

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : INSCOM/CSF
RECORD NUMBER : 194-10002-10208
RECORDS SERIES : DOD-AFFILIATED PERSONNEL AND INCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : PAGES 1429-1447

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : FBI
FROM : [RESTRICTED]
TO :
TITLE : [RESTRICTED]
DATE : 10/29/69
PAGES : 19
SUBJECTS : SCHEER, ROBERT

"RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

FEDERAL GRAND JURY

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

FINANCES

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

REVOLUTIONARY UNION

REPORT

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : UNCLASSIFIED
RESTRICTIONS : 3, SECTION 10(a)2
CURRENT STATUS : RELEASED WITH DELETIONS
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 11/02/97
OPENING CRITERIA : COMPLETION OF REVIEW BY FBI
COMMENTS : COORDINATION WITH FBI HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND
DETERMINED TO BE RELEASABLE WITH RESTRICTIONS, PER LTR
DTD 5 NOV 97

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WEH:mb

no forwarding address when he left 1606 Union Street, San Francisco, California.

Miss EBODIA MEZA, Clerk,
Postmaster's Office,
U.S. Post Office,
7th and Mission Streets,
San Francisco,
9/30-10/23/69

ROBERT SCHEER left no forwarding address when he departed from 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California. ANNE WEILLS left a forwarding address from 6468 Benvenue to 3073 Bateman Street, Berkeley, California, effective July 23, 1969.

ROBERT PAINE, Clerk,
Postal Inspector's Office,
U.S. Post Office,
13th and Alice Streets,
Oakland, California,
9/30/69

ROBERT SCHEER is now living at 3073 Bateman Street, Berkeley, California.

SF T-1, 10/8/69

ROBERT SCHEER had no listed or unlisted telephone in the San Francisco Bay area.

SF T-2, 10/6/69

B. Employment

A telephone call was made to "Ramparts" magazine September 12, 1969, inquiring for ROBERT SCHEER. It was learned that SCHEER was no longer employed as editor of "Ramparts" and it was undecided whether SCHEER would have any connection with this magazine in the future. "Ramparts" was accepting no messages for SCHEER and did not know his whereabouts.

The "San Francisco Chronicle", daily newspaper published at San Francisco, California, in its issue of

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September 12, 1969, carried an item in the gossip column of HERB CAEN, reading as follows:

"Ramparts' big guns - editor Robert Scheer and art director Dugald Stermer, a kind of genius - have resigned from that troubled magazine. They're in New York, living in Arthur Miller's digs at the old Chelsea Hotel while making lucrative contacts as free-lance consultants. (Arthur? He's out of town). Night before last, Scheer, terrible-tempered as ever, ran into his old associate, Warren Hinckle, and Sid Zion of the 'New York Times' in a chic midtown eating place and whapped Zion over the head with a load of pumpernickel. Put that on my tab."

As set out later in this report under finances, SCHEER is presently deriving his income from his writings and from speaking engagements.

ROBERT SCHEER had stayed at the Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, for several days during the previous week, but departed stating he was "returning to Chicago to live". He left no forwarding address.

Pretext call by Special Agent of the FBI, 9/23/69

C. Finances

ROBERT SCHEER was paid \$1250 for the speech he delivered at the Loras College Fieldhouse, Dubuque, Iowa, on May 6, 1969. SCHEER was paid out of the private funds of the Student Senate Intellectual Affairs Committee of Loras College and no money was paid by the college itself to him.

SF T-3, 9/2/69

On May 22, 1969, ROBERT SCHEER deposited a check in the amount of \$875 from H. Walker, Inc., drawn on Bankers Trust Company, New York, New York, in his checking

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account at the Bank of America, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco.

SF T-4, 7/16/69
On July 16, 1969, the 1969-70 New York Telephone Directory for Manhattan failed to show any listing for H. Walker, Inc., but did reveal a listing for Harry Walker, Inc., who occupies Suite 3406 at 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and advertising itself on the entrance door as presenting the world's most famous speakers.

Records of the Bank of America, Fisherman's Wharf Branch, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco, California, reflect that checking account number 06780-00074 was opened in the name of ROBERT SCHEER, 495 Beach Street, San Francisco, California, September 20, 1968. Examination of this account revealed that it was inactive in July, 1969, having neither deposits made nor checks drawn against it. During August the following deposits were made:

August 4, 1969, a deposit of \$81.75 was made.

August 14, 1969, a deposit of \$299.68, which was composed of Check Number 16, dated August 12, 1969, to ROBERT SCHEER from CYRILLY ABELS, drawn on Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York, in the amount of \$349.68, less \$50 cash. This check was marked, "Client's Account".

August 25, 1969, deposit of \$9,000, composed of Check Number 23, dated August 22, 1969, to ROBERT SCHEER, from CYRILLY ABELS, drawn on Chase Manhattan Bank, 18 East 48th Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$9,000. This check was also marked "Client's Account".

No deposits were made to this account from August 25, 1969 to October 3, 1969.

Some of the checks processed through this account are as follows:

A check to JOSEPH BORGOGNONE in the amount of \$350, deposited in the South Berkeley Branch, Bank of America, dated August 19, 1969.

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A check to MAL BURNSTEIN in the amount of \$100, dated August 27, 1969.

A check to cash for \$1200, dated August 29, 1969, for which SCHEER received \$200 cash and \$1,000 in \$10 denomination Bank of America Travelers Cheques.

A check to ANNE WEILLS SCHEER for \$2,000, dated September 1, 1969, deposited in Bank of America, College Avenue Branch, Oakland, California.

A check for \$600 to Bank of California, San Francisco, dated August 29, 1969, bearing the numbers 3017-802-921.

A check to the Chelsea Hotel, New York, New York, for \$100, dated September 5, 1969, deposited First National City Bank, New York, New York.

A check to IDA KURAN for \$500, dated September 8, 1969, deposited Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Company, New York, New York.

A check to WILLIAM KLEIN for \$200, dated September 15, 1969, deposited Chase Manhattan Bank, 422 - 64th Avenue, New York, New York.

A check to United Airlines for \$285.60, dated September 24, 1969, deposited Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, showing residence address 3027 Bateman Street, Berkeley, California.

A check to Andre's Restaurant, San Francisco, for \$50, September 23, 1969.

SF T-1, 9/30,
10/3 and 10/8/69

The above information may not be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, addressed to EDWARD HALLETT, Manager, Bank of America, Fisherman's Wharf Branch, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco, California.

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CYRILLY ABELS WEINSTEIN is a literary agent with offices at 597 - 5th Avenue, New York City, under the name CYRILLY ABELS. She is a white female, born October 12, 1905 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, married, graduated from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1926 with BA degree (cum laude) and in the early 1940s was an associate editor of "Harpers Bazaar" magazine.

In 1953, she was employed as managing editor of "Mademoiselle" magazine.

Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, New York City, whose reliability is unknown, stated May 4, 1953, that ABELS had recommended and approved various articles for publication written by communist authors. DAVIS added that ABELS tended to favor individuals who were subsequently revealed by newspapers to be engaged in communist or communist-front activities.

San Francisco files contain no information concerning JOSEPH BORGOGNONE.

MALCOLM BURNSTEIN is an attorney and partner in the legal firm Treuhaft, Walker and Burnstein, 1440 Broadway, Oakland, California. BURNSTEIN attended a fundraising breakfast to benefit the "People's World", held at the residence of BETTINA APTHEKER KURZWEIL, 2224 Roosevelt Street, Berkeley, California, on May 28, 1967.

SF T-6, 5/29/67

BETTINA APTHEKER KURZWEIL has publicly admitted her Communist Party (CP) membership.

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The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper, published weekly in San Francisco, California.

MALCOLM BURNSTEIN, 6940 Charing Cross Road, Oakland, California, renewed his subscription to the "People's World" for one year, until November 13, 1968.

SF T-7, 11/13/67

MALCOLM BURNSTEIN visited Hanoi, North Vietnam, and had high praise for the National Liberation Front on his return.

"People's World" issue
of July 27, 1968

ANNE WEILLS SCHEER is the divorced wife of ROBERT SCHEER.

IDA KURAN is the mother of the Subject.

The information and reservations office of United Airlines (UAL), Post and Powell Streets, San Francisco, California, advised on October 6, 1969, that UAL does not fly direct from San Francisco to Jefferson City or Columbia, Missouri; however, a round-trip coach ticket to Chicago on UAL plus a round-trip coach ticket on a connecting airline to Jefferson City, Missouri, would cost \$285.60, including tax.

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D. Arrest Record

FBI Number 431H reflects that fingerprints were submitted for ROBERT SCHEER by the Sheriff's Office, Oakland, California, arrest number 69/8343, on May 22, 1969, charged with violation of Sections 647c and 407 of the Penal Code and these charges were dismissed.

E. Photo

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, issue of September 24, 1969, in the gossip column of HERB CAEN, carried an item reading, "Fame is the Name of the Game: Richard Avedon, slickest of the slick photographers, did a portrait of Robert Scheer for a New York museum showing of American radicals."

RICHARD AVEDON is not listed in the Pacific Telephone Directory for San Francisco or the bay area.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Foreign Contacts

On August 18, 1969, ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts"

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magazine, contacted JOSE VIERA LINARES, First Secretary, Cuban Mission to the United Nations, New York, New York, and stated that he and Mrs. SCHEER would be in New York City in about ten days because he was scheduled to speak in Washington, D.C., September 2, 1969.

SF T-8, 8/18/69

The Army Information Officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, received a telephone call from the City Editor of the "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, August 25, 1969, to determine whether an Army plan, which had allegedly been published in the "Stern" magazine in Germany, was based on a top secret war plan for Central Europe involving the use of biological and chemical weapons. The documents that formed the basis of this story were reported to have been provided by one Major General HORST WENBLEND of the German Secret Service. The newspaper representative stated this document would not be published until clearance was received from the military. The report was allegedly furnished to the "San Francisco Chronicle" by ROBERT SCHEER, who was expected to publish it later in "Ramparts" magazine.

Major EVANS, CIC,
Presidio of San
Francisco, California,
8/25/69

B. Students for a Democratic Society

A characterization of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) appears in the appendix.

The Hayward Chapter of SDS scheduled a second American Revolution to be celebrated July 4, 1969, at Hayward Memorial Park, Hayward, California, with three speakers scheduled to talk at this affair. One of the scheduled speakers was BOB SCHEER.

SF T-9, 6/10/69

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C. National Anti-War Conference

A National Anti-War Conference was held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4-5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Cleveland, Ohio Area Peace Action Council. ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts" magazine was one of the people invited to this conference. The source could not state whether SCHEER actually attended it.

SF T-10, 7/7, 7/18 and
8/11/69

D. New Mobilization Committee

ROBERT SCHEER, care of "Ramparts" magazine, 495 Beach Street, San Francisco, California, 94133, was one of the people invited to a meeting of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, scheduled to be held August 17 and 18, 1969, at the Central YMCA, 1421 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The source could not state whether SCHEER attended this meeting.

SF T-11, 8/22/69

E. International Committee to
Defend Eldridge Cleaver

On August 14, 1969, Deputy U.S. Marshal LOUIS RAUGI, San Francisco, California, served a subpoena on [redacted] at the new [redacted]

[redacted] California, requiring [redacted] to appear and bring with him all records and materials relating to [redacted]

[redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) meeting at the [redacted]

[redacted] on [redacted]

JFK Law 10(a)2

ELDRIDGE CLEAVER is currently a fugitive from justice, in exile in Algiers, Algeria, wanted in connection with parole violation in the State of California, and Minister of Information, Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix.

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, issue of August 15, 1969, carried an article in the gossip column of HERB CAEN stating, "Bob Scheer, editor of 'Ramparts', stepped off a plane from Algiers this week (he was over there with Cleaver) and was immediately slapped with a Federal Grand Jury subpoena to testify on the Black Panthers. 'It's got to be harrassment' mutters Scheer. 'Couldn't they wait until I unpacked at least'."

FK Law 10(a)2

DAVID R. URDAN, Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney, San Francisco, California, stated August 20, 1969, that [redacted] did not appear before the FGJ on this date with the records of [redacted] due to a misunderstanding. [redacted] attorney, [redacted], explained that [redacted] could not possibly answer the subpoena duces tecum inasmuch as he did not have custody of these records.

[redacted] said that the persons having custody of the records were [redacted] and [redacted]. Subpoenas were then issued for [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] was also instructed through his attorney to appear before the FGJ, [redacted] on [redacted].

The "San Francisco Chronicle", issue of August 28, 1969, carried a news article which reported that ROBERT SCHEER and RICK HYLAND appeared before FGJ, San Francisco, on August 27, 1969, where each reported that he had no records of the "defunct Cleaver Defense Committee". SCHEER was placed under continuing subpoena, meaning he can be recalled at some future time. SCHEER was quoted in the article as saying that keeping him under a subpoena was "a continuation of the process of harrassment. It prevents me from working as a journalist. I'm scheduled to leave on a European trip Saturday and they've left this hanging over my head."

The "San Francisco Examiner" and the "Oakland Tribune", daily newspapers published in San Francisco and Oakland, California respectively, in their issues of

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August 28, 1969, carried similar stories on SCHEER's appearance before the FGJ.

ROBERT JOYCE KALDENBACH resides at 1843 Capistrano Street, Berkeley, California.

RICHARD FRANCIS HYLAND, II, Apartment 1, 1309 - 10th Avenue, San Francisco, was reported by ANDREW J. EYMAN, Judge of the Superior Court, City Hall, San Francisco, on July 9, 1968, as having arranged to be married by this judge. During the course of Judge EYMAN performing the wedding July 3, 1968, between RICHARD FRANCIS HYLAND and SUSAN GREENWALD, EYMAN asked HYLAND to repeat the words, "with this ring I thee wed according to the laws of the State of California". Hyland replied, "with this ring I believe in the overthrow of the government of the United States". Unbelieving, the judge asked Hyland to repeat this statement, but he refused to do so. Then the judge crossed his name off the marriage license and refused to perform the ceremony requiring Hyland to get another license before he could get married.

SF T-12 reported March 9, 1969, that Rick Hyland was active in the Bay Area Revolutionary Union (BARU), as was Hyland's wife, but Hyland was being expelled for individualism. SF T-12 stated May 7, 1969, that Hyland was no longer a member of the RU, but his wife was still a member.

A characterization of the BARU is contained in the appendix.

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DAVID R. URDAN, Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney, San Francisco, California, was contacted September 29, October 9 and 16, 1969, regarding whether [redacted] was still under subpoena to FGJ. URDAN stated he learned October 16, 1969, from the U.S. Department of Justice attorneys who are handling the FGJ inquiry into the affairs of the BPP that [redacted] was no longer under subpoena to the FGJ and his residence address was unknown. JFK Law 10(a)2

F. Speeches

The "Oregon Journal" newspaper, Portland, Oregon, in its issue of April 4, 1969, carried a news article headlined, "Left, Right Argue at UO Conference". This article related that on March 28, 1969, the 22nd annual Conference of the Oregon State High School International Relations League held a meeting at the University of Oregon (UO), Eugene, Oregon, delivered by Dr. S. I. HAYAKAWA, President of San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, who debated with ROBERT SHEER, editor in chief of "Ramparts" magazine. The article stated SHEER condemned the American way of life, criticizing corporations, the press, universities and most elements of 20th century culture. It added that ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, the Black Panther who was removed from the UC faculty, was one of America's best and most important writers. SHEER reportedly criticized the public for its indifference to this action by the university. It stated SHEER advised high school students that "to be involved in your little high school group here is going to turn you into finks, believe me." The article concluded by stating, "SHEER called for a 're-establishment of democracy', claiming that it will demand a smashing of the power of corporations, having a free press, having access at the universities to different ideas and giving the universities back to the students."

About May 1, 1969, there was a joint session of Kingswood School for Girls and Cranbrook School for Boys, each a part of Cranbrook Institutions, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, revolving around an annual World Affairs Seminar,

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featuring six speakers, one of whom was ROBERT SCHEER. The topic this year was student disturbances. No publicity whatever is allowed concerning these seminars either at the schools or in the public press and no such publicity was had. SCHEER's appearance at the seminar was without incident.

SF T-13, 9/24/69

The "Columbia Missourian" newspaper, published at Columbia, Missouri, in its issue of September 24, 1969, carried a news article announcing that "Robert Scheer, Editor-in-Chief of the magazine 'Ramparts'" would speak at the University of Missouri, Jesse Auditorium, Columbia, Missouri, on the evening of September 24, 1969, on the topic, "Free Speech - Free Press". This meeting was under sponsorship of the "Student Activities Concept of Education" and was opened to students, faculty and staff.

The "Columbia Missourian" issue of September 25, 1969, carried a news article headlined "'Ramparts' Editor, Audience Postponed Closing of Jesse", which reported on the meeting described above. The article stated that with more than 300 people attending this meeting, the scheduled 11:00 PM closing time was postponed to 11:30 PM, after ROBERT SCHEER asked the audience for a show of hands on continuing the discussion, and the vote was almost unanimous in favor of continuing. The meeting continued at "The Chez", 100 Hitt Street, Columbia, after 11:30 PM, with about 200 people in attendance. The article stated SCHEER urged those present to act against "society". SCHEER said the "movement" was simply asking for a fundamental change in this country. "All the rest of the country regards this as bizarre, and a detriment to the society and thus it is repressed, but it is necessary if the United States is to continue its role in the world". SCHEER added that as the American public began to see that the historical role of America as a "do gooder" was not true, they began to question the basic democratic system. As they moved to straighten out the government, they began to challenge this system and were repressed, he said. SCHEER added that the channels which professed to be open to all, suddenly began to close as exemplified by the college revolutions of the 1960's and civil rights movement.

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Regarding the free press, the article continued by stating SCHEER said "Ramparts" was not read by many persons because they lacked the funds. He stated that even if a magazine had the money and the advertisers, it was almost impossible to get into the competitive market. He said, "Sure, you can sell on the street corner and speak on campuses, but how many people do you reach that way? Free speech doesn't mean anything unless you are on TV or in the movies. That's the only speech the people are digging; that's why we have to force the TV cameras to focus on us". SCHEER continued by saying, "People in Missouri have never tried action so they don't really know what America is all about. Democracy is alive and well if you've never tried it. Try it and you will see how badly it needs changing. You have to be part of the solution and not the problem. You've got to be creative and imaginative and militant - you can't cop out. I'm sorry, but that's the way it is".

The "Post Tribune" newspaper, published at Jefferson City, Missouri, in its issue of September 25, 1969, carried a news article headlined, "Speaker Incites Student Rule Defiance". This article also described the meeting at the University of Missouri of September 24, 1969. It estimated the attendance at 700 to 800 persons. This article stated the meeting was scheduled for 8:00 PM, but actually began at 9:15 PM, due to the late arrival by plane of ROBERT SCHEER. In addition to mentioning SCHEER's remarks about repression of the New Left, it reported an interview of a third year law student, ROBERT NUSSBAUMER, who said he had attended the meeting and had questioned ROBERT SCHEER about objectives of the New Left, but failed to receive an answer. NUSSBAUMER said that the same people who have an undying commitment to free speech shouted him down when he tried to point out to the audience that the Missouri University Administration, which was responsible for the 11:00 PM closing hour, also had a responsibility to the people of Missouri. The article said that ROBERT SCHEER incited a group of students from the University of Missouri to violate the 11:00 PM closing time of Jesse Auditorium, where he was speaking.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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REVOLUTIONARY UNION,
ALSO KNOWN AS
RED UNION, BAY AREA
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

In September, 1968, a source advised that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), was formed in early 1968 as a covert, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist organization ideologically oriented toward Communist China, which it views as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The RU advocates the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the existing political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation, and some members are collecting firearms, explosives, and other weapons and have engaged in guerrilla warfare and firearms training. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the RU consists of three locals, one each in San Francisco, the East Bay, and the Peninsula.

In April, 1969, a second source advised that the RU partially surfaced during that month through advertisements in select "New Left" periodicals, identifying three members of the Executive Committee as public spokesmen and offering for sale select writings of the RU, including a "Statement of Principles," in the form of "The Red Papers." With the exception of the three publicly identified spokesmen, the general membership of the RU will remain covert; however, individual members are free to reveal their RU membership to close political associates as the necessities of political effectiveness dictate.

The RU's published "Statement of Principles" calls for the smashing of the existing state apparatus by the United States working class and the establishment of communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; recognizes the necessity of violent revolution and organized armed struggle to achieve those ends and calls for the creation of a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as developed through MAO Tse-tung.

APPENDIX

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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

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

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

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 29, 1969

BU file 105-106720
SF file 100-46832

Title ROBERT SCHEER

Character SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference Report of SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES,
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California

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

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