | | | |
| SI | | | | X | | |
| HQ 62-60527 | s49573 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard M. | | | | | | |
| HQ 105-151352 | s.5 | | | X | | |
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| HQ 100-440943 | s13 | | | X | | |
| HQ 100-427226 | s684 | | | X | | |
| San Francisco Manual Search | | | | | | |
| Aoki, Richard Masato | | | | | | |
| 157-1171 | s. 230 | | | | X | |
| Aoki, Richard | | | | | | |
| 100-34204 | s. 3184 | | | | X | |
| 100-34204 | s. 3283 | | | | X | |
| 157-1202 | s. 142 | | | | X | |
| 100-34204B | s.284 | | | | X | |
| 100-68638 | | | | | X | |
| 100-61299 | s.19 | | | | X | |
| Aokie, Richard | | | | | | |
| 157-1116 | s.4 | | | | | |

FOIPA#

FBI RMD FOIPA SEARCH SLIP

HQ X FO

1130210 -001

LAS:

O-10

Ext:

Subject: AOKI, RICHARD MASATO

SSN#: ~~50-82-8170~~

Date of Birth: 11/20/1958

Place of Birth:

AKA/ MISC: DOD: 3/15/2009

b6
b7C

Date Searched: 11/2/10 Automated Indices

| BB | File/File Order Date | ID | C/P | Closed |
|----|----------------------------|----|-----|--------|
| | AOKI, RICHARD MASATO NR | | | |
| | AOKI, RICHARD, M NR | | | |
| | AOKI, RICHARD NR | | | |
| | AOKI, R, MASATO NR | | | |
| | AOKI, R, M NR | | | |

Inactive Indices

LAS:

Date: / /

| BB | File | ID | C/P | Closed |
|----|--------------------|----|-----|--------|
| | AOKI, R. S'S NR | | | |
| | | | | |
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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

To: Records Management Division, ELSUR Operations Unit

From: CID OGC SecD RMD CD CTD
 Other _____

Title: Aoki, Richard
FOIA # 1130210

Case ID#: _____

Precedence: Expedite, will pick up:
 Routine
 Respond By: _____

REQUEST FOR ELSUR SEARCH FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

Title III Application FBI DEA GB/BAIU
 FISA Application SPU
 Legal Motion (DOJ) Investigative Lead
 FOIPA Other _____
(Specify)

(One of the above must be checked before search will be conducted.)

Requestor: _____ Complete and Return to: _____
Name Name Ext. Rm. M-13

List Names; Addresses; Facilities; Telephone No. or other Numeric Values to be searched:

Known Aliases

Search Results

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| ① <u>Aoki, Richard Masato</u> <u>DOB 11/20/1938</u> <u>DOO 3/15/2009</u> | ① <u>Aoika, Richard</u> ② <u>Aoik, Richard</u> | ① <u>Possible intercept</u> ② <u>(3) no records</u> |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

Searched by Date 5-7-09

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

b6
b7C

AKA'S AND VARIATIONS TO BE SEARCHED

Aoki, Richard Masato - n/R

Aoki, Richard M

Aoki, Richard

Aoki, R. Masato

Aoki, R.M.

Aoki, R

Aoki, Masato Richard

Aoki, Masato R

Aoki, Masato

Aoki, M. Richard

Aoki, M.R.

Aoki, M

Aokie, Richard Masato

Aokie, Richard M

Aokie, Richard

Aokie, R. Masato

Aokie, R.M.

Aokie, R

Aoika, Richard Masato

Aoika, Richard M

Aoika, Richard

Aoika, R. Masato NR
Aoika, R.M.
Aoika, R
Aoki, Richard Masa NR
Aoki, Richard M (Duplicate)
Aoki, Richard (Duplicate)
Aoki, R.M. (Duplicate)
Aoki, R (Duplicate)
Aoki, Masa Richard
Aoki, Masa R
Aoki, Masa NR
Aoki, M. Richard (Duplicate) NR
Aoki, M.R. (Duplicate)
Aoki, M (Duplicate)
Aoki, Richard Matsui
Aoki, Richard M (Duplicate)
Aoki, Richard (Duplicate)
Aoki, R. Matsui
Aoki, R.M. (Duplicate)
Aoki, R (Duplicate)
Masato, Richard Aoki NR
Masato, Richard A

Masato, Richard } NR
Masato, R. Aoki }
Masato, R.M. } NR
Masato, R }
Moniker, Ricardo - NR

| | | |
|------------------|-------|------------------------|
| ASSEGAI, RICHARD | 9/68 | 157-1116-3p.3, 4p.2 |
| | 12/68 | 157-111609 P.2 |
| | 4/69 | 157-1116-15 p2 |

aka. Richard Aokie
No description given
Editorial Board of
"Black Politics"
September-October
1968 Issue

EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE
PUBLICATION

9/68

157-1116-4,
p.2

consists of Richard Aokie
and Tom Sanders.

AOKIE, RICHARD

9/68

157-1116-4,
p.2

No description given

AOKI, RICHARD (3/69) 100-34204-3184p3
6/69 100-34204-3283 p163
Oriental male
Age 30
Res. 3026 Fulton St., Berkeley
ON-30
Student
53576