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VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE FINANCES

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

REPORT

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE

Character:

INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Synopsis: Vietnam Day Committee (VDC), Berkeley, California, continues to maintain headquarters at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley. Comments concerning members of VDC Steering Committee set forth. Protest demonstrations sponsored by VDC during past 6 months include numerous protest rallies at University of California Berkeley (UCB); demonstrations against Vice President HUMPHREY and Secretary of State RUSK in December, 1965; marches and sit-in at offices of U.S. Congressman COHELAN, Oakland, California; march on Oakland Induction Center, 2/23/66, and protest rally and activities against UN Ambassador GOLDBERG in Berkeley on 3/25/66. CP, SWP, PLP and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, Berkeley Chapter, have given assistance to VDC during past 6 months. On 1/21/66, VDC checking account had balance of \$310.34.

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DETAILS:**I. HEADQUARTERS**

SF T-1 related on March 17, 1966, that the headquarters of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) continued to be located at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California.

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE

ON 1/2/98 5/17/98

- ☐ RELEASE IN FULL
- ☒ RELEASE IN PART
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866

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II. STRUCTURE OF THE VDC

SF T-2 on September 20, 1965, furnished a copy of a mimeographed leaflet captioned, "SUGGESTION FOR THE STRUCTURE OF THE V.D.C." The leaflet set forth the following information:

The Steering Committee of 30 will meet every Sunday night at open meetings, with the following purposes:

1. to make proposals to the Tuesday night general membership meeting.
2. to carry out decisions of the membership."

The leaflet informed that all actions by the Steering Committee would be announced at the opening of the Tuesday night meeting of the general membership. According to the leaflet, the general membership is the final authority on all policy decisions.

The leaflet went on to inform that the basic working arrangement of the VDC is that individual committees work autonomously and make their own decisions within the general framework of philosophy and allocation of resources as decided by the Steering Committee and the general membership.

Continuing, the leaflet related that individual committees must bring their actions to the Steering Committee and the membership when their actions are a matter of political or organizational principle and large allocation of resources. Voting in the Tuesday VDC meeting is based exclusively on membership in the VDC, which is defined as possession of a membership card and active work. According to the leaflet, the Steering Committee is also empowered to make and carry out day-to-day decisions of the VDC and to choose a smaller committee or committees to do the same. The leaflet commented that the general membership will set the next date for election of a new Steering Committee.

III. MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

SF T-1 on September 9, 1965, furnished a copy of a leaflet which set forth the names of the following individuals who were associated with the VDC; SF T-1 described the individuals listed as members of the Steering Committee of the VDC:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Committee</u>
BART ABBOTT	Strategic Research Organization (SRO)
ANYA ALLISTER	Finances, Legal Committee, Staff Member
WALTER BATTAGLIA	Finances, Legal Committee, Staff Member
NEAL BLUMENFELD	Legal Committee, Finances
PETE COHEN	Program Committee, Press
MARGE COLVIN	Magazine, Finances, Program Committee
MANYA CORN	Staff Member
KIPP DAWSON	CBS Committee, Program
MIKE DELACOUR	Community Work
FRED GIBSON	Community Work
ADJA GORBACH	No committee listed
PAUL IVORY	California Campus and Research
HOWARD JETER	No committee listed
LARRY LOUGHLIN	Finances, Staff Member
MARILYN MILLIGAN	Community Work, Staff Member

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Committee</u>
PAUL MONTAUK	Veterans Committee, Program
MIKE O'HANLON ✓	Campus and Coordinating Committee
JOANNE PEYTON	Community Work
SUZANNE POLLARD	Chairman, International Contacts
JANET PUGH	Publicity Chairman
JON READ	Office Manager
JERRY RUBIN	Staff Member
JOHN SELTZ	Office Worker, SRO
STEVE SMALE ✓	Staff Member
WINDRIM SMITH	SRO
LOUISE STAPLETON	Community Work
SID STAPLETON ✓	Speakers Bureau
MARION STEINKELLNER	Community Work
PHIL SUGAR	Newspaper Editor
ARTHUR TURNER	No committee listed
DAVE WARREN	SRO
STEVE WEISSMAN	Chairman, SRO
PHIL WHITE	Correspondence, National Contacts
JOHN WILLIAMS	Office Manager

<u>Name</u>	<u>Committee</u>
ANNALIESA ZACH	Staff Member, Finances, Receptionist

BART ABBOTT

SF T-3 on February 18, 1954, identified BART ABBOTT as an "active" member of the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in the San Francisco Bay Area from 1947 - 1951.

The ISL had been listed by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The ISL was removed from the list in July, 1952.

Attorney General TOM CLARK, in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948, and Attorney General J. HOWARD MC GRATH in a letter to the Loyalty Review Board released September 29, 1948, described the Workers Party (1940 - 1948) as a subversive and communist organization which sought "to alter the form of the United States by un-Constitutional means."

In its official organ, 'Labor Action of 1949', the Workers Party announced that at the 5th National Convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League.

ANYA ALLISTER,
also known as
Ann Allister

The records of the Sheriff's Office, Alameda County, California, set forth the following information for ANYA ALLISTER:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Born	October 24, 1942, New York, New York

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(Information concerning ANYA ALLISTER
Continued)

Height	5'2"
Weight	115 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Social Security No.	<u>JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)</u>

Records of the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Oakland, California, also disclosed that ANN ALLISTER under #64-11204 was arrested December 3, 1964, in connection with a sit-in demonstration at Sproul Hall, University of California, Berkeley (UCB). She was charged with trespassing, resisting arrest and failure to disperse. In June, 1965, she was found guilty of the trespassing and resisting arrest charges and failure to disperse charge was dismissed.

WALTER BATTAGLIA

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for BATTAGLIA:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	April 14, 1940, Needham, Massachusetts
Residence	1115 G 10th Street Albany, California

NEAL BLUMENFELD,
also known as
Neal Horton

SF T-4 reported on June 10, 1965, that NEAL BLUMENFELD had made a pledge of \$5.00 per month to the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities (NCAHCUA) and had "recently" sent in his \$5.00 pledge for the month of June, 1965.

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A characterization for the NCAHCUA is contained in the Appendix Section.

The following information was set forth under U.S. Passport #28966, issued on May 15, 1951, for BLUMENFELD:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	November 26, 1930, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Height	5'11 1/2"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Father	Dr. CHARLES M. BLUMENFELD
Mother	PAULINE BLUMENFELD, nee Ginsberg

PETER COHEN

SF T-5 has reported that on December 7, 1965, PETER COHEN made the following statement in Berkeley:

"The struggle to build the American revolution is as much a struggle to save the human race from nuclear destruction as it is one for socialism. America is not a healthy society. I defend terrorism. Bank robbery is fine, but it does little to weaken the government; it only puts money into hands of revolutionaries. As for the killing of President KENNEDY, shooting the President is a legitimate, left-wing act of terror."

A review of the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California school records and from observation revealed the following description for PETER COHEN:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	September 7, 1946, Chicago, Illinois

(Information concerning PETER COHEN
Continued)

Height	6'2"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Brown, heavy, bushy and worn long
Eyes	Hazel

MARGE COLVIN

SF T-6 in October, 1965 identified MARGE COLVIN as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A characterization for the San Francisco Branch of the SWP is contained in the Appendix Section.

NANYA J. CORN,
also known as
Nancy J. Corn

A review of the records of the Berkeley Police Department revealed that NANCY J. CORN, also known as Nanya Corn, was arrested by the Berkeley Police Department for failure to have in her possession an automobile driver's permit. She was released on \$56.00 bail.

On January 7, 1966, NANYA CORN pled not guilty to the charge; however, she was found guilty and the judgment was suspended.

The following is a description of NANYA CORN as set forth in the records of the Berkeley Police Department:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	January 30, 1943, New York
Height	5'3"

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(Information concerning HANYA CORN
Continued)

Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Bleached blonde
Social Security No.	JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

KIPP DAWSON

SF T-7 in October, 1965, identified KIPP DAWSON as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP.

MIKE DELACOUR

SF T-1 has described MIKE DELACOUR as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	In his mid-20s
Height	6'
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Wears Beatle-type haircut

FRED GIBSON

SF T-1 informed on October 25, 1965 that on October 23, 1965, one FRED GIBSON attended a Youth For Jobs (YFJ) meeting at 59th Street and San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

A characterization for YFJ is contained in the Appendix Section.

ADJA GOLDFINE GORBACH

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for GORBACH:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	September 16, 1940, Chicago, Illinois

(Information concerning ADJA GOLDFINE GORBACH
Continued)

Residence 1811 Spruce Street
Berkeley, California
Marital status Single
Attends UCB as a limited under-
graduate student

PAUL IVORY

SF T-8 on July 16, 1965, identified PAUL IVORY as Co-Chairman of the VDC who cooperated with members of the Young Socialist League (YSL) who were trying to influence the VDC.

A characterization for the YSL is contained in the Appendix Section.

PAUL IVORY is a UCB Assistant Professor of Economics.

HOWARD P. JETER

SF T-9 has reported that on September 1, 1964, HOWARD P. JETER in discussing a throwaway leaflet distributed at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, identified himself as President of the 7th Congressional District Democratic Club, Berkeley, and remarked his club had been "kicked out" of the California Democratic Club because of the club's "extreme left-wing position".

LAWRENCE ROBERT LOUGHLIN
also known as
LARRY LOUGHLIN

A review of the records of the San Francisco, California Police Department revealed that LAWRENCE ROBERT LOUGHLIN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on August 24, 1965, and charged with trespassing and resisting arrest. The charges arose from a demonstration against General MAXWELL TAYLOR at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

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General TAYLOR was a former Ambassador to Vietnam.

After LOUGHLIN had pled nolle contendere, he was sentenced on February 16, 1966, to 6 months in the San Francisco County Jail, sentence suspended and placed on 1 year probation.

A review of the records of the San Francisco Police Department revealed the following description for LOUGHLIN:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	October 13, 1932, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Height	5'9"
Weight	160 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security No.	019-24-5527
San Francisco Police Department #	202848

MARILYN MILLIGAN

A review of the records of the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, Oakland, revealed the following description for MARILYN MILLIGAN:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	November 11, 1934, New York, New York
Height	5'6"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security No.	<u>JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)</u>
California State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation #	G-725564

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The records also revealed that MARILYN MILLIGAN was arrested on December 3, 1964, under S/O #641125 in connection with a sit-in demonstration at Sproul Hall, UCB. She was charged with resisting arrest, failure to disperse and trespassing. On June 28, 1965, she was found guilty of the trespassing and resisting arrest charges and the failure to disperse charge was dismissed. On July 29, 1965, she refused probation and was sentenced to \$100.00 or 10 days in jail on the trespassing charge, and \$150.00 or 15 days in jail on the resisting arrest charge. She has appealed the convictions.

PAUL MONTAUK

SF T-6 on October 8, 1965, identified PAUL MONTAUK as an alternate member of the SWP National Committee and a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A characterization of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP is contained in the Appendix Section.

MICHAEL J. O'HANLON,
true name FRANCIS GEORGE MEDAILLE

On January 5, 1966, Deputy Sheriff JOHN CRISAN, Monterey County, California Sheriff's Office, furnished some membership cards issued to MICHAEL J. O'HANLON, which he had obtained from a forest ranger at the Big Sur Park in December 1965. CRISAN stated he had no further information concerning O'HANLON and assumed the cards had been lost at the park. Among the cards were membership cards signed by O'HANLON for the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the VDC.

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

"STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY is an association of young people on the left...; one bringing

"together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right.

Preamble, SDS Constitution"

During the 1965 National Convention of the SDS, the Preamble of the Constitution was amended to eliminate "counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right."

SDS Worklist No. 14, 7/28/65

When he was stopped by a Highway Patrol Officer on February 18, 1966 in Ocala, Florida, O'HANLON had a membership card for the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in his possession.

A characterization for the DCA is contained in the Appendix Section.

The FBI Laboratory informed on February 17, 1966, that from fingerprints, examination revealed that MICHAEL J. O'HANLON was identical with FRANCIS GEORGE MEDAILLE, FBI #874 775C.

In the March 20, 1963 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", a San Francisco daily newspaper, information was set forth that FRANCIS GEORGE MEDAILLE was arrested in 1958 on a homicide charge in New York for throwing a 6-year old girl from the roof of a building. MEDAILLE was sent to a mental institution until May 5, 1963, when he pled guilty to a manslaughter charge, 1st degree. He received a 5 - 10 year suspended sentence and was placed on 5 years probation. A probation violators warrant is currently outstanding against MEDAILLE issued by the State of New York.

JOANNE PEYTON,
nee Joanne Barker Ward

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office,

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UCB, revealed the following description for
JOANNE PEYTON:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	August 8, 1936, Cleveland, Ohio
Current residence	1416 Grove Street, Apartment 4 Berkeley, California

SUZANNE POLLARD,
also known as
Susan Erica Pollard (true name)

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office,
UCB, revealed the following description for POLLARD:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	March 4, 1941, Baltimore, Maryland
Residence	2112 McKinley Avenue Berkeley, California
Graduate student at UCB	

JANET MARILYN PUGH

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office,
UCB, revealed the following description for JANET
MARILYN PUGH:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	December 24, 1939, Red Bluff, California
Permanent residence	200 Cedar Street Red Bluff, California

JON JOSEPH READ

SF T-7 reported on April 18, 1963 that on April 15,
1963, JON JOSEPH READ was elected to the Executive
Board of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee
(FPCC).

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A characterization for the FPCC is contained in the Appendix Section.

JERRY RUBIN

In the August 9, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", San Francisco daily newspaper, information was set forth that JERRY RUBIN in the summer of 1964 traveled to Cuba in defiance of a U.S. Department of State travel ban. According to the article, the trip was sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC).

A characterization for the SCTC is contained in the Appendix Section.

SF T-10 reported on February 19, 1965, that JERRY RUBIN was enrolled for the fall, 1964 semester of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS).

A characterization for the SFSSS is contained in the Appendix Section.

JOHN PETER SELTZ

On July 20, 1960, JOHN PETER SELTZ furnished the following background information to Special Agents of the FBI:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	December 6, 1939, Boston, Massachusetts
Height	6'1"
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Slender
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Social Security No.	331-34-0574
Military service	Served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 7/1/57 - 12/31/57, honorably discharged, MSN 1658807

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JOHN CLIFFORD NORDEEN, 9125 Marmora Avenue, Morton Grove, Illinois, a self-described friend of JOHN PETER SELTZ, has informed that SELTZ served under one ALEJANDRO MARTINEZ, leader of an anti-Somoza Nicaraguan revolutionary group on the Honduras-Nicaragua border during May and June, 1960.

STEPHEN SMALE,
also known as
Steve Smale

SF T-11 in February, 1952 identified STEVE SMALE as a member of the Labor Youth League (LYL) at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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

The LYL became defunct in February, 1957.

SF T-12 in January, 1961, identified SMALE as Faculty Adviser of the Students Committee FPCC at UCB.

STEPHEN SMALE is a UCB Mathematics Professor.

JOHN WINDRIM SMITH, JR.,
also known as
Windy Smith

SF T-13 reported on November 15, 1963 and March 27, 1964, that JOHN WINDRIM SMITH, JR. was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP).

SF T-14 reported on February 25, 1966, that WINDY SMITH was a transfer to the Marin County, California CP Club; however, he had not attended any meetings of the club.

LOUISE J. STAPLETON

SF T-1 informed on August 17, 1965, that in his opinion, LOUISE STAPLETON was not in sympathy with the VDC but was simply looking for "some excitement and likes to demonstrate." SF T-1 added that LOUISE STAPLETON was an employee of the Child Care Center in Oakland and resided at 419 63rd Street, Oakland.

SYDNEY STAPLETON
also known as
Sid Stapleton

SF T-15 on September 22, 1965, identified SID STAPLETON as a "current" member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

MARION J. STEINKELLNER,
also known as
Mrs. Frank Steinkellner,
nee Kuykendall

A review of the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, revealed that a chauffeur's permit was issued to MARION J. STEINKELLNER under #M 268006, issued December 8, 1964. Her birth date was listed as June 7, 1933, brown hair, brown eyes, 5'8", 155 lbs., married. According to the permit, she must wear corrective lenses and her address was shown as 1903 Henry Street, Berkeley.

According to the Certificate of Registry of Marriage maintained by the Department of Public Health, State of California, San Francisco, Steinkellner listed her birth date as March 7, 1938, Michigan.

PHIL SUGAR

SF T-2 on September 28, 1965, furnished a copy of a cardboard poster which stated, "VDC Defendant-- I will commit civil disobedience on 10/15-16 with

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"the Vietnam Day Committee and am prepared to be arrested in opposition to U.S. intervention in Vietnam. I am joining this committee to organize my political defense." The statement was signed by SUGAR, who listed his address as 1048 Francisco, Berkeley, phone 549-1285.

SF T-1 on September 30, 1965 described PHIL SUGAR as a white male, in his mid-20s, 5'9", 200 - 215 lbs., and a student at Merritt College, Oakland.

ARTHUR TURNER

SF T-16 on April 20, 1965, informed that one ARTHUR LEE TURNER was a delegate to the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) Founding Convention which was held in New York from April 15 - 18, 1965. TURNER was a delegate from San Francisco.

A characterization for the PLP is contained in the Appendix Section.

DAVID A. WARREN,
also known as
Dave Warren

On November 9, 1965, Sergeant JOSEPH P. HALLERAN, UCB Campus Police, furnished a list of student organizations registered with the Dean of Students Office for the fall of 1965, UCB. DAVID WARREN, 1105 F 6th Street, Berkeley, was listed as the representative for the Berkeley Chapter of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A characterization for the YSA is contained in the Appendix Section.

STEPHAN MARK WEISSMAN,
also known as
Steve Weissman

SF T-12 has informed that STEVE WEISSMAN held a BA Degree from the University of Tampa and an

MA Degree from the University of Michigan. He enrolled at UCB as a graduate student for the fall semester, 1964. He was a strategist for the Free Speech Movement (FSM) demonstrations during the latter part of 1964 on the UCB campus. He organized a strike of teaching assistants at UCB in support of the FSM.

The FSM was an organization which evolved at UCB out of a disagreement between students and UCB administration of UCB policy regarding campus organizations.

WEISSMAN, according to his academic file at Tampa University, December 9, 1964, has a history of self-admitted emotional instability for which he had been under psycho-therapy treatment from October, 1958 - January, 1960. His father informed in April, 1965 that his son was not a Marxist; had no communist leanings whatsoever and considered the United States the best country in the world but one which still needed improvement.

Review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for STEPHAN MARK WEISSMAN:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	March 22, 1940, Tampa, Florida
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 lbs.
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Auburn

PHILIP HUMBERT WHITE,
also known as
Phil White

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for PHILIP HUMBERT WHITE:

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(Description of PHILIP HUMBERT WHITE)

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	May 28, 1941, San Diego, California
Height	6'4"
Build	Slender

JOHN GARRETT WILLIAMS

SF T-17 on March 22, 1965, identified JOHN GARRETT WILLIAMS as an active member of the DCA, Berkeley Chapter.

SF T-18 reported on February 23, 1966, that WILLIAMS attended an Executive Board meeting of the DCA Berkeley Chapter which was held at his residence.

ANNELIESE HELGA ZACH,
also known as
Annaliesa Helga Zach (True Name)

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following description for ZACH:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Date and place of birth	September 8, 1943, Vienna, Austria
Residence	2143 Stewart Street Berkeley, California

In December, 1965, she changed her name from ANNELIESE HELGA ZACH to ANNALIESA HELGA ZACH.

SF T-19 reported in October, 1965, that on September 7, 1965, in addition to the previously mentioned members of the VDC Steering Committee, STEVE CHERKOSS, BARTON STONE and JACK WEINBERG were also members of the Steering Committee.

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SF T-20 on October 10, 1965, identified STEVE CHERKOSS as a "current" active member of the Bay Area PLP.

SF T-21 informed on October 9, 1964, that on October 11, 1964, JACK WEINBERG attended a general membership meeting of the DCA, Berkeley Chapter.

WEINBERG was arrested at UCB in connection with a sit-in demonstration at Sproul Hall on December 3, 1964. He was charged with trespassing and resisting arrest; convicted, and on July 30, 1965, he was sentenced to serve 120 days in jail.

A U.S. Department of Justice letter dated August 23, 1965, concerning a suit instituted by the IWW in the District of Columbia against the Department of Justice sought to remove the IWW from listing pursuant to Executive Order 10450 disclosed that BARTON STONE was a member of the General Executive Board of the IWW.

SF T-2 reported on October 4, 1965, that the duties of the Steering Committee are to make recommendations on various projects to the general membership and to carry out the day-to-day functions of the VDC.

Inspector CHARLES O'MEARA, Intelligence Unit, Berkeley Police Department, informed on October 12, 1965, that according to information furnished to him, DAVID FRIEDMAN was a member of the Steering Committee of the VDC.

A protest demonstration was conducted at the Sea Wolf Restaurant, Jack London Square, Oakland, on February 12, 1965. This demonstration was sponsored by the Congress Of Racial Equality. During the demonstration, DAVID FRIEDMAN was one of five individuals arrested by the Oakland Police Department. He was charged with interfering with a police officer. The charge was subsequently dismissed.

The following is a description of FRIEDMAN as

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contained in the records of the Oakland Police
Department:

(Description of DAVID FREIDMAN)

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Refused to give birth date-- estimated in mid-20s
Height	5'8"
Weight	180 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

SF T-2 informed on October 18, 1965, that Professor
STEVE SMALE had quit his association with the VDC.

SF T-22 on November 15, 1966, furnished a copy
of a printed "Dear Friend" letter issued by the VDC which
called for funds from the recipient. The letter identified
MORRIS, Professor of Mathematics, UCB, and LARRY
LOUGHLIN as members of the Finance Committee, VDC.

The name of MORRIS appeared as a signer of
a 1962 petition which urged non-enforcement and
repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which
petition had been circulated by the Committee for
Constitutional Liberties (CCL), San Francisco, and
had been submitted to the White House.

A characterization for the CCL is contained in the
Appendix Section.

The 115th INTC, Presidio, San Francisco, by letter
dated December 10, 1965, informed that on December 10, 1965,
MICHAEL O'HANLON identified BETTINA APTHEKER as having been
a member of the VDC Steering Committee who was allowed to
speak for the VDC.

In the November 9, 1965, issue of the "Berkeley
Daily Gazette", a Berkeley daily newspaper, there
appeared an article captioned, "APTHEKER Says She's
a Communist". The article related that on
November 9, 1965, BETTINA APTHEKER stated she had
been a member of the CP during the "past 3 years".

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According to the newspaper article, APTHEKER had informed the student newspaper, "The Daily Californian", a UCB campus newspaper, that she joined the CP in 1962 when she was 17 years of age.

Inspector O'MEARA informed on November 12, 1965, that on November 10, 1965, the VDC Steering Committee held a meeting in Berkeley, California. This meeting pertained to the November 20, 1965 march. In line with the march, a proposal was made that the march would be basically non-violent; however in the event there was trouble, the marchers would defend themselves. Inspector O'MEARA went on to say that according to information furnished to him, the Steering Committee meeting was attended by MICKIE LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District CP. Prior to voting on the proposal, mention was made that only members of the Steering Committee could vote. LIMA voted on the issue. The proposal passed 70 - 58. Inspector O'MEARA commented that his source did not know how LIMA voted on the proposal. Inspector O'MEARA further informed on November 12, 1965, that the VDC held a Steering Committee meeting on November 11, 1965, for the purpose of discussing the parade permit meeting with the Berkeley Police Department. MICKIE LIMA, who attended the meeting, talked with several leaders of the VDC but made no statements or suggestions to the group at the meeting.

SF T-1 on January 27, 1966 identified ROBERT MARK HURWITT as a member of the VDC Steering Committee.

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following information for ROBERT MARK HURWITT:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date and place of birth	October 12, 1941, New York, New York
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Light brown, worn long and shaggy over the ears and down the neck

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(Description of ROBERT MARK HURWITT
Continued)

Eyes	Green
Social Security No.	JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)
Employed	Full time by VDC

IV. ACTIVITIES

SF T-2 on September 20, 1965, furnished a copy of a printed leaflet issued by the VDC captioned, "The War in Vietnam is Against our National Interest". The leaflet commented the war in Vietnam was against our national interest because:

"1. The policy of our government is now to send large numbers of American GIs to fight in Vietnam. A hundred thousand of our men died in the Korean War. We don't want this to happen again.

"2. The war in Vietnam is destroying our democracy. The American people rejected Goldwater's policies of war, but President Johnson has defied his mandate for peace and has escalated the war in Vietnam. Even though Congress has not debated American involvement in Vietnam, it has automatically supported all of the government's actions.

"3. It is in our interest to have a strong United Nations. But our country violates the UN Charter and weakens the UN when we intervene in South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

"4. Our nation's attention should be on ending poverty, providing jobs for all, fighting Jim Crow, and guaranteeing the right to vote. Our government cannot accomplish this if it devotes its time, energy, and money to interfering in the affairs of other countries."

The leaflet informed that to end the war, President JOHNSON could do any or all of the following things:

"1. Stop bombing North Vietnam.

"2. Call for negotiations with everybody involved in the war, including the Viet Cong.

"3. Ask the United Nations to try to solve the problem.

"4. Call for free elections in South Vietnam and let the people there make up their own minds."

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SF T-2 on October 11, 1965, furnished a copy of a printed leaflet captioned, "ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL", issued by the VDC and printed by the Berkeley Free Press.

A Xerox copy of the leaflet follows.

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ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL

You may soon be sent to Vietnam. You have heard about the war in the news; your officers will give you pep talks about it. But you probably feel as confused and uncertain as most Americans do. Many people will tell you to just follow orders and leave the thinking to others. But you have the right to know as much about this war as anyone. After all, it's you—not your congressman—who might get killed.

WHY ARE WE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM?

We are supposed to be fighting to protect democracy in Vietnam, and yet our own government admits that South Vietnam is run by a dictatorship. General Ky, the latest military dictator, is as bad as they come. In a recent interview he said: "People ask me who my heroes are. I have only one -- Hitler. I admire Hitler because he pulled his country together when it was in a terrible state." (London Sunday Mirror, July 4, 1965).

General Ky doesn't mean much to us; we're not even sure how to pronounce his name, but the South Vietnamese have lived under men like him for years. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned, we are fighting on the side of Hitlerism; and they hope we lose.

WHO IS THE ENEMY?

U.S. military spokesmen have often said that their greatest problem is finding the enemy. The enemy, they say, is everywhere. The old woman feeding her chickens may have a stock of hand grenades in her hut. The little boy who trails after the American soldiers during the day slips out to give information to the guerillas at night. The washerwoman at the American air base brings a bomb to work one day. It is impossible, say the military, to tell which are the Viet Cong and which are the civilians.

And so, because the whole Vietnamese people seem to be the enemy, the military is taking no chances. They use tear gas -- a weapon designed for use against civilians. They order American troops to fire at women and children -- because women and children, after all, are firing at American troops. American fighter planes destroy civilian villages with napalm; American B-52's are flattening whole regions. That is why the war in Vietnam is so often called a "dirty war."

When the South Vietnamese people see you in your foreign uniform, they will think of

you as their enemy. You are the ones bombing their towns. They don't know whether you're a draftee or a volunteer, whether you're for the war or against it; but they're not taking any chances either.

FREE ELECTIONS

The Vietnamese would like to vote the foreigners out of their country, but they have been denied the chance. According to the Geneva Agreement of 1954, there were supposed to be elections throughout Vietnam in 1956. But the U.S. government was certain that our man in Vietnam, Premier Diem, would lose. So we decided not to allow any election until we were sure we could win. Diem set up a political police force and put all political opposition -- Communist and anti-Communist -- in jail. By 1959, it was clear there weren't going to be any elections, and the guerillas known as the Viet Cong began to fight back. By 1963 our government was fed up with Diem, but still wasn't willing to risk elections. Our CIA helped a group of Vietnamese generals to overthrow Diem and kill him. Since then there have been a series of "better" military dictators. General Ky -- the man who admires Hitler -- is the latest one.

FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY

Your job as a soldier is supposed to be "to win the people of South Vietnam." Win them to what -- democracy? No, we keep military dictators in power. What then? The American way of life? But why should they care any more about our way of life than we care about theirs? We can't speak their language or even pronounce their names. We don't know anything about their religion or even what it is. We never even heard of Vietnam until Washington decided to run it.

You are supposed to be fighting "to save the Vietnamese people from Communism." Certainly Communist influence is very strong;

in the National Liberation Front, the rebel government. Yet most of the people support the NLF. Why? Many of the same people who now lead the NLF led the Vietnamese independence movement against the Japanese during World War II, and then went on to fight against French colonial rule. Most Vietnamese think of the NLF leaders as their country's outstanding patriots. In fact, many anti-Communists have joined the guerrilla forces in the belief that the most important thing is to get rid of foreign domination and military dictators. On the other hand, very few Vietnamese support the official government of General Ky. His army has low morale and a high desertion rate.

THE GUERRILLAS

The newspapers and television have told us again and again what a tough fighter the Vietnamese guerrilla is. Short of ammunition and without any air cover, he can beat forces that outnumber him five or ten to one. Why do they have such high morale? They are not draftees; no draftees ever fight like that. They are not high-paid, professional soldiers. Most of them are peasants who work their fields; they can't even spare the ammunition for target practice.

Their secret is that they know why they are fighting. They didn't hear about Vietnam in the newspapers; they've lived there all their lives. While we were in high school, they were living under the Diem regime and hating it. Now American planes are bombing their towns and strafing their fields; American troops have occupied their country; and if they complain out loud, an American-supported dictator sentences them to jail or the firing squad. Is it any wonder that they fight so fiercely?

CRUSHING THE RESISTANCE

The war in Vietnam is not being fought according to the rules. Prisoners are tortured. Our planes drop incendiary bombs on civilian villages. Our soldiers shoot at women and children. Your officers will tell you that it is all necessary, that we couldn't win the war any other way. And they are right. Americans are no more cruel than any other people; American soldiers don't enjoy this kind of war. But if you are going to wage war against an entire people, you have to become cruel.

The ordinary German soldier in occupied Europe wasn't especially cruel, either. But as the resistance movements grew, he became cruel. He shot at women and children because they were shooting at him; he never

asked himself why they were shooting at him. When a certain town became a center of resistance activity, he followed his orders and destroyed the whole town. He knew that SS men were torturing captured resistance fighters, but it wasn't his business to interfere.

FOLLOWING ORDERS

As a soldier you have been trained to obey orders, but as a human being you must take responsibility for your own acts. International and American law recognize that an individual soldier, even if acting under orders, must bear final legal and moral responsibility for what he does. This principle became a part of law after World War II, when the Allied nations, meeting in London, decided that German war criminals must be punished even if they committed war crimes under orders. This principle was the basis of the Nuremberg trials. We believe that the entire war in Vietnam is criminal and immoral. We believe that the atrocities which are necessary to wage this war against the people of Vietnam are inexcusable.

OPPOSE THE WAR

We hope that you too find yourself, as a human being, unable to tolerate this nightmare war, and we hope that you will oppose it. We don't know what kind of risks we are taking in giving you this leaflet; you won't know what risk you will be taking in opposing the war. A growing number of GIs have already refused to fight in Vietnam and have been court-martialed. They have shown great courage. We believe that they, together with other courageous men who will join them, will have influence far out of proportion to their numbers.

There may be many other things you can do; since you are in the service, you know better than civilians what sorts of opposition are possible. But whatever you do, keep your eyes open. Draw your own conclusions from the things you see, read and hear. At orientation sessions, don't be afraid to ask questions, and if you're not satisfied with the answers, keep asking. Take every chance you get to talk to your fellow soldiers about the war.

You may feel the war is wrong, and still decide not to face a court-martial. You may then find yourself in Vietnam under orders. You might be forced to do some fighting -- but don't do any more than you have to. Good luck.

Vietnam Day Committee
2407 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California
549-0811

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SF T-5 on December 17, 1965, furnished a copy of a "Dear Friend" letter, dated December 14, 1965, issued by the International Committee of the VDC. The letter informed the recipient there was "now" a serious danger that soon the JOHNSON Administration would further escalate the war in Vietnam by extending the bombing to the population centers of North Vietnam, Haiphong and possibly Hanoi.

The letter informed that should escalation of the war effort in Vietnam take place, the peace groups everywhere, as well as all organizations and individuals opposed to the war, should respond immediately by demonstrating their horror at this outrage.

The letter related the committee was urging the demonstrations should take place within hours or days at American embassies, consulates, information centers and military establishments throughout the world.

The letter commented if such a response were made immediately, it would represent a significant acceleration of the movement to stop the war.

CHARLES HARRISON, Intelligence Unit, Berkeley, California Police Department informed on January 12, 1966 that STEVE CHERKOSS had obtained a Berkeley City Permit for a literature table for the VDC. Officer HARRISON informed that at approximately 3:45 PM, January 12, 1966, approximately 100 to 150 junior high students were milling around the literature table where STEVE CHERKOSS, GEORGE EWART, LARRY HAMLIN, MARILYN MILLIGAN and 4 or 5 other representatives from the VDC were situated. Officer HARRISON informed they were distributing VDC literature in the vicinity of the Garfield Junior High School, Berkeley, and were speaking to the youngsters, encouraging them to organize a VDC to oppose the U.S. policy in Vietnam. CHERKOSS and EWART stated the U.S. had violated the Geneva Agreements and told the students that they could be drafted and killed in about five years. At approximately 5:00 PM, the VDC representatives departed from the area.

SF T-5 on November 18, 1965 reported that on November 13, 1965, GEORGE EWART attended a meeting of the Campus Club of the PLP.

SF T-23 informed on January 13, 1966, that JOHN SELTZ,

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member of the VDC, and others planned to drop propaganda leaflets on Treasure Island Naval Station, San Francisco, during the evening of January 14, 1966.

According to SF T-23, the leaflets portrayed the charred bodies of "mother and child" and contained on their reverse sides a message critical of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Sergeant DICK CALLAHAN, 115th INTC, San Francisco, informed on January 14, 1966, that the above-described leaflets had been dropped over Oakland at 9:25 PM and over Alameda, California at 9:30 PM. Sergeant CALLAHAN also informed that an unidentified plane had dropped described leaflets on the Alameda Annex near the Naval Supply Depot.

Sergeant CARL DANL, Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, Oakland, informed on January 14, 1966, that at 11:30 PM, January 14, 1966, four individuals responsible for dropping the described leaflets had been arrested at the San Carlos Airport, San Carlos, California. The four arrested were identified as JAMES HENRY PETRIE, 56, Campbell, California, the pilot; ANTHONY ERNEST BROSKLEY, 28, a heavy equipment operator, Palo Alto, California; RAYMOND P. TIERNAN, JR., 23, a British graduate student at Stanford University, Palo Alto, and GLEN D. FOWLER, San Jose, a student at San Jose State College, San Jose. The airplane used was a Cessna 180, license N1656C, owned by MARGARET H. YOUNG, 2505 Greer Road, Palo Alto.

Sergeant DANL related on January 16, 1966, that the four persons arrested for dropping the leaflets were released on bond, \$1,100 each for PETRIE and TIERNAN, and \$550 each for BROSKLEY and FOWLER. Sergeant DANL added that the Oakland Police Department would confer with the Alameda County District Attorney's Office on possible charges to be filed against the individuals.

Sergeant DANL later informed that the 4 above-mentioned individuals were charged with conspiring to litter the streets of Alameda County, California. Sergeant DANL added that the charge against FOWLER and BROSKLEY were dismissed and the cases against PETRIE and TIERNAN are pending.

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A review of the Records of the Oakland Police Department, Oakland, revealed the following description for PETRIE, under Oakland Police Department Number 182146:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	September 30, 1909, Oklahoma
Height	5'10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Grey
Eyes	Grey
Occupation	Student at San Jose State College
Address	70 East Rosemary Lane, Campbell, California

The following information is set forth for BROCKLEY, under Oakland Police Department Number 182155:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	July 27, 1937, West Virginia
Height	5'10"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Characteristics	Wears a mustache
Occupation	Heavy equipment operator
Residence	201 Waverly Street, Palo Alto

The following information was set forth for FOWLER under Oakland Police Department Number 182157:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Born	June 27, 1944

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Height	6'
Weight	165
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Occupation	Student at San Jose State College
Residence	1491 Musted Avenue, San Jose
Social Security Number	565-62-6770
FBI Number	492539

The Hayward, California "Daily Review", a Hayward, California daily newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1965, contained an article which informed that RAYMOND PATRICK TIERNAN appeared before juniors at Castro Valley High School, Castro Valley, California, during the "previous week" and spoke against U.S. intervention in Vietnam. He was described as a graduate law student, a protester of U.S. policy in Vietnam and a pacifist.

SF T-24, on January 24, 1966, made available to the FBI, Washington, D.C., two letters from the International Committee of the VDC, which had been mailed to the Center University Federation of University Centers, Caracas, Venezuela, South America.

The letters, written in Spanish, urged demonstrations against U.S. embassies, consulates, information centers, cultural services, military missions and military bases throughout the world should the U.S. Government, "declare war or bomb Haiphong and Hanoi".

SF T-25 on February 14, 1966, graphed VDC statement on BILL EPTON.

The statement informed that BILL EPTON, a revolutionary communist and leader of the PLP, was convicted on December 20, 1964, of conspiring to riot and criminal anarchy in the New York State Supreme Court.

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The statement related the Harlem rebellion during the summer of 1964 was the result of high rents, police brutality, crowded housing, unemployment and countless other indignities. The statement remarked that the black people of Harlem and other ghettos throughout the U.S. had been subjected to these conditions for many years. According to the statement, BILL EPTON was the scapegoat of the corrupt establishment that created and intensified these brutal conditions of dehumanization.

The statement went on to say that BILL EPTON strongly opposed the war in Vietnam and had urged his brothers not to fight against the people of Vietnam stating that, "the fight for freedom and liberty is right here in this country."

The statement said the VDC was demanding the charges against BILL EPTON be dropped and the conviction be immediately reversed.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

A. Demonstration at Voting Residence of Governor
EDMUND G. BROWN, 460 Magellan Avenue, San
Francisco, September 26, 1965

In the September 27, 1965 issue of "The Daily Californian" newspaper there appeared an article captioned, "VDC Members Picket Brown's Residence".

The article informed that 25 members of the VDC had picketed Governor BROWN's voting residence at 460 Magellan Avenue, San Francisco, on September 26, 1965.

The article informed the VDC was protesting Governor BROWN's criticizing of SI CASADY, President of the California Democratic Council. CASADY had been asked by Governor BROWN to resign after making statements praising students who burned their draft cards.

CECIL PHARRIS, Assistant Inspector, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, informed on September 26, 1965 there were no arrests or incidents in connection with the above-described demonstration.

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B. International Days of Protest,
October 15-16, 1965

SF T-2 on September 20, 1965, furnished a copy of a printed leaflet captioned, "Vietnam Day Committee, OCT 15-16, International Days of Protest."

Among other things, the leaflet informed that the VDC had set October 15-16, 1965, as dates of International Days of Protest against military intervention, and had sent a call for support throughout the world. The leaflet added the VDC office at Berkeley would be the international headquarters for the protest. The leaflet went on to inform that a community anti-war meeting would take place on the Berkeley campus on Friday, October 15, 1965, and Saturday morning, October 16, 1965.

According to the leaflet, the meeting would culminate at noon, October 16, 1965, with a "peace march" through Berkeley to the Oakland Army Terminal (OAT), "the country's major send-off port of men and materials to Vietnam."

Sergeant DAHL informed on October 5, 1965, that on October 4, 1965, two representatives of VDC contacted Chief of Police EDWARD TOOTHMAN, Oakland Police Department, for a permit to march on October 15, 1965 from UCS campus to the OAT. The representatives indicated the march would begin at 7:30 PM and last for about 2 to 2-1/2 hours, with a minimum of 2,500 and a maximum of 15,000 individuals participating. The representatives estimated there would be approximately 5,000 individuals in the march and torches would be carried to light the way.

Chief TOOTHMAN informed the representatives the police department did not have the authority to grant a permit and this matter was handled by the City Manager. Chief TOOTHMAN commented that the City Manager relied on the recommendations of the Oakland Police Department and the Oakland Fire Department. When asked what he would recommend, Chief TOOTHMAN replied he would recommend the permit be denied.

Upon hearing this, the representatives stated they would hold a march and use torches whether the permit was granted.

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A Special Agent of the FBI observed on October 14, 1965 that on October 14, 1965, the VDC held a press conference in San Francisco, at which time MORRIS HIRSCH, who identified himself as a "rank and file" member of the VDC, stated the march through Berkeley and Oakland would be held even though permits to do so were not issued.

The following is a description for HIRSCH as set forth in the records of the Registration Office, UCB:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Born	June 23, 1933, Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'8"
Weight	175
Eyes	Grey-green
Hair	Dark
Employment	Mathematics Professor at UCB

Sergeant DANL informed on October 14, 1965 that on October 14, 1965, the Acting City Manager of Oakland denied the VDC permit to march through Oakland on October 15, 1965. This refusal was appealed to the Oakland City Council, who also denied the permit.

Inspector O'MEARA informed on October 15, 1965, that he had received information that on October 14, 1965, the VDC held a meeting and discussed detailed plans for the October 15-16, 1965 march. At the meeting, BETTINA APTEKER, who made her first appearance at a VDC meeting, cautioned those in attendance on how to make arrests more difficult.

Special Agents of the FBI observed that the two-day demonstration began on October 15, 1965 at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB, shortly after 9:00 AM. The classes at the University had already commenced and the crowd which was small and gathered subsequently, was entertained by folk singers during the morning hours.

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At approximately 11:30 AM, October 15, 1965, the VDC held a press briefing on the UCB campus, and announced that in spite of the fact that the Oakland City authorities had refused to issue a parade permit, the march from the UCB campus to OAT, 7 miles away, would begin as scheduled at 7:30 PM.

At 12 noon, October 15, 1965, the crowd had grown to approximately 1,000. At 12 noon, the rally began. From 12 noon to 5:00 PM, five speakers were presented and their remarks were directed primarily towards criticizing U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

At approximately 5:00 PM, JERRY RUBIN announced that all means to appeal for a permit for the VDC march through the streets of Oakland and the City of Oakland, had been denied to them. JERRY RUBIN was followed by PAUL JACOBS, who was one of three speakers who continued to protest U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

PAUL JACOBS informed Special Agents of the FBI on August 18, 1949 that in 1933 and 1934, he was active in the Young Communist League (YCL), but was a member for less than one year. He stated he was expelled from the YCL for engaging in Trotskyite activities. According to JACOBS, he remained a Trotskyite for about one year.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At approximately 7:45 PM, October 15, 1965, the marchers began leaving UCB campus. Monitor captains preceded and followed the line of marchers. As the marchers approached the Berkeley-Oakland border, they were repulsed by a cordon of Oakland police officers. The marchers, whose ranks were estimated from 4,000 to 12,000, then proceeded to the Civic Center Plaza, Berkeley. At approximately 11:55 PM, October 15, 1965, the crowd began to break up. An unknown person threw a tear gas bomb which disrupted the crowd in the plaza. An 18 year old girl was injured in the eye by the canister-type bomb utilized. During the remainder of the wee hours of the morning and until 4:30 AM

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October 16, 1965, movies were shown. At 3:15 AM, the crowd had dwindled to approximately 150 persons.

An agreement had been reached with the Berkeley Police Department by the marchers that they would not return to the Civic Center Plaza, Berkeley, because of traffic resulting for a football game at UCB stadium on October 16, 1965.

At approximately 11:45 AM, October 16, 1965, the protest commenced with a rally in the vicinity of the Civic Center Plaza. At the rally, MORT SCHEER was introduced as a representative of PLP.

SCHEER addressed a crowd which now numbered about 350 as "comrades". SCHEER criticized the imperialistic aggression of the U.S. in Vietnam and remarked that in order to win, "we must get rid of the ruling class in the United States." SCHEER added that the working class and the Negroes must be united to achieve this end.

MORT SCHEER has been publicly identified as a Vice President of PLP.

PAUL MONTAUK also spoke at the rally on October 16, 1965. He was also critical of U.S. foreign policy and action in Vietnam.

MIKE MYERSON also spoke at the rally on October 16, 1965. He claimed the U.S. military forces were bombing and murdering thousands of innocent Vietnamese women and children and were on the verge of bombing dikes and dams which would cause starvation to millions of defenseless peasants.

SF T-26 reported on January 13, 1965, that MIKE MYERSON, at a meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the U.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) in San Francisco, reported to the committee members, he was serving as International Secretary of the DCA. This meeting was held December 31, 1964 to January 2, 1965.

At approximately 2:15 PM, between 1,700 and 3,000

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demonstrators moved out of Berkeley and commenced marching south on Grove Street towards Oakland. In the meantime, the Oakland Police Department had formed a double wedge of policemen on the Oakland side of the city limits and were waiting for the arrival of the marchers. At 2:30 PM, 16 black-leather-jacketed motorcyclists, known as the "Hell's Angels" arrived at the Grove-Adeline and 62nd Street intersection. Some of the members began wrapping their hands with leather belts. The members of the "Hell's Angels" began mingling with the spectators, but were forced behind the line of Oakland policemen. At 3:37 PM, the marchers arrived at the above-mentioned intersection. Upon reaching the intersection, a member of the "Hell's Angels" broke through the police lines and grabbed the lead banner of the VDC marchers. Both police departments moved in and broke up the fight. One member of the "Hell's Angels" was injured on the head and a Berkeley police officer suffered a broken leg.

The demonstrators then sat down in the intersection on the Berkeley side of the city boundary. Things remained impasse until the demonstration began breaking up at 5:05 PM.

There were no further incidents although five more members of the "Hell's Angels", which has been publicly described as a notorious outlaw motorcycle group, were arrested and charged with assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the injury to the Berkeley officer. They were later released after questioning.

C. Protest March, November 20, 1965

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on October 18, 1965 that at 12 noon, October 18, 1965, a rally was held at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. The rally was co-sponsored by the VDC and the master of ceremonies and one of the main speakers was BETTINA APTHEKER. During her speech, she condemned U.S. Attorney General KATZENBACH, the Federal Government in general, and damned the Oakland, California Police Department for its part in stopping the VDC marches on October 15-16, 1965.

BETTINA APTHEKER called for a national mobilization to be held in Berkeley of all groups interested in civil rights, individual rights and all peace movements opposed to the war in Vietnam, to unite and form a unit of solidarity for a national

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march on November 13, 1966 from Berkeley through Oakland.

STEVE WEISSMAN then spoke at the rally and called for a mobilization of all the Negro communities in West Berkeley, West Oakland and East Oakland, to support the November 13, 1965 march. WEISSMAN commented there would be an intensive campaign of leafletting, speeches and rallies to mobilize the Negro community in support of the march and peace rally on November 13, 1965.

WEISSMAN added the planned march for November 6, 1965 was changed to November 13, 1965, because of a civil rights meeting being held somewhere in the South on November 6, 1965, where support would be garnered for the November 13, 1965 rally and march.

The planned march of November 13, 1965 was subsequently changed to November 20, 1965.

At the rally on October 18, 1965, APTHIEKER and WEISSMAN emphasized the fact that the Oakland Police Department had denied individual's liberties and rights in stopping the VDC march. They implied that "now" was the time for all of the radical left to organize and crush the Oakland Police Department and the Oakland power structure.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on October 27, 1965, that at a VDC press conference on October 27, 1965, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, mention was made that on the "previous night" (October 26, 1965) the general membership of the VDC had ratified the following plans for the march on October 20, 1965:

12 noon to 1:00 PM, pre-march rally at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB.

1:00 PM, march will depart from UCB to the OAT.

After picketing at the base, the marchers will return to 7th and Peralta Streets, Oakland, for a rally.

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Announcement was also made at the press conference that the purpose of the march was to oppose American intervention in Vietnam, and demand an end to Federal and local suppression of the protest movement. Mention was also made that a team of lawyers would take every possible legal step to force the City of Oakland to permit the march.

Records of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco, revealed that on November 1, 1965, a petition was filed by the VDC which asked for an injunction against the City of Oakland, the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the Acting City Manager. U.S. District Judge WILLIAM T. SWEIGERT filed an order for the defendants to show cause by November 12, 1965, why they should not permit a parade through the City of Oakland on November 20, 1965, by the VDC.

In the November 12, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", there appeared an article captioned, "Berkeley OKs VDC March, but Oakland Sticks to Ban."

The article informed that the City of Berkeley had approved a parade permit; however, the City of Oakland was denying the parade permit on the grounds it could cause violence. Oakland City Manager JOHN A. MORIN denied the permit for several reasons.

1. "The proposed 7-1/2 mile march to a point near OAT starting at 1:00 PM would still be going on after dark."
2. The fact he had received 3 parade applications and one amended petition, all signed by different individuals in the VDC. This led him to believe the VDC was a "loosely-knit organization which might not be able to control itself."
3. "It is not reasonable to expect local taxpayers to suffer inconvenience and exposure to possible violence, as well as having to pay the high cost of protection."

On November 17, 1965, U.S. District Judge SWEIGERT issued a preliminary injunction asked by the plaintiff (VDC)

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with the following restrictions.

The parade must enter Oakland no later than 11:00 AM, November 20, 1965, and must terminate at 7th and Peralta Streets no later than 4:00 PM. If permission from the owners of the property at 7th and Peralta (U.S. Post Office) can not be obtained, alternate points of dispersement will be De Fremery Park or Bushrod Park, Oakland. Both of these alternate locations were offered by the defendant, City of Oakland and Alameda County, as dispersal points.

Permission for the use of the vacant lot at 7th and Peralta was subsequently denied by the owners.

The injunction prevented the plaintiff from sending any persons to the OAT.

The rally following the parade must terminate no later than 5:00 PM.

Law enforcement officers in Oakland and Alameda County were restricted from arresting plaintiff; however, individuals who might commit acts of violence or break possible laws, were subject to arrest. Defendant and their agents must protect the plaintiff and thus sanctioned from attacks by any group, such as the "Hell's Angels". The parade must consist of no more than 1,000 persons in each group and each group must maintain a distance of 60 feet or more from groups, so as not to interfere with east-west traffic. The marchers must march no more than 7 abreast and not occupy more than 1/2 of the street. In addition, the injunction provided that the plaintiff must file by noon, November 18, 1965, the names and addresses of all the monitors of the parade. If reasonable emergency arises, law enforcement agents of the defendant must change the parade route in a reasonable manner consistent with the parade route.

On November 20, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI was furnished with a printed leaflet captioned, "Why We March .. Against the War in Vietnam."

The leaflet stated that every day young Americans were daily in a war they didn't understand. The leaflet further stated that American soldiers were daily "dying" because they

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think "we" want them to die. "If we kept silent, we would be disloyal to them. We march against this war because we believe that our loyalty to humanity and to our country is far more important than any loyalty to politics and generals."

The leaflet was issued by the VDC and invited the recipient to join the march from Berkeley to Oakland on November 20, 1965.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on November 19, 1965, that a leaflet captioned, "VDC Bulletin" was being distributed in Berkeley. A copy of the leaflet, which was furnished to the Special Agent, informed that "everything is 'go' for the march", on November 20, 1965. The leaflet explained that the purpose of the march was to "protest American intervention in Vietnam and to affirm our right to peacefully protest, even in Oakland, when we feel our government is wrong."

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on November 20, 1965 that the march on November 20, 1965, was led by the sheriff's van and patrolled by police and the California Highway Patrol. The march began at 9:50 AM from the UCB campus. The marchers were divided into groups of approximately 1,000 with some 50 feet between groups. There were 10 groups and the groups wended their way through the cities of Oakland and Berkeley and were joined by people on the sidelines. The 3 lead groups had sound trucks and monitors for the parade and were equipped with 2-way radios. The first group reached its destination, De Fremery Park, 18th and Adeline Streets, Oakland, at approximately 12 noon, and the last marchers reached the park at approximately 1:50 PM.

During the above march, counter-demonstrators were on the scene with signs reading, "Win the War in Vietnam" and "Let's Get the Viet Cong out of California."

A second Special Agent of the FBI observed on November 20, 1965 that the rally at De Fremery Park began at approximately 1:15 PM with some 7,000 people in attendance.. Among the speakers was one DANIEL HEALY, who stated that on November 10, 1965, he refused induction into the U.S. Armed Forces. HEALY stated the U.S. Government forced him to choose between being a criminal or losing his self-respect.

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Another speaker was DONALD DUNCAN, who was introduced as a veteran of the Vietnam war, who had spent 18 months in combat and had received the Silver Star medal for heroism. DUNCAN was very critical of U.S. policy in Vietnam. JOHN BURTON, California State Assemblyman, also spoke at the rally and said war was an economic burden on the nation, and killings must stop. The rally ended at approximately 4:30 PM.

Sergeant DAHL informed on November 20, 1965, there were no arrests or incidents during the march and rally on November 20, 1965.

D. Demonstration Against Vice-President
HUBERT HUMPHREY, Fairmont Hotel,
San Francisco, December 3, 1965

On December 3, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI was furnished a copy of a printed leaflet captioned, "Humphrey! What Does your Liberalism mean in Vietnam?". The leaflet which was issued by the VDC was distributed during a demonstration against Vice President HUMPHREY on December 3, 1965, at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, by the VDC.

Special Agents of the FBI observed on December 3, 1965 that the VDC commenced picketing at the Fairmont Hotel at approximately 5:45 PM on December 3, 1965. This picketing took place across the street from the main entrance to the Fairmont Hotel, Mason Street, San Francisco, where Vice President HUMPHREY was residing and was to be featured guest at a \$100-a-plate Democratic Party fund-raising banquet.

Subsequently, some of the demonstrators who were protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam, proceeded to march on the California Street entrance to the hotel. A maximum number of pickets at one time reached approximately 250 on the Mason Street side and 150 on the California Street side, considerably below the 1500 to 3000 participants the VDC expected in the demonstration.

The demonstrators carried signs reading, "repent" and "Make Love, Not War." They chanted, "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" and "2, 4, 6, 8, when you gonna negotiate?".

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At approximately 8:40 PM, as Vice President HUMPHREY was about to enter the Gold Ballroom in the Fairmont Hotel, where he was to deliver his speech, GEORGE ARMSTEAD KAUFFMAN attempted to shout a statement; however, he was quickly removed from the immediate area by members of the San Francisco Police Department. The demonstration outside ended at approximately 9:35 PM and according to Lieutenant BERNARD O'LEARY, San Francisco Police Department, there were no arrests or other incidents during the activities on December 3, 1965.

SF T-27 has informed that during 1948, GEORGE ARMSTEAD KAUFFMAN was a member of the Herman Boettcher Club, Alameda County Communist Party.

In the December 5, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", there appeared an article captioned "The Vice President faces VDC." The article related that Vice President HUMPHREY on December 4, 1965 had met with a six-member delegation from the VDC at the Moffett Naval Air Station, California. Among other things, the article stated that ROBERT SCHEER, a spokesman for the delegation, had remarked, "it was worthwhile to get a clear statement from the administration that it was not willing to negotiate with the National Liberation Front."

The article described the National Liberation Front as an underground political group.

In the December 12, 1961 issue of "The Daily Californian", there appeared an article captioned, "Fair Play for Cuba", which was signed by two individuals, one of whom was "BOB SCHEER, Grad. Stu, Econ, member Fair Play Exec. Comm."

In the May 22, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned, "The 'camp' meeting at Cal". Among other things, the article identified ROBERT SCHEER as research director for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and stated that SCHEER had visited Cuba in the summer of 1964, in defiance of a U.S. Department of State travel ban.

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ROBERT SCHEER is the foreign news editor for "Ramparts" magazine.

"Ramparts" is self-described as the Catholic journal of political opinion.

The February 23, 1966 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" informed, among other things, that "SCHEER, an outspoken critic of the JOHNSON Administration policies in Vietnam was 'presently' touring South Vietnam and Cambodia the latter country at the invitation of Prince SMIANOUK".

E. Demonstrations against U.S. Secretary of State
DEAN RUSK and Vice President HUMPHREY,
San Francisco, December 10, 1965

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on December 10, 1965, that at approximately 10:30 AM, U.S. Secretary of State DEAN RUSK arrived at the San Francisco International Airport, San Mateo County, California. At the airport, there were approximately 50 individuals, some of whom were there on behalf of the VDC.

During the demonstration, a leaflet issued by the VDC, Berkeley, was distributed.

The leaflet asked Secretary of State RUSK if he would be willing to participate in a nationally televised debate and if he could honestly defend "U.S. financing of French efforts to retain colonial control of Vietnam between 1943-1954?"

"The breaking of the implementation of the Geneva Accords of 1954, with its provision for free election?"

"The creation of the republic of South Vietnam under the leadership of DIEM, and subsequent leaders who were even less popular?"

"Consistently ignoring the call of the 'enemy' during the past 10 years for a reconvening of the Geneva conference and a return to the essential provisions of the document?"

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Special Agents of the FBI on December 10, 1965, observed at approximately 11:30 AM, December 10, 1965, Secretary of State RUSK addressed the 6th Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. During Secretary of State RUSK's speech, approximately 30 individuals, who were seated in the balcony, held signs which were critical of the U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam. Following Secretary of State RUSK's speech, the demonstrators were escorted from the audience by union members.

The demonstrators then commenced to march in front of the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. After the morning session, the demonstrators proceeded across the street to the San Francisco Civic Center Plaza where an impromptu rally was held.

At approximately 2:30 PM, December 10, 1965, Vice President HUMPHREY spoke before the 6th Biennial AFL-CIO Convention. During Vice President HUMPHREY's speech, 6 demonstrators marched outside the auditorium.

Assistant Inspector CECIL PHARRIS, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, informed on December 10, 1965, there were no arrests or other incidents on December 10, 1965, nor were there any demonstrators at the San Francisco International Airport when Secretary of State RUSK departed or when Vice President HUMPHREY arrived or departed.

F. Demonstrations at Offices of U.S. Congressman
JEFFERY CONELAN, Oakland, on the following dates:

1. January 31, 1966

ROBERT HULL, UCB Campus Police, informed on January 31, 1966 that on January 31, 1966 a noon-time rally sponsored by the VDC was held at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. At approximately 1:30 PM, some 200 individuals, some of whom carried signs reading, "Impeach JOHNSON" and "Fight JOHNSON Madness," began marching from UCB to Oakland, California, where they intended to picket the offices of U.S. Congressman JEFFERY CONELAN (Democrat), 16th and Telegraph Avenue, Oakland. The demonstrators marched to Latham Square Building, 508 - 16th Street, Oakland, where Congressman CONELAN's offices are located. Approximately 100 of the marchers picketed outside the building while another 100 went upstairs to Congressman CONELAN's offices on the 8th floor

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to petition his representative, ROY LEMON. The petition urged Congressman COHELAN to initiate legislation for President JOHNSON's impeachment and also urged Congressman COHELAN to return to the bay area to debate with VDC leaders.

Special Agents of the FBI observed on January 31, 1966, that at approximately 5:30 PM, there were some 125 demonstrators in the building and food and blankets were being taken into the building by the marchers; outside, some 25 individuals were marching with signs calling for the impeachment of President JOHNSON, asking him to resign and demanding U.S. get out of Vietnam.

At approximately 7:00 PM, January 31, 1966, the building manager, Latham Square Building, Oakland, read a statement and informed those remaining in the building they would be subject to arrest. The marchers then left the building and departed.

Sergeant DAHL informed there were no arrests or incidents during the rally and march on January 31, 1966.

2. February 2, 1966

Officer HULL informed on February 2, 1966, that the VDC planned to hold a noon-time rally on February 2, 1966, at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. Officer HALL added that UCB rules state an organization can hold only one rally per week at UCB.

Continuing Officer HALL commented that at 11:55 AM, February 2, 1966, BETTINA APTEKER, JACK WEINBERG and SUSAN STEIN, members of the VDC, began to call for a rally on Sproul Hall Plaza. Since the rally was not authorized, representatives of the VDC placed their own public address system in the plaza in defiance of another UCB rule and regulation. The speakers then commenced to criticize U.S. policy in Vietnam.

In view of the fact that the rally was held without a permit, each speaker was admonished by a representative of the UCB administration and told that he/she was violating UCB rules. Each speaker ridiculed the UC administration and the University rules, and the individuals then proceeded to speak.

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BETTINA APTHEKER, also a member of the UCS Rules Committee, told the crowd that President JOHNSON continued to lie to the American people. She stated that the whole peace venture conducted by President JOHNSON and his colleagues was a fraud against the whole world. She demanded that the U.S. recognize the National Liberation Front in Vietnam and the Viet Cong government and withdraw all U.S. troops from the Vietnam area. BETTINA APTHEKER claimed that taking the Vietnam problems to the United Nations (UN) was an act of hypocrisy.

JERRY RUBIN told the group there would be a rally at noon on Thursday, February 3, 1966, at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCS. RUBIN went on to say that following the rally there would be a march from Berkeley to the offices of Congressman COHELAN, where there would be a demonstration and sit-in at his offices.

RUBIN related the following demands would be made upon Congressman COHELAN:

1. He initiate impeachment proceedings against President LYNDON JOHNSON for waging undeclared war in violation of U.S. Constitution.
2. He vote against any further appropriations for the war in Vietnam.
3. He return to his district by February 10, 1966 to debate the Vietnam war with a VDC member.

Officer HULL informed that there were no arrests or incidents during the rally on February 2, 1966.

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCS, revealed the following background information for SUSAN COLE STEIN, also known as Mrs. BERNARD L. (BUDDY) STEIN, nee SUSAN ELLEN COLE:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Born	June 14, 1942, New York, New York

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Height	5'4"
Weight	135 pounds
Complexion	Medium
Social Security Number	JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)
Residence	1945 - Berkeley Way, Berkeley

In the October 20, 1965 issue of "The Daily Californian", there appeared an article which identified SUSAN STEIN as a member of the SDS.

In the March 8, 1966 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", there appeared an article captioned, "'Sentence' for Illegal UC Protest". The article informed that BETTINA APTHEKER, an avowed Communist, HAROLD JACOBS, 26, and SUSAN STEIN, 23, were placed on disciplinary probation on March 7, 1966 by Chancellor ROGER W. HEYNS, UCB.

The article informed that the 3 students were accused of violating new free speech violations, for staging an unauthorized anti-Vietnam war rally in early February (February 2, 1966). Continuing, the article informed that under the ruling the 3 students' activities would be curtailed until June 9, 1966.

A review of the records of the Registrar's Office, UCB, revealed the following background information concerning JACOBS:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	May 12, 1941, Brooklyn, New York
Residence	3014 Fulton Street, Berkeley
Marital Status	Married
Education	Bachelor of Arts Degree, from the University of Chicago; graduate student in sociology

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Officer HULL informed on February 3, 1966 that on February 3, 1966, the VDC, utilizing a permit issued to the SDS, attempted to hold a noon-time rally at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. Due to a torrential downpour, the group huddled under the building eaves.

According to Officer HULL, the rally attracted approximately 100 people, which was considered by Officer HALL to be a "fizzle".

Sergeant DAHL informed that at approximately 1:00 PM on February 3, 1966, individuals appeared at the offices of U.S. Congressman COHELAN, Oakland. The demonstrators were informed by the building manager which housed U.S. Congressman COHELAN's offices, that his offices were closed for the day. Despite the announcement, the demonstrators commenced a sit-in on the 8th floor where the offices were located. There was a maximum of some 70 demonstrators in the building, however, at 6:45 PM, there were only 12 remaining demonstrators.

These 12 demonstrators left the building with the remark that they would return at a later date.

Sergeant DAHL informed on February 3, 1966, that on February 3, 1966, there were no arrests or incidents in the building.

3. February 7, 1966

Sergeant DAHL informed on February 8, 1966, that on February 7, 1966, WILLIAM CROSBY MILLER, member of the VDC; MATTHEW WILLIAM ZION, who was arrested in connection with a sit-in at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB, on December 3, 1964 and GEORGE ARMSTEAD KAUFFMAN were arrested outside U.S. Congressman COHELAN's office by PAT KENKE, Executive Secretary of the Morgan Peacock Corporation, owners of the Latham Square Building. Miss KENKE made a citizen's arrest.

Sergeant DAHL explained that the 3 above-mentioned individuals were taken into custody by members of the Oakland Police Department and were charged with trespassing, disturbing the peace and failure to disperse.

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Sergeant DAHL further explained that at approximately 2:00 PM, February 7, 1966, 12 demonstrators began a sit-in protest in the hall outside U.S. Congressman CONELAN's office. At 5:00 PM, which was the office closing hour, the 3 above-mentioned individuals were told to leave. At 7:00 PM, they were again told to leave the building, which they refused to do. They remarked they would not leave until they had a personal confrontation with U.S. Congressman CONELAN. As previously mentioned, they were arrested by Miss KENKE at approximately 7:45 PM.

A review of the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, reveal a Chauffeur's Permit for WILLIAM CROSBY MILLER, under number H271408. He was described in the permit as follows:

Height	6'6"
Weight	250 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Born	June 10, 1941

A review of MILLER's identification record under FBI Number 365 363E, reveals MILLER had been fingerprinted by the Sheriff's Office, Edwardsville, Illinois, on January 2, 1963 on a charge of grand theft. No disposition was set forth.

A review of the records of the Oakland Police Department, under their number 182704, revealed the following description for ZION:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	February 18, 1941, Massachusetts
Height	5'11"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue

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Occupation
Residence

Writer
6109 Hillecass Street,
Berkeley

Sergeant DAHL informed on March 31, 1966, that on March 30, 1966, KAUFFMAN, MILLER and ZION were found guilty of the charges against them. Sergeant DAHL added that the 3 individuals had appealed their convictions.

G. Three-day Protest Rally and Planned
Strike, UCB, February 7, 8 and 9, 1966

On February 4, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI received a copy of a printed leaflet captioned "Why Strike?", issued by the VDC. The leaflet commented that if the JOHNSON administration escalates the war in Vietnam, so must "we" intensify "our" commitment to stop it. The leaflet informed the VDC was planning a work-transfer walk-out for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (February 7, 8 and 9, 1966).

The leaflet commented the strike was not aimed directly at the University, but at a political system which influenced it. The leaflet remarked the protest was a political protest and would be successful if a sizeable minority of students and faculty committed themselves to building a peace movement.

"For 3 days we plan to transfer the work we would normally do in class to a discussion of the war and of the development of programs to stop it." The leaflet went on to say, "On Wednesday, a student walk-out is planned. Everybody transfer your work during the demonstration. We urge the entire university community to join together in this action."

Officer HULL, UCB Campus Police, informed on February 7, 1966 that on February 7, 1966, the VDC sponsored a rally at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. Officer HULL related the rally commenced at 12 noon and terminated at 1:00 PM. According to Officer HULL, the speakers included SUSAN STEIN, JAMIE ALLEN, JACK WEINBERG, MORRIS HIRSCH and ROBERT HURWITT, all of whom spoke against U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam. Officer HULL stated the rally was MC'd by HURWITT, who commented there would be a march to Congressman COHELAN's offices later in the day.

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SF T-15 on February 8, 1966, identified JAMIE ALLEN as a current member of the SAYSAs.

Officer HULL, UCB, informed on February 8, 1966 that the Freshman class at UCB had a permit to hold a rally at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB, on February 8, 1966. Officer HULL further informed that a representative of the Freshman class had the microphone for approximately 5 minutes when JACK WEINBERG, a member of the VDC Steering Committee, jumped on the platform and took the microphone away from the speaker. WEINBERG then announced there would be a VDC rally.

Featured speaker at the rally was BETTINA APTHEKER, who proceeded to attack the U.S. foreign policy and called for a two-hour walk-out at UCB after the noon-time rally on February 9, 1966. APTHEKER remarked that if 1,000 students participated in the walk-out it would be a success. APTHEKER added the rally was not an anti-university rally but an anti-war protest.

JAMIE ALLEN also spoke at the rally and informed those in attendance of the march on the Oakland Induction Center on February 16, 1966. She did not comment at what time the march would take place.

The march on the Oakland Induction Center was subsequently changed to February 23, 1966.

Officer HULL related on February 9, 1966, that the VDC held a noon-time rally on February 9, 1966 at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. The rally started at 12 noon and lasted until approximately 1:10 PM with about 1,200 persons in attendance. To determine who in the crowd was supporting the VDC, those in attendance were told to sit down. This was intended as a show of strength. Only some 200 sat down.

STEVE WEISSMAN, a member of the VDC Steering Committee, upon seeing such a small number seated, commented "we evidently did not get through to the students." He wondered outloud what could be done.

Officer HULL went on to say that the planned student

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strike appeared to have failed and did not receive any backing from faculty members. After the rally some 200 persons remained in the area and broke up into "work shops" with the announced intention of studying what action would be taken by the VDC when UN Ambassador to the UN, ARTHUR GOLDBERG appeared at the UCB Campus activities on March 25, 1966, for the Charter Day exercises; what action would be taken in connection with the march on the Oakland Induction Center and a discussion of U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam.

The "Berkeley Gazette" in its issue of February 9, 1966, described the student strike at UCB as a "flop" and a "fiasco".

The article commented that a check of attendance at regular classes at the UCB on February 9, 1966, showed it to have been little affected by the strike.

Officer HULL informed on February 7, 8 and 9, 1966, that there were no arrests on February 7, 8 and 9, 1966.

H. Demonstration at Oakland Induction
Center, Oakland, February 23, 1966

On February 23, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI received a copy of a printed leaflet, "WOMEN: MARCH AGAINST THE WAR - FOR HIM AND FOR ALL OF AMERICA'S YOUNG MEN", issued by the Women's March Committee, VDC. The leaflet was distributed in Berkeley and informed that on February 23, 1966, there would be an all-women's march on the Oakland Induction Center. According to the leaflet those wishing to march would congregate at Constitution Square in Berkeley at 1:15 PM and would arrive at the Oakland Induction Center at approximately 3:15 PM.

In the February 23, 1966 issue of "The Daily Californian", there appeared an article captioned, "A Female March to Oakland."

The article, among other things, quoted JAMIE ALLEN described as organizer of the all-women VDC march as stating:

"The Government can't accuse us of being draft dodgers, or of lacking the courage to fight

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in the war. That is why we are going to march to Oakland's Induction Center."

The article went on to say that ALLEN, a non-student and member of the VDC, Berkeley, felt it was imperative "at this time" that women should take an active position in the anti-war effort.

CHARLES HARRISON, Intelligence Unit, Berkeley Police Department, Berkeley, informed on February 23, 1966, that at approximately 12 noon, February 23, 1966, a rally sponsored by the "Women's Committee for March", VDC, 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, was held at Sproul Hall Plaza, UCB. At the rally, JAMIE ALLEN commented, "As women, we aren't worried about our draft status, but we are protesting President JOHNSON's illegal and immoral war." ALLEN went on to say, "We are saying, bring our sons, our husbands and our brothers home now." Officer HARRISON went on to inform that at 1:00 PM, February 23, 1966, BETTINA APTHEKER with a hand bullhorn, assembled the marchers on the UCB Campus and directed the march to the Oakland Induction Center, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on February 23, 1966, that at approximately 4:00 PM, February 23, 1966, some 275 individuals, the majority of whom were females, appeared in the immediate vicinity of the Oakland Induction Center, where an impromptu rally was held. While the rally was in progress, BETTINA APTHEKER and 2 other marchers, attempted to present a petition to the commanding officer, but were told to return the next morning since the Induction Center had closed for the day.

At the rally, SAVANNAH BELLO, who was described as a member of the Richmond Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, asked why Negroes had to fight in Vietnam when they had no civil rights in the U.S.

Officer HARRISON informed that the activities terminated at 4:20 PM on February 23, 1966 and there were no arrests or noteworthy incidents during the march and rally.

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I. Demonstration Against UN Ambassador
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG, Greek Theater,
UCB, March 25, 1966

SF T-1 reported on January 27, 1966, that during a VDC meeting in Berkeley on January 26, 1966, ROBERT HURWITT, a member of the VDC Steering Committee, mentioned the "next drive" would probably occur on Charter Day, March 25, 1966.

Charter Day exercises are held during the latter part of March to celebrate the day the UC received its charter.

The exercises are held in the Greek Theater, UCB, and are featured with the appearance of one of the outstanding speakers in the U.S.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed on March 22, 1966, that a noon-time rally co-sponsored by the VDC was held at Sproul Hall, UCB. At the rally, mention was made that UCB planned to honor UN Ambassador GOLDBERG and "chief international spokesman for the war in Vietnam."

At the rally a leaflet issued by the Peace Rights Organizing Committee (PROC) was distributed. The leaflet carried the message, "When GOLDBERG arrives to accept his degree, we hope that everyone in the audience will rise, picket signs in hand, to voice their opinion."

SF T-18 reported on March 20, 1966, that BETTINA APTHEKER at a meeting of the DCA, Berkeley Chapter, on March 20, 1966, called for a "booing of UN Ambassador GOLDBERG", during the Charter Day exercises on March 25, 1966.

In the March 26, 1966 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" there appeared an article captioned, "Charter Day address, GOLDBERG cheered - lively UC protest".

The article informed that waves of boos and catcalls mingled with thunderous applause when UN Ambassador GOLDBERG was introduced. The article informed that 1,000 of the 13,000 spectators began to leave the Greek Theater, UCB, in protest to UN Ambassador GOLDBERG's appearance as a spokesman for U.S.

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policy in Vietnam. The article further informed that throughout UN Ambassador GOLDBERG's address, he faced a sea of anti-Vietnam placards and an undercurrent of boos were heard, with the dominant cheers and applause.

In another article in the above-described issue, mention was made that the demonstration was spearheaded by PROC. The article related that MARK STAHL, 2805 Fulton Street, Berkeley, a lab assistant, was arrested on March 25, 1966, during the Charter Day ceremonies and was charged with being a "public nuisance".

SF T-1 has identified PROC as an off-campus organization whose headquarters are located at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, and has as one of its purposes the protesting of U.S. policy in Vietnam.

V. ANTI-DRAFT COMMITTEE OF THE VDC

SF T-23 reported on October 25, 1965 that on October 23, 1965, he attended a meeting of the Anti-draft Committee of the VDC at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley. SF T-23 related that among those in attendance at the meeting was STEVE CHERKOSS, WINDY SMITH and JOHN SELTZ.

SF T-23 related that goals of the Committee, depending upon approval of the VDC leadership, were:

1. The picketing and leafletting of induction centers.
2. Leafletting high schools and junior college students and coordinating the VDC Anti-draft with other anti-draft committees on a local and national level to make it a vital movement.
3. Undermine the morale of soldiers.

In the October 25, 1965 issue of the "Oakland Tribune", an Oakland, California daily newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "VDC group pickets city draft center". The

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article informed that on October 25, 1965, STEVE CHERKOSS, who was described in the article as chairman of the VDC Sub-Committee, with 2 other individuals, had picketed the Armed Forces Induction Center in Oakland by handing out leaflets protesting the Vietnam war to soldiers and civilians and touching off arguments with some of the youths who were reporting for their physical examination. The article informed that the leaflet, "ATTENTION ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL" was one of the leaflets distributed at the Induction Center.

The article informed there were no incidents at the center, and Army officials had remarked that as long as the demonstrators remained outside the building, no action would be taken against them.

In the November 24, 1965 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" there appeared an article captioned, "Anti-draft Action Next, VDC Says". The article informed that the VDC, inspired by the numerical success of "last weekend's" protest march, announced on November 23, 1965 that it was embarking on a "serious and intensive campaign against the draft." The article informed that JERRY RUBIN, WINDY SMITH, JR. and BILL MILLER, spokesman for the Committee, evaded press conference questioning about whether they would actually advise young men to avoid the draft. RUBIN remarked, "We will acquaint them with the facts on the war, encourage them to study it and allow them to make up their own minds. Information about the war equals a campaign against the draft." SMITH stated the Committee would take its campaign of "information" into high schools and Armed Service Induction Centers.

SF T-5 on December 2, 1965 furnished a copy of a mimeographed leaflet issued by the Anti-draft Committee, VDC, a Xerox copy of which follows:

A characterization for the M2M is contained in the appendix section.

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The Anti-Draft Committee of the VDC has been working on ways to end U.S. aggression in Vietnam by developing an effective and broad-based protest against conscription. The draft is basic to carrying on the war. The draft call has been increased to over 45,000 men for December, and it will continue to rise.

PROGRAM

- 1) Encourage high school and college students and non-students of draft age to apply for Conscientious Objector (SS form 150) status on a political moral basis. Encourage and assist high school students to organize anti-draft and VDC chapters within their schools.
- 2) Distribute general VDC educational material to potential inductees at induction and draft centers.
- 3) Give, and urge others to give, all possible support to those who wish to destroy their draft cards, to those who prefer prison to fighting an immoral war, and to other protests of conscience.
- 4) Begin an immediate and widespread protest against the involvement and cooperation of the Universities with the Draft system.
- 5) Demand the removal of ROTC programs from college campuses.

WHERE: Work areas should include:

- 1) High schools
- 2) College and university campuses
- 3) Induction and draft centers
- 4) Coordination with other groups with similar programs, such as SDS and M2M, on a nationwide level.

HOW:

- 1) Literature
- 2) Informal counseling (perhaps by retaining legal advice)
- 3) Rallies, street meetings, demonstrations, where such tactics will have maximum effectiveness.

ARGUMENTS FOR A STRONG ANTI-DRAFT PROGRAM

- 1) Answers questions of many students as to what they can do about the draft and creates opportunities to inform new people, more people about the war.
- 2) Creates opportunities for radical action, such as marches and demonstrations.
- 3) Makes it possible to bring the anti-war movement into the Cold War, by showing that the draft is a part of the Service System.
- 4) Has an extremely large potential for rapid and sustained growth, at the lowest level through self-interest, at the highest through genuine concern about the war.
- 5) Is a relatively long range program with immediate and substantial political effect, such as tying up the draft system and creating many problems for Selective Service.
- 6) Innumerable possibilities for strengthening both the anti-war and anti-draft movements around the country, by creating new opportunities for mutual cooperation and mutual aid with various individuals and organizations.
- 7) Development of an anti-draft movement on a massive and nationwide scale will hit the Washington militarists right where it hurts—in their cannon fodder.

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VI. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) ASSISTANCE
TO THE VDC

SF T-28 reported on October 20, 1965, that on October 14, 1965, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial CP Club, San Francisco County CP, was held in San Francisco. At the meeting, WALTER STACK, a member of the club, announced the VDC was having a mass demonstration in Berkeley on October 15-16, 1965. STACK urged those in attendance to participate in the demonstration.

SF T-29 reported on November 1, 1965 that on October 29, 1965, the CP of San Mateo County, held a meeting in Pacifica, California. At the meeting, those in attendance approved sending \$20 immediately to the VDC to help in its work. Decision was also made for the club to send the VDC \$20 each month, if the club could raise the amount.

SF T-30 reported on November 15, 1965, that at a meeting of the San Mateo Club of the CP on November 12, 1965, at Pacifica, mention was made that the club was donating \$5 to the VDC.

SF T-29 reported on November 24, 1965, that at a meeting of the San Mateo CP Club held in Pacifica, on November 12, 1965, mention was made that all members of the club should go to Berkeley on November 20, 1965, and participate in the protest march.

VII. SWP ASSISTANCE TO THE VDC

SF T-31 reported on October 25, 1965, that on October 6, 1965, a joint meeting of the San Francisco and the Oakland-Berkeley Branches of the SWP was held in San Francisco. At the meeting, PAUL MONTAUK, a member of the SWP, stated that all members should meet on the UCB campus at 7:00 PM, October 15, 1965, for the parade from Berkeley to the OAT.

VIII. PLP ASSISTANCE TO THE VDC

In the September 30, 1965 issue of the "Oakland Tribune", there appeared an article captioned "Progressive Labor Party Aims

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cited".

The article, among other things, informed that at a press conference on September 30, 1965, at San Francisco, MILT ROSEN, National President of the PLP, informed among other things, that the PLP would participate in the Vietnam demonstrations planned for October 15-16, 1965.

SF T-2 reported on October 12, 1965, that STEVE CHERKOSS speaking for the PLP, remarked on October 9, 1965 that the PLP had approximately 500 persons signed up for the demonstration on October 15, 1965, with the VDC.

SF T-2 commented he believed CHERKOSS was boasting, but had no way of knowing the truthfulness of what he was saying.

SF T-32 reported on January 31, 1966, that he had "recently" learned that the PLP in San Francisco had loaned several hundred dollars to the VDC, and in payment for the loan the PLP would receive free literature from the VDC and would also continue receiving free literature for the next several months.

IX. W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF
AMERICA (DCA) ASSISTANCE TO
THE VDC

SF T-17 related on August 23, 1965, that at a meeting of the DCA, Berkeley Chapter, on August 22, 1965, decision was made to participate in the demonstration on October 15-16, 1965, and to pass out literature on the war in Vietnam to the soldiers and other interested people.

Inspector O'MEARA informed on October 15, 1965, that according to information furnished to him, a meeting of the VDC was held on October 14, 1965, concerning details for the planned march on October 15-16, 1965. At the meeting, mention was made that CONN HALLINAN with 30 members of the DCA would be in the major intersections and overpasses and would be in radio contact with the marchers.

SF T-33 reported in April 1964 that CONN

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"RINGO" HALLINAN was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at an enlarged committee meeting on April 3, 1964.

X. FINANCES

SF T-19 informed on October 7, 1965 that at a Steering Committee meeting of the VDC on September 23, 1965, mention was made that as of September 23, 1965, the VDC had \$860 outstanding in bills with \$600 in the treasury.

SF T-2 on October 7, 1965, furnished a copy of an undated printed "Dear Friend" letter by STEPHAN SMALE. In his letter, SMALE referred to the International Days of Protest on October 15-16, 1965.

The letter commented that financial needs for all activities of the VDC were great and money was needed to continue and expand "our" program.

The letter contained a check-off for a \$100 contribution, payable to the friends of the VDC. The letter commented that if the special fund-drive did not reach \$10,000 by October 31, 1965, the contribution would be returned to the sender.

SF T-1 related on October 25, 1965, that at a VDC meeting on October 19, 1965, in Berkeley, mention was made that the VDC had \$4,200 in its treasury. \$3,400 was collected from the marches on October 15-16, 1965, and \$800 was collected from a party.

SF T-1 reported on October 25, 1965, that on October 21, 1965, a meeting of the VDC was held in Berkeley. At the meeting, mention was made the VDC was \$3,000 in debt.

SF T-34 related on October 29, 1965, the following information concerning the checking account balance for the VDC, Berkeley, as maintained at the Bank of California, Berkeley:

Balance September 1 - \$739.20

Balance September 30 - \$1,214.80

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Balance October 29 - \$1,315.77

Total Deposits September, 1965 - \$2,287.60

Total Deposits October, 1965 - \$14,295.44

The above information can only be made public upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

Original documents for which the above information was obtained are no longer in possession of SF T-34.

Mr. FRANK SABETTA, Bank of California, Berkeley, California, is the person to serve with the subpoena if the above information becomes necessary.

Inspector O'MEARA, Berkeley Police Department, Berkeley, related on November 3, 1965 that according to information furnished to him, mention was made at a VDC membership meeting in Berkeley on November 2, 1965, that the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company had shut off all outgoing phone calls from the VDC headquarters until the VDC paid its phone bill of \$1,200.

Inspector O'MEARA also informed on November 26, 1965, that according to information furnished to him, at a meeting of the VDC on November 23, 1965, in Berkeley, announcement was made that the VDC had collected \$7,000 from their march on November 20, 1965, and the VDC had \$2,000 in its treasury.

SF T-35 reported on February 4, 1966 that the VDC, Berkeley, maintained a checking account at the Bank of America, University Branch, 2347 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley.

SF T-35 went on to say that the VDC checking account on January 21, 1966, had a balance of \$310.34.

The above information can only be made public upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

Original documents from which the above information was obtained are no longer in SF T-35's possession.

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Mr. CLINTON TREMAIN, Manager, Bank of America,
University Branch, Berkeley, is the person to serve with the
subpoena if the above information becomes necessary.

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COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
(CCL), aka Citizens Committee for
Constitutional Liberties - San Francisco

A source advised on June 19, 1961, that MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District, Communist Party (CP), reported on June 15, 1961, that the CP, USA, in response to the Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, relating to the Internal Security Act of 1950, had decided to create a committee known as Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York City, and that a local committee would be organized for Northern California.

This source advised on June 26, 1961, that a meeting was held on June 18, 1961, at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, for the purpose of formulating plans for the CCCL in Northern California.

A second source advised on September 14, 1961, that the CCCL had opened an office at 942 Market Street, Room 401, San Francisco, California, and that some of the furniture for this office had come from the CP office on the same floor.

A third source advised June 22, 1962, that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS announced that he had closed down the headquarters of the CCL at 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

A fourth source in November, 1962, advised that CP officials in Northern California have been active in promoting the CCL.

This same source advised in November, 1962, that the CCL was active in the fight against the Internal Security Act of 1950, under which the CP and its officials were being prosecuted.

A fifth source on May 2, 1963, furnished the names of the officers of the CCL in San Francisco as Dr. HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, Chairman, and WALTER STACK, Treasurer.

Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS testified in open court in 1953 to CP membership since 1935.

2.

A sixth source advised in April, 1963, that WALTER STACK is a current CP member in San Francisco.

One of these sources advised February 13, 1963, WALTER STACK stated on February 8, 1963, that the officers of the CCL were holding off temporarily on further activity on the advice of MICKIE LUNA, District CP Chairman.

A seventh source advised that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS stated in August, 1963, that the CCL is defunct in the San Francisco area.

The fifth source above advised that the CCL bank account at the Bank of America, 41 Powell Street, San Francisco, was closed August 16, 1963, because it was "no longer needed".

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1

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

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 42 concerning "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (New York City)":

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a co-ordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, are communist fronts. Created, dominated and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objectives of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

**** The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts."

**** Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 ****."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp 137, 143 and 144.)

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APPENDIX

1

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 BAFPC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

This source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPC included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPC 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 BAFPC 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 BAFPC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPC.

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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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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

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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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with the headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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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 2, 1965, 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.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the 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 the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a 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.

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 345 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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"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, it was learned the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement; and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor Movement members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

On March 12, 1965, Philip Abbott Luce, 504 West 55th Street, New York, New York, a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba Executive Committee and the Progressive Labor Movement National Coordinating Committee, advised as follows:

The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

Luce was a leader and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba and an organizer of the 1964 trip to Cuba and both trips were sponsored by the SCTC.

By the Spring of 1964 the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the Progressive Labor Movement.

No trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), 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 to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also 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 conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

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. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "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 these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, 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 alternative."

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2.

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - BERKELEY BRANCH;
W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter;
Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley DuBois Club;
East Bay DuBois Club

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, was originated in October 1962, principally through the efforts of MATHEW HALLINAN.

This same source advised in October 1963, that MATHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party (CP) Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP On-Campus Youth Club during September 1963.

A second source advised that a leaflet distributed by the Berkeley DuBois Club in Spetember 1964, reflected the name of that organization to be the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America - Berkeley Branch."

This same leaflet, under the heading "The DuBois Clubs of America" reads as follows: "The Berkeley DuBois Club is a part of a nation-wide socialist youth organization founded in June of this year. It attempts to bring together those action-oriented youth who consider socialism to be a visible alternative to the ills of this society."

As of April 23, 1965, the Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club was registered with the University of California as an "off-campus" membership organization. As such, it could present lectures on campus with prior University permission and was allowed to set up and maintain a literature table on campus.

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APPENDIX

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.

The source advised August 19, 1965, 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 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 SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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 "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated 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 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 7, 1965, 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 7, 1965, 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 YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone; that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, a source advised as follows: The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but the ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and the ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

A source advised on June 12, 1958, that the Berkeley, California, unit of the YSL was formed in 1954, following the unity convention held in New York in February 1954, which combined the forces of the SYL and the YPSL. The source stated that the YSL in the San Francisco Bay Area continued to operate under the leadership and guidance of ISL members.

A source advised on October 9, 1958, that the YSL Branch dissolved itself in line with the YSL national organization, and the branch members joined the YPSL.

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APPENDIX

1

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL),
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action", then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action", an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

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

A source advised on May 21, 1958, that the San Francisco Bay Area Branch, Independent Socialist League, was an adjunct of the National Organization. The Branch had representation on the National Committee of the Independent Socialist League; it participated in the campaigns of the Independent Socialist League, and contributed financially to the support of the National Organization.

The source advised on August 11, 1958, that the San Francisco Bay Area Branch, Independent Socialist League, had dissolved itself and the members had joined the Local Branch of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

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YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ), aka
Youth for Jobs Committee

A source advised in July 1963, that several recent graduates and dropouts of high schools in Oakland and Berkeley, California, had on April 17, 1963, attended the organizing meeting of Youth for Jobs (YFJ) in Oakland, California, in response to letters prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and DOUGLAS WACHTER. At this meeting, WACHTER gave reports on the unemployment problem among youth and the need for an organization of this type. PROCTOR also spoke at this meeting.

In May 1963, a second source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR attended meetings of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, during May 1963, in New York City.

In January 1963, a third source identified DOUGLAS WACHTER as the Chairman of a CP recruiting class held in January 1963, in Berkeley, California.

In May 1963, the first source advised that in May 1963, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Youth for Jobs-Aims and Purposes" was distributed. This pamphlet described YFJ as an independent organization of young people working together to find solutions to current vocational, social and recreational problems; it specified that YFJ is not affiliated with any other organizations, but would fully support the labor movement and any other organizations striving to combat unemployment and to increase job security for all employees.

In June 1963, the third source advised that at a meeting of the Political Committee of the CP of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) held in June 1963, VIRGINIA PROCTOR, member of that Committee, gave a report on a draft document read before the National Committee, CP, USA, by GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, CP, USA. In connection with the portion of the report dealing with youth, PROCTOR said "A report from this area on the activity around Youth for Jobs organized by ROSCOE PROCTOR will be included in the final document, as one of the signs of the Party work in organizing the unemployed."

On May 3, 1965, a fourth source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR has promoted and guided YFJ since its inception and continues to do so. The source stated that meetings of YFJ are held at the YFJ Club House, 1095 - 59th Street, Oakland, California, and at homes of individual members.

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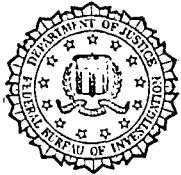
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 8, 1966

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Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA FRANK S. PERRONE,
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at San Francisco, California

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