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

S E C R E T

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Report of: RICHARD A. MC INTOSH
Date: 4/28/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 100-55929

Bureau File #: 100-431511

Title: PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO

Character: SECURITY MATTER - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis: PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO is a white male. He was born on 12/31/39 at New York City, New York. He resides at Apartment 9, 2030 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California, and is unemployed. The Subject is a former National Secretary of the YSA. In 1968 he was the organizer of the OBB-SWP. He has served on the National Committee of the SWP. Details of his positions and activities in the SWP set forth. Information concerning foreign travel, speaking tours, political campaigns, demonstrations, arrest record and other activity set forth.

- P -

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth Data

The files of the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C., on May 1, 1959, were reviewed by Special Agent ROBERT L. HOLCOMBE and disclosed that PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO was born December 31, 1939 at New York City, Queens, New York.

4/18/94 SP8 MAC/GAT (JFK)
8/12/93 9803 RDD/GLM
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S E C R E T

Group 1

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SECRET

SF 100-55929

RAM:cac

SF T-1 on March 25, 1959, advised that PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO was born December 31, 1939, at New York City, New York.

On April 14, 1959, Dr. H.F. MOSSMAN, Principal, Great Neck High School, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN that his records showed that PETER CAMEJO was born December 31, 1939 at New York City, New York, to DANIEL and ELVIA CAMEJO, both of whom were born in Venezuela.

B. Residence

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The previously-mentioned records of the Passport Office, reviewed on May 1, 1959, disclosed that as of June 28, 1955 and February 13, 1958 PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO's permanent residence was 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SF T-2, on February 13, 1959, advised that as of that date PETER M. CAMEJO was residing at East Campus House, also known as Monroe House, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) facility, located at 3 Ames Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. According to SF T-2, CAMEJO's home address was 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SF T-3, on June 5, 1959, advised that as of that date CAMEJO was residing at the above East Campus House and was planning to travel to Venezuela for his Summer vacation and then return to MIT in the Fall of 1959.

Records of the Information Office, MIT, reviewed by SA ALLEN on September 24, 1959, disclosed CAMEJO's home address as 57 Valley Hill Road, Great Neck, New York, and his local address as 6A South Russell Street, Boston.

On October 21, 1959 SF T-4 advised that CAMEJO was then residing at Apartment #7, 1318 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

On January 19, 1960 SF T-5 advised that subject had then recently arrived in New York City and intended to remain permanently in New York. According to SF T-5, subject had terminated his education at MIT and intended to find employment in the New York area.

On January 20, 1960 SF T-5 advised that subject was then residing somewhere on Long Island, New York, was unemployed and intended to obtain an apartment in New York City.

By means of a pretext on January 20, 1960 it was determined that subject was then residing at 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and was unemployed.

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On February 8, 1960, SF T-5 advised that Subject had returned to the Boston area reportedly on a permanent basis.

On March 1, 1960, Mrs. SALLY PERKINS, Information Office, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, advised her records disclosed that Subject was then residing at 1318 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts.

On March 31, 1960, SF T-6 advised that as of that date, Subject was residing at Apartment Number 7, 1318 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts.

SF T-7 on May 29, 1961, advised that as of that date Subject was residing at 47 Linden Street, Allston, Boston, Massachusetts.

SF T-7 on September 19, 1961, advised that Subject was then residing in Apartment 4 at 22 Buswell Street, Boston, having recently moved to that address from 47 Linden Street, Allston.

SF T-7 on December 16, 1961, advised that he had recently determined that Subject was using "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as a mailing address, but was residing at his family residence, 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

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

On December 18, 1961, SF T-5 advised that Subject was then residing at the residence of his parents in Great Neck, Long Island, New York and was unemployed.

SF T-8 on December 23, 1961, advised that Subject was then residing at 336 East Fourth Street, Apartment 18, New York City, New York.

SF T-5 on December 28, 1961, confirmed the above information furnished by SF T-8, and further stated that Subject was unemployed and occupying his time assisting as a general helper at the SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York City, New York.

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As of February 7, 1964, the Subject resided at Apartment 4J, 301 East 38th Street, New York City.

GENE TAYLOR, Superintendent
301 East 38th Street
New York City, 2/7/64

As of October 2, 1964, the Subject resided at Apartment 5-B, 606 West 137th Street, New York City.

Mrs. FRANCIS CLOW
Superintendent
606 West 137th Street
New York City, 10/2/64

Subject resides at 1351-G Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, and is unemployed.

SF T-9, 11/22/65

Subject resides at 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Street, Berkeley, California.

Observation by a Special
Agent of the FBI on 10/10/66

PETER CAMEJO resides at 3027 1/2 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California.

SF T-9, 3/13/68

PETER CAMEJO now resides at 1324 Grove Street, Berkeley, California.

SF T-9, 4/8/68

PETER CAMEJO resides at Apartment 9, 2030 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California.

SF T-10, 10/1/68 and 11/20/68

PETER CAMEJO resides at Apartment 9, 2030 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California.

SF T-11, 4/12/69

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C. Employments

On June 25, 1962, the Subject was employed as a general helper at SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York City.

SF T-5, 6/25/62

As of January 28, 1963, the Subject was employed as a general helper at SWP headquarters.

SF T-5, 1/28/63

Subject is employed as a clerk by The Diners Club Incorporated, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City.

JOSEPH TITUS
Vice President to
SA JAMES F. HEILLY
February 9, 1965

Subject is employed as a clerk by The Diners Club, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City.

JOSEPH TITUS
Vice President to
SA JOSEPH E. FURRER
August 5, 1965

The Subject was employed by the Crocker Citizens Bank, 2295 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California, as a programmer trainee, from February 14, 1966 to March 25, 1966.

MICHAEL HAUGHTON
Employment Supervisor
Crocker Citizens Bank
1 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, 4/13/66

Subject is employed as a Digital Computer Operator, Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley (UCB), California.

JOHN WAGNER
Director of Non-Academic
Personnel, UCB, 10/12/66
to SA DONALD E. JONES.

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SF 100-55929

RAM:cac

It is noted that on April 29, 1966, Miss LORNA DINGLER, Principal Clerk, Payroll Section UCB, advised that the Subject had commenced the above employment on March 24, 1966, at which time he indicated his residence was 1321-G Dwight Way, Berkeley, California. His Social Security Number was shown as 905-34-2497.

PETER CAMEJO is presently unemployed.

SF T-11, 4/12/69

D. Education

On April 14, 1959, Dr. H.F. MOSSMAN, mentioned previously, advised that his records showed that PETER CAMEJO, 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, transferred to the Great Neck High School from the Ponce de Leon High School, Coral Gables, Florida, on September 18, 1953 and was graduated from the Great Neck High School on June 20, 1958. According to Dr. MOSSMAN, CAMEJO was very well regarded by his instructors, was interested in mathematics, science and music and was an honor student.

SF T-1 on March 25, 1959, advised that as of September 17, 1958, PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO was a full-time student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, expecting to receive his B.S. Degree in June, 1962.

SF T-2 on February 13, 1959, advised that PETER M. CAMEJO was a first year student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology having registered as a freshman on September 22, 1958.

On September 24, 1959 a review of the records of the Information Office, MIT, by SA RICHARD W. ALLEN disclosed that CAMEJO had registered as a second-year student for the academic year 1959-1960. A subsequent review of these records by SA ALLEN on December 9, 1959 disclosed that CAMEJO's registration card had been cancelled as of November 30, 1959.

On December 9, 1959 Mrs. JUDITH GIDEONSE, Secretary to the Dean of Students, MIT, advised SA ALLEN that CAMEJO had dropped out of MIT as of November 30, 1959 and that his reason for withdrawal was not clear except that he did not wish to continue his studies at MIT.

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On March 1, 1960 Miss CYNTHIA SISWICK, Administrative Offices, College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, advised SA ALLEN that CAMEJO had registered for the second semester at the College of Liberal Arts, Class of 1962, on January 27, 1960 and that he was a current student at that school, majoring in Economics.

A review of the records of the Information Office, Boston University, on April 18, 1960, disclosed that CAMEJO was then a second-year student at Boston University.

Records of the Information Office, MIT, reviewed on May 1, 1961, disclosed that subject was a third year student at that institution majoring in mathematics. His local address was shown to be 47 Linden Street, Allston, Massachusetts, and his permanent home address 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SF 7-7 on October 19, 1961, advised that subject, on October 13, 1961, had stated that he was dropping out of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts, because of poor marks. Informant advised that subject made no additional comments in this regard.

Mrs. JUDITH GIDEONSE, Secretary, Dean of Students Office, MIT, on October 27, 1961, advised that subject, on October 13, 1961, had notified MIT that effective that date he was terminating his education at that institution for personal reasons, not further specified. She advised that she possessed no information as to subject's future plans.

PETER CAMEJO was admitted to UCB in January, 1967. He was enrolled in the College of Letters and Science as a history major. He attended UCB during the winter semester of 1967, the spring semester of 1967 and the fall semester of 1967. He was not awarded any degree.

KAREN KUHN, Clerk
Registrar's Office
UCB, 4/23/69

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RAM:cac

Records of UCB reflect that in the fall of 1967, CAMEJO was subject to dismissal for academic reasons. On September 8, 1968, he was placed on disciplinary probation for the remainder of any undergraduate work undertaken at UCB.

SF T-12, 4/23/69

The "Daily Californian", newspaper published by the Associated Students, UCB, in its issue of November 22, 1967, carried an article captioned "Two Protesters Suspended". This article reflected that on the previous day, PETER CAMEJO had received a suspension notice from UCB Chancellor ROGER W. HEYNS, for activities on the campus the previous month. CAMEJO was suspended from the university until September, 1968 and the suspension was to become effective December 18, 1967. The article further reflected that as of the notification, CAMEJO had been placed on disciplinary probation through December 17, 1967.

E. Marital Status

The Subject indicated on an employment form that he is married to DEBORAH CAMEJO and that this marriage took place on October 17, 1965.

Mrs. Peter Miguel CAMEJO
MICHAEL HAUGHTON
Supra

On September 22, 1966, it was reported that DEBORAH CAMEJO was secretary of the Oakland- *A1, 5* Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBB-SWP).

SF T-11, 9/22/66

The OBB-SWP is characterized in the appendix pages.

On March 13, 1968, a source advised that the Subject had recently separated from his wife, DEBORAH CAMEJO. Source could furnish no further details concerning this separation.

SF T-9, 3/13/68

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SF 100-55929

RAM:cac

F. Identification Record

Captain JAMES P. REDDY, Nassau County Police Department, Nassau County, New York, on March 25, 1959, advised Special Agent SARDIN that the files of his department contained no record for subject.

On June 17, 1959, personnel, Office of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, which is a central repository for all criminal conviction records in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, advised that their files contained no record for subject.

University of California Police Department
Case Number 44836 refers to the arrest of PETER M. CAMEJO. He was arrested on November 21, 1967, at 9:45 a.m. when he turned himself in to the University of California Police Department, Room 2, Sproul Hall, University of California. The arrest was based on a complaint filed and warrant issued on November 21, 1967, charging him with violation of California Penal Code Sections 242 and 148 (Assault and Resisting Arrest, respectively) in an incident which occurred on November 20, 1967, on the campus of the University of California.

The report sets forth the incident as follows:

At 1:00 p.m. on November 20, 1967, a large crowd of individuals assembled around the three University of California flag poles at Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California and tried to raise a "Jolly Roger" flag. Flags of the United States, the State of California and the University of California were flying from the poles. As one person was trying to climb one of the flag poles, Officer GORDON W. SMITH was in the act of pulling the person down when he, Officer SMITH, was struck on the hand by a person later identified as PETER M. CAMEJO.

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SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

Additional identifying data concerning CAMEJO,
in the University of California Police Department report is
as follows:

Address	1324 Grove Street Berkeley, California
Birth date	December 31, 1939
Place of birth	New York
Race	White
Eyes	brown
Hair	black
Height	5'9"
Weight	130 pounds
Scars	1 inch scar on right cheek

A clerk, Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court, on January 25, 1968, advised that Court records show CAMEJO to have been found Guilty of Violation of California Penal Code Section 415 (Disturbing the Peace) a lesser charge to which the original charges were reduced. He was sentenced to a fine of \$150.00 plus \$40.00 in penalty fees and ten days in the County Jail, jail term suspended. He is also on probation until March 5, 1968, on which date he is to pay the fine. If he does not pay the fine, he is then to spend one day in jail for each \$5.00 the fine imposed.

On February 2, 1968, a review of the records of the Berkeley Police Department, Berkeley, California, by Investigative Clerk ROBERT L. GIBSON disclosed the following arrest record:

PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO, born December 31, 1939, at New York, Berkeley Police Department Number 23199, was arrested on May 3, 1966, for violation of City Ordinance 2630. On July 19, 1966, this case was dismissed.

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SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

PETER CAMEJO was arrested on October 24, 1968 at the University of California, Berkeley, in connection with disturbances at the University of California. On November 8, 1968, he was charged with a felony violation of Section 182.1 of the California Penal Code (Conspiracy) and was released on bail. He is due to appear in the Berkeley Municipal Court on November 27, 1968 to enter a plea.

Records, Berkeley
Municipal Court
11/22/68

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The following FBI record, NUMBER 251 760 G, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. WHERE FINAL DISPOSITION IS NOT SHOWN OR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CHARGE IS DESIRED, COMMUNICATE WITH AGENCY CONTRIBUTING THOSE FINGERPRINTS.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Police Department Berkeley California	Peter Miguel Camejo #23199	May 3, 1966	2630 NS (illegal noise)	
Police Department Berkeley California	Peter Miguel Camejo #23199	November 21, 1967	242 Penal Code and 148 Penal Code (Battery and resist)	Guilty 415 Penal Code (Disorderly Person) \$190 fine and 10 days sus- pended March 5 1968
		November 29, 1967	bench warrant (booked for University of California Police Department)	no action take on bench warrant see arrest for 242/148 Penal Code
PD Berkeley Calif	Peter Michael Camejo #23199 Residence: 1324	11-8-68	182 PC (conspiracy)	
SO Oakland Calif	Peter M. Camejo #68/12230 Residence: 1324	10-24-68	415,594, 602 PC	
			Grove, Berkley, Calif.	
SO Oakland Calif	Peter Camejo #68/14156 Residence: 1324	12-13-68	182.1 PC (conspiracy)	
			Grove St., Berkeley, Calif	

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

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SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

Alameda County Superior Court Action Number 43616 was reviewed on February 28, 1969, and disclosed JACK BLOOM, PETER M. CAMEJO and PAUL CARL GLUSMAN were all indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury for violation of Section 182.1 Penal Code and three over acts (criminal conspiracy). On December 11, 1968, the indictment was filed. *Ch 119*

On December 13, 1968, CAMEJO entered a plea of not guilty. On January 9, 1969, BLOOM and GLUSMAN entered pleas of not guilty and the trial for all three was set for May 26, 1969 at 9:15 AM in Superior Court Department Number 5.

G. Selective Service Status

SF T-1 on March 25, 1959, advised that PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO, born December 31, 1939, New York, New York, residence 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, registered under the provisions of the Selective Service Act on January 9, 1958 at Local Board Number 3, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and was assigned Selective Service Number 303301558.

The files of the 108th CIC Group, United States First Army, New York City, reflect the following information:

On November 17, 1961, the subject, a United States Army pre-inductee, after presentation of United States Government DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) refused to execute DD Form 98 stating that "Execution was a violation of his constitutional rights". At the same time the subject refused to execute DD Form 398 (Statement of Personal History) and he refused to be fingerprinted.

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SF 100-55929

RAM:cac

On September 12, 1962, subject appeared at headquarters, 108th CIC Group, United States First Army, New York City, in response to a request for an interview under oath. When informed of the specific questions to be covered during the interview, subject immediately stated he would refuse to discuss any of his political affiliations, organizational membership, or those of his associates, basing his refusal on the provisions of the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. He acknowledged using the aliases, PEDRO CAMEJO, PEDRO VARGAS, and PETE CAMEJO. Subject stated that he used these aliases in order to protect himself against certain Cuban counter revolutionaries who might want to harm him because of his looking with sympathy on the CASTRO revolution. Subject, after reading and stating that he understood the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, wrote and signed a sworn statement. In the statement subject advised that he refused to comply with the United States Army's request to offer him an opportunity to refute, mitigate or clarify information of a political nature dealing with his personal and other persons political activities and views on the ground that such a request is in violent contradiction to the Constitution of the United States of America and specifically to the First and Fifth Amendments of that Constitution. He advised that for the same reasons, he refused to comply with the United States Government's Forms DD 98 and DD 398.

On September 16, 1963, United States Army Recruiting Main Station, 39 Whitehall Street, New York 4, New York, advised that the subject was not acceptable for induction into the United States Armed Forces for security reasons.

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SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

H. Passport Data

The previously-mentioned records of the Passport Office disclosed that PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO, born December 31, 1939, New York City, Queens, New York, was issued Passport Number 41857 on June 28, 1955 for a proposed two-month trip to Venezuela for the purpose of visiting his father.

In his Passport Application CAMEJO set forth his parents as follows:

Father: DANIEL CAMEJO, born April 23, 1914 at Venezuela, residing in Venezuela (not United States citizen);
Mother: ELVIA CAMEJO RATHER (present married name), residence 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, born Caracas, Venezuela, May 15, 1916, and came to United States in 1947 (not United States citizen)

CAMEJO's passport folder showed that his mother had custody of the children in the family and that the children visit the father, who maintains his residence in Venezuela, during their Summer vacation. The folder also listed a brother as ANTONIO CAMEJO, born Bryan, Texas, February 1, 1942.

This passport record also showed that CAMEJO's Passport Number 41857 was renewed by him on February 13, 1958 at New York City for a four-month period for a proposed trip of one month in February, 1958 to Venezuela for the purpose of travel vacation.

His passport folder further showed that in his 1958 application he answered, "No" to questions relating to present or past affiliation with the Communist Party and in his 1955 application he stated, "I have not been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state, taken an oath, or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state."

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

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On April 20, 1959 SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York, advised SA WALTER C. ZINK that his files contained no record identifiable with PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO or his father, DANIEL CAMEJO. He made available, however, File Number A7015242, which contained an Alien Registration Form dated November 26, 1940 disclosing that one DANIEL CAMEJO, JR., born Caracas, Venezuela, December 23, 1937, son of an official of a Foreign Government, entered the United States at New York City on August 22, 1940 via the "SS SANTA ROSA". He was accompanied by his father, DANIEL, his mother, ELVIA, and a brother, PEDRO.

On December 11, 1968, MADELINE EBINGER, Clerk, Passport Agency, U.S. Department of State, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, advised that CAMEJO had filed a passport application on December 6, 1968, under the name PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO. He indicated the passport was to be mailed to Mrs. ROBERT RATNER, 49 Windsor, Great Neck, New York. The following descriptive information was indicated on the application.

Date of birth	December 31, 1939
Place of birth	New York City, New York
Height	5'10"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student
Social Security Number	095 34 2497

The application reflected that he had previously had Passport Number 2316857 but that it had been submitted for cancellation. In the event of accident or death the person to be notified was Mrs. ROBERT RATNER, relationship listed as mother, at 49 Windsor, Great Neck, New York.

CAMEJO indicated the following information concerning his relatives:

Father	DANIEL CAMEJO
Place of birth	Barquesimeto, Venezuela in April, 1914. Not a U.S. citizen

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Mother

Maiden name

ELVIA GUANCHE

Place of birth

Caracas, Venezuela

Date of birth

May 15, 1917

Citizenship

U.S. Citizen

Regarding his marital status, CAMEJO indicated he was last married on October 16, 1965 to DEBORAH WIENSTEIN. He indicated that she was born on April 19, 1947 at New York, New York.

Regarding his proposed travel plans he indicated that his approximate date of departure would be December 20, 1968. Countries to be visited were shown as England and the proposed length of stay was indicated as two to three weeks. The purpose of the trip was shown as a vacation and the means of transportation was shown as "air".

On December 20, 1968, Mr. CARL J. ROSAPEPE, Chief, Security Branch, Legal Division, Passport Office, Department of State, advised that on that date passport J-1418295 was issued to Subject at Washington, D.C., valid for five years. The passport was mailed to the Subject care of his mother at Great Neck, New York.

I. Miscellaneous Background

During the summer of 1963, the Subject visited Puerto Rico.

SF T-7, 10/9/63

"The Berkeley Barb", a newspaper published weekly in Berkeley, California, in its issue of March 15 - 21, 1968, carried the following article which described much of the Subject's background and analysis of the position of the SWP regarding certain issues.

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FROM RICHES TO RAGS ON ROAD TO REVOLUTION

For the first time in a whole generation, the majority of the American people will this year be able to vote for an openly socialist ticket and hear direct challenges to the premises of capitalism.

In California, Berkeleyan Pete Camejo will run for the US Senate on the Socialist Workers Party ticket. Although Camejo's name will not appear on the ballot, votes for him will count as an "official write-in" under California law.

The ballots of twenty-two states, including several of the most populous, will include SWP candidates. The party, which is running Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle in its presidential slate, styles itself as "revolutionary."

Due to "equal time" provisions, the socialist workers views will be broadcast to tens of millions of Americans. As an official write-in candidate, with a list of electors, Camejo will be able to have as much access to the media as super-conservative Republican Max Rafferty.

POT, BLACKS, PEACE

In an exclusive BARB interview, Camejo explained his views on a number of topics ranging from pot and "hippies," to Black Power, the Peace and Freedom Party, and the next American Revolution.

Pete Camejo was not born a radical socialist. Until 1947 he lived in Venezuela with his affluent family, which during the 1950's sometimes entertained leading officials of the Perez Jimenez dictatorship for dinner.

If his party's campaign is successful, his own political transformation may be repeated a thousandfold in American youth this year.

In his early teens, Camejo admired Senator Joseph McCarthy and the archetype of a General Curtis LeMay. He idealized the USA because its people were evidently so much better off than those in other lands.

His schooling included standard textbook attacks on communism and the socialist countries. Then he encountered a book which defined socialism as "production for use, not profit, and democratic control of the means of production."

STARTLED

Camejo says he was startled by what seemed to be such "lies." Certainly it isn't what he'd been taught. When he asked a teacher about it, the reply was, "Oh, that's what THEY claim."

Camejo then began reading all the socialist literature he could find, to learn in detail what THEY claimed. It fit in with that he observed. He was finally convinced.

His first contact with "Trotskyists"—a favored label the establishment press tacks onto the Socialist Workers Party—was in 1958, when he was 18 years old. Two years later he was at the founding convention of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Since he came to Berkeley in October 1965, Camejo has been active in radical politics in and around the University. He ran for the Berkeley mayoralty seat two years ago. Just prior to his SWP Senatorial candidacy, he was suspended from UC for speaking at the Stop the Draft Week "illegal" rally of 10,000.

JAIL

When police attempt to pick off the leaders of political actions, Camejo frequently finds himself among the arrested. "I'm not afraid of going to jail for it (the Victory of socialism over capitalism), but I don't want to do it unnecessarily," Camejo says.

The relative caution and careful Marxism of the SWP has led many Berkeley activists to consider the party rather conservative and old fashioned. Camejo argues that "it's just a matter of being intelligent about tactics, so we can win—and we're seriously out to win."

Camejo points out that while the Peace and Freedom Party was still in its earliest formative stages, with no clear stand on the struggle for black liberation, the Socialist Workers Party was supporting black control of the black community.

WRONG

"Basically, there are two wrong attitudes taken toward militant black organizations like the Panthers," Camejo said.

"It's wrong to oppose them, and it's wrong to think that the role of revolutionary whites is only to support black groups uncritically." He said that several white Berkeley radicals "patronize" the Black Panthers by taking the latter stance.

"We should work as equals for the same goal, and to do that the black people must have their own organization, with a mass base in the black community."

Camejo said he would like to see Huey Newton run for Congress as a write-in for the Black Panther Party, not for the Peace and Freedom Party, which "has no black base, no matter how many contracts they sign with the Black Panther Party."

FREE HUEY

Despite tactical differences, he said the Socialist Workers Party is in fundamental agreement with the platform of the Black Panthers, and fully supports the "Free Huey Newton" position.

Camejo considers the Huey Newton case a "typical frame-up," but emphasizes that "even if he sneaked up from behind and shot the cop, we'd still be for freeing him, because he would have been fighting an oppressor."

"There must be a black revolutionary party, organized, and with strategy and tactics geared to victory," Camejo said. "Such a party would destroy the Democratic Party, because it would lose them the cities, and much of the labor vote would gravitate towards support of the black candidates."

Part of Camejo's scepticism of the Peace and Freedom Party is that it does not seem clearly divorced from the ruling-class Democratic Party.

"The Peace and Freedom groups outside California are going over to 'Senator (Eugene) McCarthy, and the same thing could still happen in California."

He traced the development of the West Coast PFP from its inception, highlighting moments when it played the liberal game, toying with a King-Spock ticket when King was supporting the suppression of the Detroit ghetto uprising.

PFP TO SPLIT

The reason the California PFP became more radical, in Camejo's view, is the split at last year's San Luis Obispo conference when the Communist Party dropped out, giving radicals control of the PFP machinery.

Now that the Peace and Freedom movement has moved to the point of selecting a concrete platform, Camejo expects it to shatter into dozens of factions, due to the divergent views gathered under one tent.

BARB asked whether the PFM could accept the Socialist Workers Party platform, with its strong stand for black liberation and against the war.

"Our attitude," he said, "is that we'd want them to accept our Socialist program, but we don't want to get inside the Peace and Freedom Party—because that would create confusion over power fights."

"We see a gradual process of dialog with them, in which we'll argue in a friendly manner, and we (SWP) will remain free to talk about socialism."

In all, he considers the PFM "a very progressive sign which is getting a lot of people thinking about the war and the black struggle," but he doesn't expect it to become the basis for a mass third party.

SMOKE POT?

Turning to the less classically political, BARB asked Camejo if he smoked pot. "No," he said, laughing.

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What do you think of the "hippies," "free men," BARB asked. Are they?

No. They show an alienation from an human society, but they don't confront problems. They try to escape as individuals by doing what they want to do, offer no social solutions."

But what about the hip communes? Aren't they a catalyst in creating an alternative society?

That's another kind of escapism. You simply cannot build a paradise within this system. This sort of thing has appeared in every society that begins to rot," Camejo said.

"I think the 'hippies' will nearly disappear when the prospect of a real social revolution appears on the horizon in America. That would give people a real reason to bring about change, and the attractiveness of being a 'hippie' will be less being a revolutionary."

ABORTION

But suppose ten hippies started a guerrilla movement...

That would be very bad," Camejo said. "It would be like confusing the first month of pregnancy with the ninth, and the only result would be an abortion."

That reply tells much about where the Socialist Workers Party stands in respect to revolution. Whatever outbreaks against oppression occur in America, none can bring about total revolution unless based on those most directly caught in the clutches of capitalism--the workers.

At this stage, by the SWP analysis, the basis for a revolution does not exist. It is the Socialist Workers Party itself that has no mass support among the workers, though it is visibly growing.

The 'hippie' scene, even if one imagines it armed, is only a symptom of the basic struggle to come.

It is in the society of the future, as envisioned by Camejo and his party, marijuana and other aspects of the standard culture would not be illegal.

We would get rid of all anti-social laws," Camejo explained. "no penal system would have anything to do with self-harm--though we know marijuana is not harmful--because a person who harms himself obviously needs medical attention. In fact, the entire concept of prisons is incorrect. Obviously, if someone tries to kill someone else, he needs help."

Though the revolution may not be yet, and, this year the followers of American electronic media will have their minds misled as the SWP candidates openly state socialism. Meanwhile the Democrats and Republicans will make their customary sounds, ringing more hollow with passing day.



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Profile of A Campus Trotskyist

Peter Camejo, the 28 year old firebrand behind the Berkeley disturbances, is known to police as a Trotskyist-Communist professional agitator.

A member of an upper middle class Venezuelan family, he first appeared on the local scene in early 1968 after being defeated as a Socialist Workers Party candidate for the New York City Council.

For a time he was employed as a computer programmer for the California Survey Research Center on the U.C. campus, while his wife worked as a typist at the U.C. Center for Higher Education.

SUSPENDED

As a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth organization of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party, he has been in the forefront of practically every anti-Vietnam and anti-draft demonstration since 1966.

He has taken a minimum number of classroom units at U.C. in order to qualify as a student. Earlier this year he was elected to the student senate but was disqualified for reason of being under suspension as a student.

Camejo was one of several students suspended last winter for violating campus regulations during Stop The Draft Week.

'KEEP LEFT'

Last October he was the

principal speaker at a Berkeley memorial rally for Che Guevara. One month later he was arrested on a bench warrant for assaulting a policeman during the "Jolly Roger" flag-raising incident on the Berkeley campus. He drew a ten-day suspended sentence and a \$190 fine.

He ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Berkeley and in January filed for the U.S. Senate, but failed to qualify for reasons of age.

He wrote an occasional column, "Keep Left," in the Daily Cal, the student body newspaper.



PETER CAMEJO
Firebrand

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The October 24, 1968 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", contained the following article:

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A Familiar Non-Student Face in UC Rebellion

Arm upraised, eyes blazing with the internal fires of a zealot, the lean figure of Peter Camejo stands center stage again in the turbulent drama that is Berkeley. For almost three years now, whenever trouble has erupted at the University of California, there has been Camejo, the cheerleader of violence.

Again, this morning when more than 500 policemen had a clear screaming, struggling protesters from Moses fall on the campus. Camejo was identified as one of the leaders.

WHO IS HE?

Who is this 23 year old firebrand? Where did he come from and what philosophy does he espouse?

He first appeared on the local scene in 1966, arriving here from New York after being defeated there as a Socialist Workers Party candidate for the city council.

His parents are upper middle class Venezuelans, but Peter — and his older brother,

Daniel — long ago learned the values of their father and mother.

Peter Camejo is known to the left as a Trotskyist, a communist professional agitator. Nor does he deny it.

Months ago, he told a minor reporter Jerry Blair that the newsman was referring to him as a Trotskyite.

Said Camejo: "I don't want to be a battleground. There was no intent by the Movement to philosophy of Trotsky. A Trotskyite would be a person who is a follower of the man himself."

TURMOIL

Regardless of the semantics, Peter Camejo is a revolutionary who believes in turmoil for its own disruptive sake. He has led demonstrations on behalf of peace, racial justice, causes that many of the UC students, whatever their political feelings, would find appealing.

But he has tried to tear the camps apart on issues that were vague or even nonexistent.

Yet, Peter Camejo isn't even a student at UC.

For a while, he took a minimum number of courses to qualify as a student, but he was later suspended for his atrocities and has never re-enrolled.

For a time, he was employed as a computer programmer for the California Survey Research Center on campus. And it is significant that the demonstrators last night tried to enter that building — with its costly instruments.

NEXT

It is almost impossible to predict what Camejo will do next. The end justifies the means, he believes, and the end is anarchy.

After last July's week of rioting in Berkeley — largely led by Camejo — the revolutionary met with city fathers and issued this statement:

CHIEF

"I don't want to be a battleground. There was no intent by the Movement to philosophy of Trotsky. A Trotskyite would be a person who is a follower of the man himself."

That's the same man who held an overflow audience

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just before the riots started that:

"There has been no action in Berkeley for a long time, and we have to create something."

A year ago, Camejo was the main speaker at a memorial rally for Che Guevara. Later, he was arrested on a bench warrant for assaulting a police officer. He drew a 10-day suspended sentence and a \$190 fine.

That same year, he was thrown out of Mexico by authorities who considered him an undesirable alien. He said a lawyer for his brother, he had flown there to obtain Daniel.

Daniel and 12 other men had been arrested in Mexico City as members of a conspiracy working to overthrow the Mexican government — a conspiracy Mexican officials said was financed by Red China.

Right now, Peter Camejo is regarded as the nominal leader of the off-campus Young Socialist Alliance, the youth arm of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party.

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II. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP is characterized in the appendix pages.

a. MEMBERSHIP AND POSITIONS HELD IN THE SWP

On January 20, 1960, SF T-5 advised that Subject had then recently moved to New York, that he had joined the New York local SWP and that he was residing somewhere on Long Island, New York, but planned to obtain an apartment in New York City.

SF T-7 on June 9, 1961, advised that Subject was one of the members present at a meeting of the Boston SWP held May 31, 1961. At this meeting informant advised Subject was nominated to be one of the delegates or alternate delegates from the Boston SWP to the SWP's June, 1961 National Convention. Informant advised that final election of delegates and alternate delegates was to take place at a subsequent meeting. Informant also advised that during the May 31, 1961 meeting Subject stated that he planned to attend the convention.

SF T-7 on August 10, 1961, advised that as of August 5, 1961, Subject was a member of both the YSA of Boston and the SWP of Boston and also was the chairman of the YSA of Boston.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) is characterized on the attached appendix pages.

As of September 27, 1962, the Subject was a member of the New York Local, SWP (NYL, SWP).

SF T-5, 9/27/62

As of April 3, 1963 and September 19, 1963, Subject was a member of the New York Local, SWP.

SF T-5, 4/3/63 and 9/19/63

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Subject was elected an alternate member of the SWP National Committee (NC) on July 19, 1963, at the SWP National Convention.

SF T-13, 7/19/63
SF T-14, 8/16/63

Subject attended the SWP National Convention on July 18-21, 1963, at the Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63rd Street, New York City, and on July 21, 1963, he was elected to the SWP NC as an alternate member.

SF T-5, 7/25/63
SF T-15, 8/12/63

On July 21, 1963, the Subject was elected an alternate member of the SWP NC at the SWP National Convention in New York City.

SF T-15, 6/15/64

As of April 8, 1964, the Subject was a member of the NYL, SWP.

SF T-5, 4/8/64

As of October 19, 1964, the Subject was a member of the NYL, SWP.

SF T-5, 10/19/64

As of April 7, 1965, the Subject was a member of the NYL, SWP.

SF T-5, 4/7/65

Subject was elected as an alternate member of the NC of the SWP at the National Convention of the SWP in September, 1965.

SF T-14, 11/19/65

A source advised at a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch SWP (OBBSWP) held December 1, 1965, in Oakland, the Subject who was not present, was approved as a member of the

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Executive Committee of this branch. The source again advised on March 21, 1966, that the Subject was a member of the Executive Committee of the OBBSWP.

SF T-9, 12/10/66 and
3/21/66.

A source advised on April 25, 1966, that the Subject is also known as PETER VALDEZ. The source further stated that at this time the Subject continued his membership in the OBBSWP.

SF T-9, 4/25/66

On August 4, 1966, the Subject was again described as a member of the OBBSWP and as a strong guiding force in the SWP.

SF T-9, 8/4/66

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On January 9, 1967 PETER CAMEJO was observed passing out leaflets at the entrance to the University of California in Berkeley. These leaflets were campaign literature concerning the forthcoming municipal elections in Berkeley. The literature indicated that PETER CAMEJO was a candidate for Mayor of Berkeley and stated in part the following:

"PETER CAMEJO, 27, former National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, is at present an Organizer for the Socialist Workers Party. He was New England Organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, worker for CLIFTON DEBERRY's Socialist campaign for President in 1964 and is a leading opponent of the Vietnam war". The article further indicated that CAMEJO's campaign was endorsed by the SWP.

Observation by Special
Agent of the FBI
1/9/67

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On February 10, 1967 Subject was reported to be Organizer of the OBSWP and a member of the Executive Committee.

SF T-9
2/10/67

Source furnished a leaflet on April 21, 1967 regarding a class to be sponsored by the YSA on May 11, 18 and 25, 1967 at 1733 Waller Street, San Francisco. The class would feature PETE CAMEJO teaching about the topic of the "Communist Manifesto". CAMEJO was identified on the leaflet as a National Committee member of the SWP.

SF T-16
4/21/67

On October 20, 1967, a source furnished a leaflet regarding a Memorial meeting to be held on October 20, 1967 in Berkeley, California. This was advertised as a "Tribute to Che." PETER CAMEJO, national committeeman of the SWP, was listed as one of the speakers at this affair.

SF T-17, 10/27/67

The Subject was present at the Twenty-Second National Convention of the SWP held at the Empire Hotel, New York City, October 26 - 29, 1967. At this convention, the Subject was elected a member of the SWP National Committee.

SF T-15, 11/3/67

Another source advised Subject was present at the Twenty-Second Annual National Convention of the SWP held in New York City, October 26 - 29, 1967. This source advised that the Subject spoke briefly from the floor, stating that the SWP goes along with "Black Militants" on many of their principles.

SF T-18, 11/1/67

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On December 10, 1967, the OBBSWP approved a motion that CAMEJO be paid \$150.00 per month for living expenses.

SF T-19, 12/13/67

On August 7, 1968, it was announced that PETER CAMEJO had been instructed by the National Office of the SWP to come to New York City at the end of his Mid-West speaking tour on August 12, 1968, to attend discussions by the Political Committee of the SWP regarding the Black Panther Party (BPP) - PFP.

SF T-15, 8/23/68

CAMEJO is organizer of the OBBSWP.

SF T-11, 11/15/68

On April 12, 1969, SF T-11 advised that CAMEJO is no longer organizer of the OBBSWP.

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b. SWP Meetings Attended

SF T-7 on March 2, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Boston Branch, SWP, was held at the Branch's Headquarters, February 22, 1961, and that subject was one of the Branch members present. During this meeting, SF T-7 advised, subject gave a report of student FPCC activities and stated he was scheduled to give a talk on Cuba at MIT on February 23, 1961, at an open student FPCC meeting. He also reported that the YSA of Boston was planning a pro-LUMUMBA demonstration on February 25, 1961, in Harvard Square, Cambridge, and that he had been active in the planning.

SF T-7 on February 27, 1961, advised that the above planned demonstration was postponed to March 4, 1961, due to inclement weather.

SF T-5 on June 27, 1961, advised that the SWP's national convention was held June 21-25, 1961, at the Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey and that subject was present. A characterization of the Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey, is contained in the appendix hereto.

PETER CAMEJO was a delegate to the 22nd National Convention of the SWP which was held in New York City October 26-29, 1967. CAMEJO spoke at the convention, stating that the SWP should give thought to a national student strike. During a discussion regarding the Anti-War Movement, CAMEJO stated that Berkeley students want an illegal demonstration next time and "our purpose" is to teach them how to have the defensive formulas. CAMEJO stated that the SWP can recruit by speaking to students in terms they can understand rather than in Trotskyist terms.

SF T-20
11/3/68

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Between April 26, 1967 and December 10, 1967, the Subject was in attendance at eleven meetings of the OB SWP; the first ten of these were held at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley, and the last of the meetings was held at 2519A Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley. At one of these meetings held on November 12, 1967, the Subject gave a report regarding the situation at the University of California Campus in Berkeley. He stated he expected to be suspended as a student for his activities on the campus and that he expected that if this happened, the students would begin a strike or perhaps take even more militant action. In this regard, he stated that no Young Socialist Alliance members would be permitted to be arrested if at all possible and that if anyone was to be arrested or suspended that he would be the one since he is already about to be suspended and therefore has nothing else to lose. At another of these meetings held on December 10, 1967, the branch approved a motion that PETE CAMEJO be paid \$150.00 a month for his sustenance.

SFT-19, 5/3/67 - 12/13/67

PETER CAMEJO attended a meeting of the SWP NC which was held in New York City May 10-12, 1968.

SF T-15, 5/31/68

PETER CAMEJO spoke at a SWP convention held at the West Madison YMCA, Seattle, Washington, on September 17, 1968.

SF T-21, 9/20/68

Subject was in attendance at a meeting of the Los Angeles Local of the SWP held on October 29, 1968, at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles.

SF T-22, 11/5/68

The Subject was the main speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum of the SWP, held on December 13, 1968, at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles.

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The Subject spoke on the topic "The Red University". He defined the Red University as a term used by the European left in attempting to analyze and give form to what should take place on the various bourgeoisie campuses in Europe. According to the source, one of the points brought up was the theory of instant revolution, that is, that revolution in the U.S. is imminent and that everyone should arm themselves immediately and begin planning to take over the government. CAMEJO characterized this as nonsense, since he felt that the overwhelming power in the country is presently in the hands of the ruling class. He stated that the ruling class numbered about 28,000, who dictate and manipulate the lives of the remaining 200 million people in the country. CAMEJO stated the theory that revolution could take place in the next few days was completely absurd. According to the source, the crux of his presentation was that the manner in which society will be changed from capitalism to socialism will be feasible only when the masses of people are indoctrinated and educated into changing their minds about the present system, and that this would take a long period of time.

SF T-23, 12/18/68

Between October 14, 1968 and December 9, 1968, Subject was in attendance at seven meetings of the OBBSWP held at 2519A Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley.

SF T-11, 11/8/68-12/24/68

During the period from 1960 to 1969, the Subject has been reported in attendance at numerous SWP meetings and affairs. The majority of these meetings were held in Boston, Massachusetts, New York City and the San Francisco Bay area.

SF T-5, SF T-7 and SF T-11,
on various dates 1960 to 1969

c. Candidacy for Various Public Offices

The "Militant" issue of December 13, 1965, carried

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an article captioned, "New York Socialist Vote." This article reflected that among "the Socialist Workers Party City-Wide Candidates," PETER CAMEJO received 4,303 votes for President of the City Council.

A characterization of the "Militant" is contained in the appendix.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" issue of April 1, 1967, carried an article captioned "Socialist Proposes Change". This article is set forth below:

"PETER CAMEJO, running for mayor on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, sees Berkeley's problems in a state and national context in keeping with his desire to see the entire economy change to socialism.

"CAMEJO said Berkeley's problems are 'housing, discrimination, and unemployment like all American cities,' and 'cannot be solved within city limits alone.'

"The University of California student said his party is running 'an educational campaign,' to raise the idea of 'independent political action by working people who are not now represented by the Democratic or Republican parties'.

"He acknowledged the SWP is part of the worldwide Communist movement and is 'sympathetic' to Communist groups in other countries.

"'We are Communists in that we favor a communal society' CAMEJO said, a society he said, where there would be 'political and economic equality.'

"'We are also running as socialists to break down the stifling atmosphere in which socialist ideas are taboo and because we want to discuss the whole economic system,' CAMEJO continued.

"He said the SWP call themselves 'socialist' and not 'Communists' because 'there is so much confusion about the word Communists.'

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"If elected, CAMEJO would institute preferential hiring for Negroes 'to make up for preferential treatment of whites,' would 'protect everyone's civil liberties;' and would hold a referendum on the Vietnam war, which the SWP opposes.

'Human Rights First'

"Generally, we would use whatever means are available at the city level to aid those who are worse off -- in other words, we would put human rights over property rights,' CAMEJO said.

"CAMEJO, 27, said he joined the SWP when he was 19. 'I've always been interested in science, and I believe society should be organized in a scientific way,' he said.

"CAMEJO studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology before coming to UC where he is majoring in history. He is married and resides at 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Ave."

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A verified statement of the Subject relating to his campaign as a candidate for Mayor of Berkeley in the General Municipal Election held on April 4, 1967, was subscribed and sworn to on February 7, 1967 before EDYTHE CAMPBELL, City Clerk of Berkeley. This statement reads as follows:

"I, PETER CAMEJO, hereby declare that I am a candidate for an elective office in the City of Berkeley, and make the following statements, to-wit:

1. That my name is PETER CAMEJO.
2. The office for which I am a candidate is Mayor.
3. That my residence is 2418 1/2 Roosevelt.
4. The place of my birth is New York City, New York.
5. My present occupation is Student.
6. I have held the following public offices: None.
7. I am a taxpayer in the City of Berkeley.
8. How can city problems be solved if the wealth of the nation is being siphoned off for the Vietnam war?

"While the rich make new millions in war contracts 6,000 people in Berkeley live below the poverty line. Working people are threatened with a national 'war tax' and college students are faced with tuition fees making it harder for working people to get an education. Education and an end to poverty must come before the profits of the rich. To solve financial crises let Sacramento and Washington place a 100% tax on war profits.

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"The present Mayor and City Council have gone on record in support of the brutal, racist war in Vietnam. They refused my request and the request of others to allow Berkeley voters to state their opinion on the Vietnam war at the City election. We should get out of Vietnam.

"A wealthy few profit from war, racism and exploitation. They control the Democratic and Republican parties. Their politicians should be replaced by a government representing workers, Negroes and other minorities. For that reason I favor the formation of a labor party and independent Negro political action.

"Vote for a democratic, socialist America."

The April 6, 1967 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" contained the results of the municipal election in Berkeley on April 4, 1967. Of four candidates for the position of Mayor, PETER CAMEJO finished fourth with 1,019 votes. The winning candidate received 25,224 votes.

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The "Oakland Tribune" issue of January 24, 1968 carried an article which reads as follows:

Camejo to Run For Senator

Peter Camejo, Berkeley leader in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations, announced today that he will be the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator.

The party is not qualified for the ballot but Camejo will campaign for write-in votes.

Camejo, a University of California student, is now under suspension for participation in anti-draft rallies. He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Berkeley last year.

Announcing his candidacy, Camejo attacked both Republican and Democratic parties. He charged that the Vietnam war is being conducted to produce profits for capitalists.

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"The Militant" issue of January 29, 1968, carried the article set forth below:

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SWP Launches Senate Campaigns In New York State and California

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 — Berkeley antiwar leader Peter Camejo announced today that he will run as the Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senator from California.

Camejo was suspended from the University of California at Berkeley last fall for participating in the Stop the Draft Week rallies. Following the suspension, thousands of students disrupted the administration buildings, protesting the suspensions of Camejo and Reese Erlich.

Subsequently, Camejo led a radical antiwar slate in the UC student elections, winning first place. Camejo ran as the socialist candidate for Mayor in Berkeley in 1967.

"The war in Vietnam," Camejo declared, "is nothing but a brazen attempt by the United States to prevent the Vietnamese people from achieving their independence, land and other social reforms. This war has awakened an ever larger number of American youth to the inhuman values of our society."

Human Rights

"The Democrats and Republicans answer the demands of the Afro-American community for their human rights only with more police. Whenever politicians call for stopping violence in our cities, they are actually calling for an increase in the number of cops in Afro-American neighborhoods."

"The average black family," Camejo said, "receives 52 percent

of the income of the average white family. If whites had their income cut by 48 percent there would be more violence here than there is in Vietnam."

On the subject of university students, Camejo noted that they are about to face new tuition hikes from the state administration. "At the same time, student demonstrations against the war have been

under increasingly sharp attack by police and by administration politicians. I'm running partially to make sure the student point of view is heard.

"I will use my campaign to win support for the Socialist Workers presidential ticket of Fred Halstead for President and Paul Boutelle for Vice President, and to support the socialist program of uncompromising opposition to the Republican and Democratic parties."

Last July, Camejo was deported from Mexico for attempting to aid his brother, who is imprisoned in Mexico City. The Mexican secret police arrested Daniel Camejo Guanche, Peter's brother, and held him incommunicado for several days. He is still in jail.

After beating him and threatening him with a gun, they forced him to sign a confession that he was a "guerrilla" who advocated "the violent overthrow" of the Mexican government. Upon hearing of his brother's arrest, Peter Camejo went to Mexico City to seek legal aid. He was kidnapped by the police and deported.

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The "Militant" issue of February 7, 1969, carried
the following article:

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

SF 100-55929

Socialist slate to run in Berkeley elections

By Lauren Charous

BERKELEY — The Socialist Workers Party announced the candidacy of Peter Camejo, Antonio Camejo, and Pat Wolf for the Berkeley City Council and Froben Lozada for a seat on the Berkeley School Board.

Speaking for the candidates, Antonio Camejo told a Jan. 27 press conference that the campaign would be used, "to explain to people why it is in their interests to support the struggle of black and Third World people, and show how both the war and the state of our educational institutions are a direct result of the present economic system which puts property rights above human rights."

The campaign will help build mass support for the current strikes led by the Third World Liberation Front and American Federation of Teachers on the San Francisco State College campus and at the University of California at Berkeley. It will also aid in mobilizing support for the GI-civilian antiwar march planned for April 6.

Froben Lozada, who the Berkeley Gazette calls a "firebrand" in the TWLF movement throughout the Bay Area, is a Chicano educator and activist. After obtaining his M. S. in Spanish he spent several years teaching at Highlands University and the all-white University of Southern Mississippi. He was fired because of his civil rights organizing among students at Southern Miss.

He moved north and taught at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, and in 1967 went to South Texas where he was employed in the public schools. Again,

his antiwar and civil rights activity in the Chicano community led to harassment and loss of job. With the help of the American Civil Liberties Union he was able to win his job back. Most recently he has been teaching at Napa College, in addition to his active role in the TWLF movement in the Bay Area.

Peter Camejo, an SWP candidate for Mayor of Berkeley in 1967, is a former National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance and a member of the national committee of the SWP.

Peter Camejo, who is currently in Cuba, sent a message of solidarity to be read at the press conference on behalf of the Cuban people to the black and Third World liberation fighters in the U. S.

Pat Wolf, 24, is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance. He has been active in the antiwar movement since its start, helping to found the Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California. He was a volunteer worker for the Delano grape strike and is an active member of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 1695.

Antonio Camejo, 27, is a longtime member of the YSA. He was active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, has toured Latin America interviewing revolutionary leaders for The Militant and other radical publications, and in 1964 he helped produce and direct a documentary film on the guerrilla struggle in Venezuela, "FALN."

He is a member of the Executive Council of the Berkeley AFT Local 1078 and has been active in building the TWLF strike on the Berkeley campus.

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PETER CAMEJO, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate, was the main speaker at a public forum sponsored by the SWP at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California, on February 16, 1968.

SF T-22, 2/19/68

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The March 11, 1968 issue of "The Militant" contained an article stating that PETER CAMEJO, SWP candidate for U.S. Senate, participated in a three-day "Symposium on Social Revolution" held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, February 19-21, 1968.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

At a meeting of the SWP held in Los Angeles, California on April 16, 1968, it was announced that PETER CAMEJO had recently spoken to 250 students at California State College at Long Beach.

SF T-24
4/25/68

The April 29, 1968 issue of "The Militant" contained an article captioned, "Camejo Campaigns in Berkeley" reporting on a campaign speech given by CAMEJO at UCB on April 12, 1968. According to the article, CAMEJO urged those present to support FRED HALSTEAD, the SWP candidate for President of the United States, and stated that a vote for HALSTEAD would be a vote for immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam and for black control of the black communities.

The April 30, 1968 issue of "The Pioneer", a publication of the Associated Students of Hayward State College, Hayward, California, contained an article captioned, "Liberal Speakers Expose Views to Migrant Crowd." The article indicated that CAMEJO had been one of the speakers at Hayward State College during a "liberation week", and he spoke against United States policies in Viet Nam. CAMEJO emphasized that China has no troops outside its own territory, yet the United States has troops in 101 nations and territories to keep China from taking over. He stated that the United States supports every tyranny in the world as long as that government allows the United States to invest in that country.

CAMEJO also spoke regarding racism in the United States and stated that it is bred into us subtly by such institutions as Tarzan movies and the Lone Ranger. PETER

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CAMEJO was scheduled to represent the SWP at a California Political Forum sponsored by the San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, May 5-11, 1968. CAMEJO was listed as a representative of the SWP and was scheduled to speak at 2:00 P.M. on May 9, 1968.

SF T-25
5/21/68

PETER CAMEJO attended a SWP sponsored party held at 1610 Wandering Drive, Monterey Park, California, on April 13, 1968. The purpose of the party was to raise money for SWP candidates in the November, 1968 elections.

SF T-24 and SF T-26
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d. Speaking Tours and
Related Activity

Source advised Subject would tour the West Coast for the SWP concerning the anti-war movement.

SF T-27, 11/19/65

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The July 19, 1968 issue of "The Militant" contained an article stating that PETER CAMEJO would make a nationwide tour organized by the YSA, speaking regarding the Berkeley, California confrontation. The article sets forth CAMEJO's itinerary as follows:

New York, July 17-21
Washington, D.C., July 22-23
Atlanta, July 24-25
Philadelphia, July 26-27
Boston, July 28-29
Antioch College, July 30
Kent (Ohio), July 31
Continuing into the next month:

Cleveland, August 1-2
Detroit, August 3-5
Madison (Wisconsin), August 6
Bloomington (Indiana), August 7
Champaign (Illinois), August 8
Chicago, August 9-10
Minneapolis, August 11-12
Bay area, August 13-18
Portland (Oregon), August 19-20
Seattle, August 21-23.

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At a meeting of the SWP held at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California, on July 9, 1968, a report was given regarding PETER CAMEJO's tour of the Los Angeles area and his itinerary was set forth as follows:

"July 11 at LACC 10:00 A.M.
July 11 at UCLA 12:00 noon
July 11 KHJ T.V. 3:00 P.M. on Tempo II
July 11 4:00 P.M. interview for Free Press Article
by DELLA
July 11 Forum at headquarters 8:00 P.M.
July 12 Cal State LA meeting at 12:00 noon
July 12 LB State meeting at 3:00 P.M.
July 12 Y.S.A. Party after Summer School session
at MAREEN's home
July 13 Internal meeting at 10:00 A.M. at headquarters

SF T-24
7/17/68

At a meeting of the SWP held at 873 Broadway, New York City, on July 17, 1968, PETER CAMEJO spoke regarding the situation in Berkeley, California. CAMEJO stated that the Berkeley coalition was "totally, completely, and absolutely led by the YSA." CAMEJO stated that the Berkeley YSA now recruits youth around actions rather than by ideology. He stated that the main strategy in a street demonstration is now to get the police to attack first. By doing this, the demonstrators will be on the defensive and thus win more support.

SF T-20
8/28/68

CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public forum sponsored by the SWP at 873 Broadway, New York City, on July 19, 1968. CAMEJO spoke regarding the situation in Berkeley, California, and stated that he believed the United States has entered the first step into a revolutionary situation. He also spoke regarding strategy for demonstrations

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and stated that the demonstrators could have several "issues" but should have only one "demand" which has a firm legal base. He stated that it must seem that a basis exists to either meet the demand or not, but that not meeting the demand will result in violence. He stated that groups demonstrating must be united through a central coalition which is to be manipulated by the YSA. He stated that in order to quiet a dissident minority, they should be forced to present their issue in view to the majority for defeat by a vote. The minority can then be integrated into the majority. He stated that in handling the press or persistent questioners, the questions should be inverted and that specific questions such as "do you favor revolution in the United States?" should not be answered.

SF T-28
7/31/68

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public meeting sponsored by the YSA at Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on July 23, 1968. CAMEJO spoke regarding planning demonstrations. He recommended that each demonstration has only one or two focal points. He recommended that demonstrations be nonviolent in nature.

SF T-29
7/24/68

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public forum sponsored by the SWP/YSA at 9801 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, on August 2, 1968.

CAMEJO gave a chronological report of recent demonstrations in Berkeley, California. He stated that news reporters would ask him if he was a socialist revolutionary that believed in CHE GUEVARA. He said he would have to be careful how he answered them because they were out to get him on any charge. He stated that he told them he was only going by the constitutional guarantees of free assembly.

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He stated that the SWP and YSA make up the biggest revolutionary party in Berkeley and they are recruiting more members all of the time. He stated he was a member of the SWP and is a socialist revolutionary wanting to get rid of capitalism and anyone who wants to join the SWP should do so.

SF T-30
8/6/68

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public forum sponsored by the SWP at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on August 3, 1968. CAMEJO spoke regarding the recent Berkeley disturbances. He warned those present to be aware of anyone who wants to do things for you and stated that you must do things for yourself.

SF T-31
9/4/68

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a "special program" sponsored by the SWP at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on August 3, 1968. CAMEJO spoke regarding the Berkeley disturbances and used charts detailing the situation of the Berkeley disturbances and indicating the tactics used by the police. He indicated that the Berkeley Police attacked citizens who were merely standing by observing. He stated that the entire series of provocations to the violence which occurred was organized, planned, and started by the police themselves. CAMEJO listed a set of ideas which were important when considering such revolutionary activities as support for the French riots and demonstrations in general. The first important step is to know when to stop. He stated that you stop and give the police the right to make fools of themselves. He stated that you should be concise in everything you say and do and never back down. He stated that demonstrators should always expect the police to use red-baiting tactics against you. CAMEJO explained the meaning of Red Flags as carried in Berkeley, some of which were displayed around the room. He stated that the Red Flag is not

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a communist flag but it has come to mean a solidarity symbol to the protesting student movements and protesters throughout the world. It is a symbol of the rebellion of the oppressed people and should become a symbol for the struggle for freedom. He stated, "once the police shoot, you can do little. Do your thing against the police and revolutionize now. You will stand with millions of others world-wide, ready, willing, and able to overthrow oppressors."

SF T-32
10/3/68

The August 6, 1968 issue of "The Wisconsin State Journal", a newspaper published in Madison, Wisconsin, contained an article indicating that PETER CAMEJO would speak at the Memorial Union, Madison, Wisconsin, on August 6, 1968, on "Barricades in Berkeley." The article described CAMEJO as a former national chairman of the YSA and currently the SWP candidate for U.S. Senate. The article indicated that the talk was sponsored by the YSA.

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public meeting sponsored by the YSA at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, on August 6, 1968. CAMEJO used a blackboard with diagrams of Berkeley streets to explain Berkeley strategy and tactics used during recent Berkeley demonstrations. He stated that in advance, demonstrators should obtain all possible permits. He stated that the demands must be clear. He stated that great stress must be placed on the word "convince" with some special meaning attached. As an example, he stated that they way to convince the City Council is to have banks and large businesses find their windows broken. Then they go to the Chamber of Commerce who in turn convinces the Mayor who convinces the Council. He stated that the demonstrators will be blamed for starting the violence but they should point out that there was no violence until the police came in.

CAMEJO instructed those present on how to construct barricades. He stated that you must be willing to fight for your rights and should never bluff. He indicated

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that police officials knew the demonstrators were not bluffing so on the fourth day they gave in.

SF T-33, 8/9/68

The August 8, 1968, issue of the "Daily Cardinal", a publication of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, contained the following article:

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Berkeley Activist Camejo Recaps Summer Revolt

By BERT PENN

Last Tuesday, Peter Camejo, student activist leader in Berkeley, described last summer's student revolt that led to four days of the worst violence the white, middle-class Berkeley neighborhood had ever experienced.

Camejo is a former Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) national secretary and is presently a Socialist Workers' candidate for the U.S. Senate from California. He has been the leader of various student movements in Berkeley and was arrested several times during the demonstrations.

The Berkeley problem arose when Camejo, planning a rally in support of the French solidarity movement, was denied the right of assembly by the city council. The student leaders viewed this an unfair act since many leading U.S. presidential candidates had previously staged rallies in the area without even applying for an assembly permit. Though such politicians as Richard Nixon and Bobby Kennedy had made spontaneous appearances, attracting hundreds of spectators and blocking traffic, no action was taken against them.

On these pretenses, Camejo decided to carry out the rally. Though it was made known to the city council that it was to be an orderly, peaceful demonstration, two hundred Berkeley police were ordered to mobilize at the rally site. Soon after the rally began the police, "for no just reason," ordered the rally illegal and moved in to break up the demonstration.

The act ignited a bitter student-police battle that involved rock and bottle throwing, the use of tear gas, and the beating of many demonstrators as well as non-demonstrating observers. The police even entered a church where a first aid station was set up, expelled tear gas bombs in the church and billyclubbed a minister.

This police action strengthened the determination of the students to exercise their right to assemble and though the city council again denied this right, a mass rally was planned for the following night. This time the students prepared themselves by barricading the rally site. Yet police again moved in to break up the rally, causing such an embittered battle that a state of emergency was declared, and students decided to call off the demonstrations until an agreement could be reached between Camejo and the city council.

With Camejo's pleading of the students' case in the press and over local television networks, plus the continuance of alleged police brutality during the curfew, public sympathy turned toward the students and their right to demonstrate.

Camejo spent the next two days meeting with the Mayor and city council. No decision was reached. The students reacted by holding another meeting with a gathering of two thousand participants and declared that they would rally at the debated site on July 4th (two days later regardless of the city council's decision). The city council held an immediate emergency meeting and voted 5 to 3 to let the students rally.

On the fourth, Camejo led the demonstration of 4,500 people at the site they had been fighting for. The rally was orderly, peaceful and "victorious."

After discussing the incident, Camejo stated that there were several lessons to be learned from the Berkeley student uprising:

- (1) A student movement must clarify and unify their demands before they can successfully deal with the opposing authorities. Though many issues were brought up during the rallies, the fight for right to assemble was the one issue that unified the groups and presented a legitimate case to the city council.

- (2) For a successful movement to take place, the public must not only be convinced of the cause, but convinced to mobilize as well.

- (3) Student movements must learn to cope with "red bating" tactics of the authorities. The terms "communists" and "socialists" are wielded against the movements to promote public disfavor. The public must be educated to look upon the movements in a clear and unbiased manner.

- (4) We must be willing to fight for our rights even in the face of an opposing establishment. "Without this, we can accomplish nothing and will always be suppressed."

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On August 7, 1968, PETER CAMEJO spoke at Room 109, Ballentine Hall, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana. CAMEJO spoke on the riots in Berkeley and the tactics that were used by the rioters. CAMEJO condemned the Communist Party (CP) and stated that it is better to throw rocks and stones than to shoot bullets.

SF T-34

8/8/68

The August 9, 1968 issue of "The Courier", a daily newspaper published in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, contained an article indicating that PETER CAMEJO spoke on August 8, 1968 at the Illini Union, University of Illinois, on the "Battle of Berkeley." He stated that persistence and willingness to fight during the student-police confrontations at Berkeley forced a change of public opinion toward the students' cause and capitulation by the Berkeley City Council on the legality of student demonstrations. He stated that there are two types of people in this country, those who run the country and those who think they run the country. He stated that the ruling class, which is interested only in profit and personal property can continue to rule only as long as the others believe the country is run by the people. CAMEJO stated that the ruling class must be taught by a mass movement for reform. Although not yet socialistic, he said that student movements across the country and throughout the world are pragmatic, empirical and increasing the people's understanding of their society.

PETER CAMEJO was the main speaker at a public forum sponsored by the SWP at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois on August 9, 1968. CAMEJO spoke regarding the Berkeley demonstrations and accused the Berkeley Police of brutality and stupidity. He indicated that pressure was brought on businessmen in Berkeley through threats to damage their property in order to gain support for the demonstrators at City Council meetings.

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8/14/68

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"The Militant" issue of January 1, 1968, carried an article captioned, "Over 1,000 Protest Napalm in L.A. Dow Demonstration". This article reflected in part:

"About a thousand demonstrators converged on nearby Torrance Dec. 17, to protest both the war and Dow Chemical Company's gruesome contribution to it. The Dow plant in Torrance manufactures napalm."

The article went on to indicate that the demonstrators had gathered near the Torrance City Hall to hear a number of speakers, including PETE CAMEJO who was described as an anti-war leader and Socialist Workers Party spokesman at the University of California at Berkeley.

e. Writings of the Subject

The May 31, 1968, issue of "The Daily Californian", a publication of the Associated Students of UCB, contained the following article:

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Ideology and the French Revolution

by pete camejo

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EVENTS IN FRANCE have caught the stu-
dent in the United States ideologically unpre-
pared. The so-called New Left has rejected the
positions of the "old left" that workers would
lead a general strike, wave red flags, and
overthrow capitalism. To most American student
socialists such Marxist contentions are out-dated.
Socialists who still believe in worker-
capitalism theories are dogmatic, ideological
remnants from the nineteenth century.

Berkeley Barb's columnist, George Kaufman,
tried to get every conceivable misunderstanding
out of his column in France. "France; a revo-
lution without a cause . . . especially Marxists
he point . . . Marcuse's One Dimensional
Man the Second Manifesto . . . the first exist-
ential revolution in the history of man." Kauf-
man adds that "students (in France) . . . couldn't
possibly" regarding changes in property relations.
Man couldn't have been further from "the
First of all, the student actions were organ-
ized led precisely by the students who believe
the working class is the "motor force" of social
change and that a change in property relations
is prerequisite for the human values they seek.

JEUNESSE COMMUNISTE Revolutionnaire
the French equivalent of the Young Social-
ist League, initiated the struggle, along with inde-
pendent groups such as Daniel Cohn-Bendit, and has been
in the forefront of all the confrontations with the
state. Secondly, the general strike triggered by
these actions is more than any specific strike;
it is a political weapon. A general strike makes
the class divisions—workers' power versus
bourgeois power—and relegates the specific demands
of students, hours, etc. to a secondary position.

For instance, the common illusion that a
"majority" like the United States or France is
enough majority will, even if indirectly. A
general strike just tears that myth apart. With
the French strikers negotiating? The
students and their families constitute the over-
whelming majority of France's 50 million people.
If we have a "democracy" why would the
students have to negotiate? France is another con-
tinuation of the Marxist contention that behind a

bourgeois democracy's facade, there is a small
ruling class.

Most students do not understand how close
France is to a socialist revolution. The major
block standing between the workers and state
power in France is the bureaucratized trade union
leaders organized under the name of the Commu-
nist Party. The Communist Party is attempting for
the third time in 32 years to save French capital-
ism. Whether a revolution will occur or not de-
pends on the relative strength in the coming strug-
gles between the CP and the JCR.

BUT EUROPE WILL no longer be the same re-
gardless of the immediate outcome. For one thing,
the ideology of radical students is now undergoing
a rapid change. The London Observer noted in
reference to a meeting of Berlin students that "the
philosopher Herbert Marcuse, who preaches that
the traditional working class has been so deeply
'integrated' that it will never rebel, met angry
criticism this week . . ." from the same "students
nourished on Marcusean doctrines in the first year
of their revolt."

Students at first rejected Marxism as part of
their rejection of the Communist Parties in Eu-
rope and in Russia but are now having serious sec-
ond thoughts. They are expressing a new interest
in Marxism and Leninism for their revolutionary,
egalitarian content. The trade union and Russian
bureaucrats, parading themselves under the name
of communism have turned Marxism into catech-
ism, a dogma, in order to use it as a demagogic
tool to cover up for their own privileged status and
betrayal of working people.

The student rebel in Europe is discovering his
most powerful ideological explanation of these bu-
reaucrats and his most effective weapon against
them comes from Marxism. Thus today portraits of
Che Guevara and Leon Trotsky are part of every
student demonstration.

THE IMPACT OF this process on American stu-
dents will undoubtedly be delayed by the distance
from France and the lack of socialist traditions
among the organized workers. But I urge all of
you who want to learn how to end the war in Viet-
nam, American imperialism, racial oppression and
poverty to take a close look at France.

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The July 19, 1968, issue of "The Militant" contained the following article:

Some lessons of the Berkeley fight

By Peter Camejo

Peter Camejo is a leader of the movement in Berkeley, and is the Socialist Workers Party candidate for senator from California.

BERKELEY—What made the Berkeley city council finally vote 5 to 3 to grant the south campus community the use of Telegraph Avenue on July 4? Was this really a victory?

The closing of Telegraph Avenue is a symbol. Taken in isolation, the closing of the street July 4 was of little consequence. But in the context of the struggle waged in the days preceding the council vote, this was a clear victory for the young people who fought for their rights against all attempts by the city government and the police to abridge those rights.

The 5 to 3 vote in our favor reflected the culmination of a process which had made the position of the city authorities less and less tenable—a process which forced the city council to accede to our demands or face the prospect of even more massive opposition to their actions.

The vote itself was a direct admission of the justice of our demands. And, to the thousands who participated in the actions leading to the capitulation by the council, it was living proof that the way to win reforms in the present system is through direct action, through essentially revolutionary activity.

For three years every "due process" method had been tried to get the council to close Telegraph Avenue. All failed. After three days of direct action, a special city council meeting voted to close Telegraph and the police were kept completely out of sight.

The council vote also established an important precedent which it will be hard to erase, although one can be sure the city council will try to move back towards the old situation as quickly as possible.

In a similar way, the university administration has whittled away at the gains won by the Free Speech Movement of 1964. But the Berkeley campus still has the now-institutionalized right to use the Sproul Hall steps area and the right to set up literature tables, both won in that struggle. This is not much, but it is still important. Most important of all is the education of thousands through such struggles.

The Need for Unity

There are a couple of lessons of the fight which the whole radical movement can learn from.

Once the police attacked on Friday, June 28, the battle which resulted belonged to no specific group or viewpoint. It was a battle between the dissident young people of that community and the city's ruling circles.

No serious struggle can be waged without being organized. But the organizational structure of a struggle must reflect the people involved and must be fitted to the immediate task. The key to this struggle was to involve the largest possible number of people in direct actions.

The daily press immediately sought—and seeks—to put labels on the struggle. They seek to throw in an element of confusion or red-baiting. It is crucial that radical and socialist organizations not fall for this, and try to seek narrow organizational advantage from such a movement. For instance, when the recent Columbia University struggle broke out, SDS,

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had taken the initiative in the action, to encompass all the people engaged in the struggle. Insofar as the struggle is labelled an SDS action, it was not, since general agreement with the SDS was confused with agreement over the tactics involved in the concrete struggle. Berkeley a similar situation arose with the Young Socialist Alliance. However, the YSA immediately sought to create a united effort of all the groups and individuals that supported the struggle.

These kinds of actions tend to create a united action committees which represent the actual participants and which are the most effective in fighting. In such situations, there must be no exclusion of anyone who supports the struggle. Berkeley, the local Alameda County Peace and Free Party did not understand this. They thought PFP represents "the movement"—therefore the actions should take place under their organizational banner. Without consulting any other group or individual working in the action, the PFP steering committee issued a leaflet calling for a meeting in its own name to plan a PFP rally right in the middle of the struggle. Fortunately, the PFP steering committee agreed to go before the regular meeting taking place each day. A stand meeting voted to include any PFP musters within the planned, over-all July action.

Is working in the action, the PFP steering committee issued a leaflet calling for a meeting in its own name to plan a PFP rally right in the middle of the struggle. Fortunately, the PFP steering committee agreed to go before the regular meeting taking place each day. A stand meeting voted to include any PFP musters within the planned, over-all July action.

Mass Meetings
That has become known here as mass meetings is absolutely crucial in these struggles. They are really much more than just decision-making bodies. The meeting of over 1,000 people before the city council on July 2 was in effect a mass meeting, probably the best in the city. Here speaker after speaker presented the reality of the police occupation of Berkeley. This meeting made the situation much more clear and increased the consciousness of the justice of our demands. Mass meetings reflect the sentiment, the mood of those involved in the struggle. A mass meeting makes it possible to inform the people and to get the necessary information to everyone. At Berkeley we had six mass meetings in five days. The last numbered 2,000; the smallest about

Winning the "Public"

When liberals speak about winning over public opinion, they mean they want you to water down your program and your tactics. Watering down your program and your tactics is the surest way not to win public sympathy. Every time you water down your demands, the liberals will only pressure you to give in some more; because behind the liberals' demand for "reasonableness" is a deep opposition to struggle and a confidence that the ruling class in the last analysis is just and will also be "reasonable."

But how the mass of the people see a struggle is part of the relationship of forces and cannot be overlooked. In fact, what is known as "public opinion" can be decisive in a struggle. It can determine which is going to be more costly to the ruling class—attempt to crush the struggle through force and run the risk of creating even more massive opposition; or to give concessions, hoping to placate an awakening mass consciousness.

Therefore, any revolutionary must take the question of public opinion seriously. How to Win Public Opinion

There are three basic rules to keep in mind. First of all is clarity in your demands. People must be able to understand why you are struggling. The issues that you will fight rather than forego must be presented clearly and concisely.

Secondly, use defensive formulations. Many people are confused by what is meant by "defensive formulations." Actually, defensive formulations are simply statements that reflect reality. It is the police and the ruling class that are oppressing people and creating violence. The ruling class has always tried to make the people think that the poor, the oppressed, those whose rights are being infringed upon, are the cause of violence. They portray the government and the police force as simply trying to maintain "order" and "peace."

Insofar as the ruling class can succeed in creating a distorted image of reality, they can cut off sympathy and support for a struggle, whether it be of workers, Afro-Americans or students.

The Question of Legality

Legal questions can take on important mass dynamics in this respect. A leaflet by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) attacked the Berkeley YSA for its concern

to over every legal argument. The PLP should study how Lenin spent endless hours thinking out ways to explain to workers why their strike struggles were legal under Czarist laws. It is not a question of getting hung up on legalisms, but of presenting a true picture—of placing the blame for violence where it belongs, in this case on the police and city government.

In Berkeley, for instance, the question arose as to whether we had a permit for the original rally. We had the only permit necessary, and thus our rally was a perfectly legal one. The press continues to refer to it as an illegal rally, but we explained that was not so.

What revolutionaries should understand is that the ruling class is not the slightest bit concerned about whether the rally was "legal" or "illegal." They are concerned over the consciousness of the mass of the people who hear about the struggle.

The war in Vietnam is illegal. Laws are violated every day by the ruling class in every city in this country. But they understand the importance of how people see any given struggle. The revolutionary must take it just as seriously.

The third factor to keep in mind is decisiveness, determination and combativity. If you stand firm and make it clear that you will fight rather than forego principle, people can respect you.

But without defensive formulations and without clarity in your demands, determination and combativity will only isolate you and permit the ruling class to victimize you.

By Wednesday, July 3, we had achieved all three factors to some degree. Over and over again we had explained the issue: our constitutional right to assembly. Over and over again, on radio, television, and in the papers, we had repeated our key demand: assembly.

We explained how we did not want violence, that the violence was caused by the police. We were willing to apply for all and any permits. We went before the city council, etc. All our explanations reflected reality. They were defensively formulated.

And, last but not least, we stood firm. After the city council voted us down 5 to 4 on July 2, a mass meeting of over 2,000 voted to return to Telegraph Avenue on July 4—regardless. We had already proven on the streets that we could fight. That meeting of 2,000 represented some 10 to 15 thousand—at least—who would be here July 4 in support of the right of assembly. Millions of others would understand and reflect some sympathy. So the ruling class chose to concede. Telegraph was closed.

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Hidden behind our victory is the price we paid. Some 35 young people still face imprisonment, some under felony charges. The fact that we were not strong enough to get the charges dropped shows the limit of our victory. We must not forget those facing trial now. Both a political and a legal defense must be mounted for these young people.

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The August 2, 1968, issue of "The Militant" contained the following article:

Mass action vs. terrorism

By Peter Camejo

In a previous article in *The Militant* (July 19), I outlined the tactics and strategy used in the recent struggle in Berkeley.

There were three key factors which contributed to the effectiveness of the movement. The first was making the issues and our demands clear and concise. The second was establishing that it was the ruling class through its police force which was responsible for violence, not the demonstrators, who were demanding their rights. And third was our willingness to fight for our rights—our determination, combativity and decisiveness.

All three points were crucial because they helped to win mass support and to involve the largest possible numbers in direct action.

Organizationally, I emphasized the value of mass decision-making meetings and the establishment of a united action working-committee as the best organizational forms at this stage of the movement.

This overall approach adopted by the Berkeley movement has come under sharp attack by some who felt the movement was being "sold out" by "moderate" leaders, especially myself and other spokesmen for the Young Socialist Alliance. Sometimes referring to themselves as "anarchists" (and always thinking their views to be "new"), these ultra-lefts gradually coalesced into several grouplets and split from the mass meetings.

Although small in numbers, their views reached a large audience—especially after the struggle—through a series of articles in the "underground press" and such papers as the *Village Voice* and the *Guardian*. These articles present a variety of views about what really happened in Berkeley, although they all hold the same general orientation.

The ultra-leftists favored organizing in small groups, as opposed to mass demonstrations. Each small group, according to their conception, should engage in some sort of disruptive "guerrilla" action. They opposed any leadership which presented an alternative approach or organizational structure. They were particularly hostile to the mass meetings where the people involved in the actions voted and decided what to do.

The ultra-left groupings are attempting to present their views as representing "the people." They imply their views were held by a majority in the Berkeley movement. The position advocated by the Young Socialist Alliance is presented as completely unpopular. YSAers are pictured as "self-declared leaders," selling out to the mayor and city council, riding rough shod over the masses; and trying to control and curtail the struggle. Naturally, YSA is doing this "for its own ends."

Mass Meetings

The first problem the anti-YSA critics face is trying to explain the mass meetings. There were five decision-making mass meetings. At each of these the position supported by the YSA carried over-whelmingly.

The turnout at these meetings was the largest ever for such meetings at Berkeley. To understand the distortions of the ultra-left critics it is important to briefly review the decisions taken by the mass meetings.

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Meeting of June 29 (Saturday), with in attendance: The YSA urged a beautiful? Marvin Garson, writing in his own decision-making meetings of the people who actually were engaged in the battle, Garson goes on to explain what "really" happened:

le strategy—to take over Telegraph paper, the San Francisco *Express Times*, and in the New York *Village Voice*, enough all legal forms, including go-gages in some tricky acrobatics. He makes before the city council, to get Tele-it clear he wishes no mass meetings or h closed for a rally on July 4. This leaders existed: "Think how beautiful it would have been," explains Garson, "if no self-appointed negotiators had come forward, if no mass meetings had been arch down Bancroft, out of the area held, if no votes had been taken, if there as yours: a family of sorts; you become a tight-knit, functional working unit with monstration back toward the curfew. If you aren't yet enthralled by this beau-a specialty of your own, something you later. Passed almost unanimously, if the city council had backed down we do well; then you go out and do it."

Meeting of June 30 (Sunday), with 0 present: The YSA urged that demon- would have had a free street to celebrate July 4th and the celebration would have been joyous instead of sodden." Precisely why the city council would have capitulated without the demonstrators going 1,000 strong to the city-council meeting views and winning over public sup- and having the "self-appointed" leaders demand that the street be closed for the rally, and without the massive militant 10 present: We urged rejection of the actions, is not clarified by Garson. Nor council's decision to deny us Telegraph can he explain why the events in Berkeley nue on July 4 and to offer us a park- occurred generally (from the demonstra- lot instead. We also advocated hold- tors' side) in accordance with the deci- no demonstration that night or Wed- sions made at the mass meetings.

Garson goes on to explain that people really didn't go to the mass meetings. Writing in the *Village Voice* of July 11, Gar- son searches his memory and discovers that "this was the first time I can remember when participants in a movement delib- erately boycotted the mass meetings, or came only in order to mock . . ."

Randy Furst in the July 13 *Guardian*, siding with the "100 dissidents [who] walked out" declared, "The liberals had won. Or as one rioter put it, 'We been sold out.'"

Other writers simply avoided mention- ing that the mass meetings took place. You can have your choice: mass meetings never happened; the people boycotted them; or some went to heckle (apparently these were liberals who then sold out).

When the YSA supported the decisions of the mass meetings and actually helped carry them out, it is portrayed as opposing "the people." Randy Furst states in the *Guardian*, "Radicals chided SWP leader Peter Camejo for negotiating with the city council . . ."

Having thus disposed of the mass decision-making meetings of the people who actually were engaged in the battle, Garson goes on to explain what "really" happened:

"They [the ultra-leftists] believed in a different form of organization suggested by the strange phrase 'affinity group.' You get together with people you under- stand, whose heads are in the same place as yours: a family of sorts; you become a tight-knit, functional working unit with a specialty of your own, something you do well; then you go out and do it."

Politics of Despair

As for the accomplishments of this "new" organizational concept, Garson goes on: "This theory of organization is especially attractive now because it inevitably gets credit for the series of successful and highly popular bombings of the electric power system from mid-March, when the lines lead- ing to the Livermore Radiation Lab were knocked down, to June 4, when on the morning of the California Primary 300,000 homes in Oakland were cut off; the dy- namiting of a bulldozer engaged in urban- renewal destruction of Berkeley's funkier block; three separate bombings of the Berkeley draft board; and, finally, last Tuesday night [July 2] the dynamiting of the check-point kiosk at the western entrance to the university campus . . ."

The last "success" destroyed a small box- like structure where a campus cop checks parking stickers and gives information to visitors.

Garson's irresponsible praise of these bombings is revealing of the politics of the ultra-leftists. Bombings and other in- dividual acts flow from the politics of frustration. Such politics is embraced by those who have given up any hope of winning the mass of people to the struggle to change society.

No progress can be made without the mass of people, without, in our country, the mass of workers and students and Afro-Americans themselves intervening in the historical process and fundamentally altering it. This is the lesson of all great revolutions.

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Bombings by small grouplets alienate the mass of people and only serve to strengthen the hand of the ruling class and to open the movement for social change to victimization and isolation. Such tactics shift the blame for violence from the ruling powers (where it belongs) onto those struggling for a better world.

What these ultraleft groupings reflect is deep cynicism. They have given up trying to win the average American over to revolutionary activity through the building of a mass revolutionary movement, however difficult and prolonged that task may be. Instead, they seek personal satisfaction in striking out in ineffectual individual actions.

A Case in Point

Garson's own political evolution is testimony to this state of mind. Once a member of the YSA, Garson left in the early 1960s in protest against the YSA's support of the Castro-Guevara leadership of the Cuban revolution. Seeing the Cuban revolutionists as sell-outs like the YSA, Garson then joined the Independent Socialist Club, a "third camp" group which opposes the Cuban revolution as no better than capitalism. They oppose the National Liberation Front in Vietnam as a future "ruling class." The ISC even holds that Che Guevara's guerrilla movement in Bolivia was the embryo of a new exploiting ruling class.

Continuing his "left" motion, Garson soon discovered the American working class to be permanently degenerate and incapable of ever struggling for social revolution. Now, he has taken a further step along this same road by irresponsibly applauding and encouraging stupid, meaningless acts of individual terror by "affinity groups."

Role of YSA

The facts of the matter are that the recent Berkeley struggle was one of the most, if not the most, militant actions of the student movement to date. It was also a victory.

The YSA deserves the respect it has won among the serious demonstrators for its initiative, its consistency in the struggle, and its intelligence in projecting a policy which won massive support, both in terms of the number of people willing to engage in direct action and in terms of the active sympathy shown by a wide section of the population in Berkeley for the just demands of the student demonstrators. This policy maximized the strength of the movement and minimized casualties for the demonstrators.

Revolutionists will succeed in the United States only by learning how to avoid sectarianism and ultra-leftism in all its forms, by learning how to win the mass of people to a genuinely revolutionary movement.

While the ultra-leftists froth at the mouth over the mass meetings that voted them down, the weakness in the Berkeley movement—if anything—was its still low level of organization. We need greater mass participation in democratic decision-making, not less, and a greater sense of revolutionary discipline in carrying out democratically-arrived-at decisions.

The future of the movement lies with those who organize and struggle in a disciplined and serious manner—not with dis-organizers and grouplets engaged in acts of desperation and frustration.

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The August 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" contained the following article by PETER CAMEJO:

OPINION

*Berkeley:
'Fresh look needed'*

In the recent street battles in Berkeley, two different approaches developed among the demonstrators, eventually leading to a split. The Guardian's reportage on this development was rather inaccurate.

One view was commonly associated with the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The YSA position emphasized making the issues we were fighting for concise and clear. It held that we were fighting for a reform, not a revolution. The battle was in defense of free assembly and for the right of the South Campus community to have control over its own streets. The YSA viewed the struggle for a reform as a means to build a revolutionary movement. The YSA favored making every effort to clarify the fact that it was the police and the city government which created the violence in Berkeley.

The YSA took these positions precisely in order to get mass actions in the streets and mass popular support. Open mass meetings to make all decisions and the bringing together in united action people of differing views was also considered essential. In my opinion the activists achieved all of the points mentioned above through our actions in the streets and our public demands before the city council (in front of over 1,000 activists). For the present stage of the movement I think that strategy and organizational concepts were correct, and were respon-

sible for the city council reversing their vote and granting us Telegraph Ave.

The opposing view expressed the desire to fight through small guerrilla groups. They tended to object to mass meetings and refused to abide by their decisions. They eventually walked out of the mass meeting July 2.

We held five mass decision-making meetings. At each of these, the positions supported by the YSA passed overwhelmingly. They were the following:

Saturday (600 attending)—Go back onto Telegraph that night to fight for our rights and also announce our intentions to go through all "due process," including applying for permits to get the Avenue closed on July 4.

Sunday (1,000 attending)—March out of the curfew area and then demonstrate approaching the curfew area.

Monday (1,500 attending)—Call off demonstrations to focus all attention on our request before the city council to close Telegraph Ave. July 4. Everyone would try to go to the next day's city council meeting where we would make our demands.

Tuesday (2,500 attending)—The city council refuses us Telegraph. At this meeting we call for taking Telegraph Ave. July 4 by the most massive possible action. Ultra-leftists walk out with about 100 supporters.

Wednesday (400 attending)—The city

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Guardian readers are encouraged to submit their own opinions on controversial subjects—between 300 and 500 words.

council reverses its vote. Thus the meeting was only to work out final plans for July 4 and also a general discussion was held. Ultra-leftists held a meeting outside with 50 people attending.

What amazes me is the Guardian's sympathy for the views of the ultra-leftists and the distortions of fact and omissions which give the impression the ultra-leftists were a majority.

For instance, Randy Furst, a Guardian staff correspondent, writing in the July 13 issue, refers to the "100 dissidents (who) walked out" but fails to mention how many (2,000) remained behind. Referring to those remaining, Furst states, "The liberals had won." Liberals calling for a mass confrontation with the police? Some liberals!

The Guardian implies that my presentation to the city council was unpopular among the radicals. According to Randy Furst, "Radicals chided SWP leader Peter Camejo for negotiating with the city council..." Anyone present at the city council meeting will recall the standing ovation I received from the 1,000 or so activists present when I finished my presentation. To my knowledge no "radical" except the Guardian writer ever "chided" me for that presentation. But even worse, the Guardian attacks the rank and file Young Socialists who throughout faithfully carried out the decisions of the mass meetings. "Political militants began

to rebel," the Guardian claims, "against the self-appointed riot leadership, made up mostly of members of the Young Socialist Alliance—Socialist Workers Party (SWP) working in cooperation with the old members of the '64 Free Speech Movement (FSM)."

I think the Guardian really missed some rather significant aspects of the recent events in Berkeley. This was the first time a curfew was used against residents of a white community. The actions which you incorrectly referred to as a "riot" were conscious actions—therefore, we had the ability to maneuver in order to force the power structure into making concrete concessions.

I think your staff needs to drop some old notions and take a fresh look at the Young Socialist movement in this country and its counterparts in Europe—especially the JCR (Revolutionary Communist Youth) in France which led the recent heroic struggles. DeGaulle's regime has made the JCR the center of its vicious repressions. That's why the whole thing occurred in Berkeley to begin with. The YSA was trying to hold a rally in support of the JCR and the other young people being victimized in France when the police attacked us.

Peter Camejo

Socialist Workers Party candidate
for U.S. Senate from California

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A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix pages of this report.

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III. YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

a. Membership and Positions Held in the YSA

The January, 1959 edition of the "Young Socialist", under a section headed "Corresponding Editors", in part set forth the following:

"Boston - Pete Camejo"

The "Young Socialist" is characterized in the appendix pages.

SF T-5 on October 27, 1959, advised that Subject was a member of the YSA in New York City, but had returned to MIT. According to SF T-5, Subject had expressed his desire to forward his future dues and obligations to the YSA in New York City, where he wished to maintain his membership.

SF T-5 on November 23, 1959, advised that an East Coast Youth Encampment was held November 20-22, 1959, at the Mountain Spring Camp, that Young Socialist Supporters Clubs from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York participated in this encampment and that among those present from Boston was Subject, who gave the area report from Boston.

According to SF T-5, Subject in his report, stated there were ten individuals in the YSA in Boston and that approximately 25 were expected by February, 1960. He stated that plans of the YSA in Boston were to contact the various college campuses in the area in an effort to establish Young Socialist Clubs. He further stated that the YSA in Boston has been holding study groups concerning the Communist Manifesto and intended to hold similar groups in the future; that the current YSA in Boston is the militant element or the revolutionary core of the United Socialist youth organization which formerly existed in Boston.

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SF T-5 further advised that it was reported at the above encampment that Subject, a member of the YSA in Boston, had then recently joined the Boston Branch of the SWP.

On November 2, 1959 SF T-5 advised that he had determined on October 31, 1959 that subject had then recently organized the YSA of Boston and in view of this had resigned his membership in the YSA in New York City.

The October and November, 1959 issues of "Young Socialist", under a section headed, "Corresponding Editors", in part set forth - "Boston - Pete Camacho".

The November, 1959 issue of "Young Socialist" also set forth the following under a heading, "Young Socialist Club List":

"Boston: Young Socialist Alliance, 1318 Commonwealth Avenue, Apartment 7, Boston, Massachusetts"

As noted previously, this is the residence of subject.

On February 8, 1960 SF T-5 advised that the subject had returned to the Boston, Massachusetts area reportedly on a permanent basis, and that at the February 6, 1960 business meeting of the YSA, held in New York City, it was reported that subject was being dropped from the rolls due to his departure for Boston.

SF T-5 on April 22, 1960, advised that a National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters, also known as the Founding Conference of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. According to SF T-5, subject attended as a delegate from Boston. SF T-5 also advised that during this conference, subject presented an area report concerning Boston in which he gave a history of the YSA of Boston, a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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SF T-14 in December, 1960, furnished information that as of September, 1960, Subject was a member of the National Committee of the YSA.

SF T-7 on July 21, 1961, advised a meeting of the leadership of the YSA of Boston was held July 17, 1961, at Dorchester, Massachusetts and that Subject was present. Informant advised that it was reported at this meeting that Subject had been elected chairman of the YSA of Boston at the July 11, 1961, meeting of the group.

SF T-7 on September 25, 1961, advised that a meeting of the YSA of Boston was held September 19, 1961, and that Subject was one of the YSA of Boston members present. According to SF T-7, at this meeting Subject was elected one of a five-member executive committee of the YSA of Boston.

SF T-5 on January 5, 1962, advised that the YSA's national convention was held December 29, through 31, 1961, at 777 West Adams, Chicago, Illinois and that subject attended as one of the fraternal delegates from New York. Informant advised that subject served on the nominating committee which selected the slate for the YSA national committee until the next convention. Informant also advised that subject gave the majority resolution on Cuba which was a one hour defense of the Cuban revolution and the CASTRO leadership and the effect of the Cuban revolution in the United States and Latin America as well as all the backward areas of the world. Subject attacked the minority for its left sectarianism and distrust of the Cuban working class and said that the Trotskyists in the United States could learn from the CASTRO leadership because it had made a revolution. Informant advised that following subject's report and the report on the minority resolution, subject summarized the majority's position. Informant further advised that during the convention subject was elected a member of the YSA's National Committee and National Executive Committee and the new YSA National Secretary.

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SF T-7 on January 10, 1962, advised that at a meeting of the SWP Boston held January 3, 1962, a report was presented concerning the YSA national convention by one of the Boston delegates to the convention. According to informant, it was reported that subject was elected a member of the YSA's National Executive Committee and was the new National Secretary of the YSA.

"The Militant" in its January 22, 1962 edition, carried an article entitled "Young Socialists Chalk Up Gains at Nat'l Parley". The article, reporting on the above-mentioned YSA national convention, stated that among new national officers selected was PETER CAMEJO as National Secretary of the YSA.

On February 25, 1962, Subject was elected to the Executive Committee of the New York Branch of the YSA.

SF T-5, 3/13/62

An undated letter entitled "Open letter from the Young Socialist Alliance" was signed "PETER CAMEJO, National Secretary for the YSA".

SF T-14, 5/4/62

Subject is a member of the YSA NEC.

SF T-36, 1/17/63

The minutes of the YSA National Committee Plenum, held on September 2, 1963, at an undisclosed location reflect that the Subject was elected National Secretary of the YSA and a member of the NEC at this plenum.

SF T-37, 10/16/63

Subject is a member of the YSA, NC.

SF T-36, 10/4/63

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Subject attended the Third National Conference of the YSA on August 31-September 2, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois. On September 2, 1963, subject gave the Organizational Report of the conference which outlined the progress of the YSA since the last conference. Subject was also elected to the YSA, NC on September 2, 1963.

SF T-9
September 10, 1963

SF T-38
September 12, 1963

The minutes of the Third National Conference of the YSA held August 31-September 2, 1963, reflect that the subject was in charge of seating the delegates and he presented the Organizational Report.

SF T-37
October 4, 1963

Subject is the National Secretary of the YSA in New York City.

SF T-37, 1/3/64

The Subject is the National Secretary of the YSA.

SF T-37, 2/20/64

Subject is a member of the YSA NC.

SF T-37, 2/20/64

The Subject is a member of the YSA Executive Committee.

SF T-39, 4/7/64

On January 6, 1965, at a meeting of the NYL, SWP at 116 University Place, New York City, a report was given

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concerning the YSA and the Subject was identified as the National Secretary of the YSA.

SF T-5, 1/11/65

Subject was elected National Secretary of the YSA at the YSA National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, January 1-3, 1965.

SF T-7, 1/19/65

Subject, as of January 22, 1965, was a member of the National Executive Committee of the YSA.

SF T-14, 1/22/65

As of May 14, 1965, Subject was identified as a member of the National Committee of the YSA.

SFT-40, 5/14/65

As of October 7, 1965, Subject was dropped as National Secretary of the YSA because he was going to Berkeley, California.

SF T-20, 10/7/65

On August 4, 1966, a source advised that the Subject is organizer of the Berkeley YSA.

SF T-9, 8/4/66

On May 8, 1967, a source furnished a leaflet captioned "Socialist Calendar". This leaflet reflected that on May 7, 1967, the first in a series of three talks by PETE CAMEJO, described as former National Secretary of the YSA would be given at 1733 Waller Street, San Francisco, under the auspices of the SF YSA. The topic would be Fundamentals of Marxism.

SF T-41, 5/8/67

b. Speaking Tours

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The YSA, NEC in a communication dated October 5, 1962, stated that the subject was to make a nation-wide speaking tour to tell the truth about Cuba. The purpose of the tour was to counter the mountain of lies and slander flooding the country and defend the right of the Cuban people to live under any system they choose without interference from the United States.

SF T-37
October 11, 1962

On October 21, 1962, the Connecticut Branch, SWP, (CB, SWP) sponsored a meeting under the name, "Student Discussion Group" at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), 52 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Subject was the featured speaker at this meeting and was introduced under the name PEDRO VALDEZ, a member of the YSA, SWP, and one who had traveled extensively in South America and Cuba.

Subject defended the CASTRO revolution in Cuba, summarized the corrupt regime of BATISTA in Cuba prior to the CASTRO revolution, the role of the United States in supporting BATISTA and claimed the United States policy in South America, particularly Cuba, was to support a dictatorial government for profit and selfish purposes of the United States.

Subject stated the important factor in the Cuban situation is the aid furnished by the Soviet Union to Cuba and that without the sale of sugar to the Soviet Union, the revolution might possibly have been lost as a result of the United States cutting off its sugar quota.

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Subject claimed that throughout South America, where the United States has the economic weapon, the existing governments are tending more and more to become dictatorial because revolution is on the upswing in all of South America.

Subject concluded by stating that if the United States tolerated conditions in the South such as whites killing Negroes without being prosecuted, that the United States has absolutely no business in questioning democracy in South American countries.

SF T-42
October 23, 1962

SF T-43
October 22, 1962

Subject gave a speech on October 22, 1962 at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Subject's speech was an attempt to place FIDEL CASTRO in a favorable light at the expense of the United States.

ROBERT E. HILL,
Assistant Dean,
Brown University,
Providence, Rhode Island,
October 23, 1962 to
SA EDWARD J. DUNN, JR.
of the FBI

On October 24, 1962, the subject attended a meeting of the Boston Branch of the SWP at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Subject gave a speech at this meeting on the national membership of the YSA.

SF T-7
October 30, 1962

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Subject gave a speech on October 26, 1962, at Cohen Hall, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts. The title of subject's speech was advertised as "In Defense of Cuba".

Chief WALTER DE VENNE,
Security Police,
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts
to SA ARTHUR V. SULLIVAN, JR.
On November 6, 1962

SF T-7
November 1, 1962

Subject spoke at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts on October 26, 1962, at a meeting sponsored by members of the YSA from Boston, Massachusetts.

SF T-7
November 1, 1962

On November 2, 1962, subject spoke at a meeting sponsored by the San Diego Branch, SWP, at 5243 San Bernardo Terrace, San Diego, California. Subject spoke on Cuba and Latin America and stated he was certain that the United States would invade Cuba. He said that if the invasion of Cuba is successful, the leftist groups all over Latin America will become disheartened, feeling that if they start a revolution the United States will move much faster than it did in Cuba to foil their efforts.

SE-T-44
November 7, 1962

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Subject attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP at 740A Shrader Street, San Francisco, California on November 14, 1962. Subject gave a speech at this meeting on the national membership of the YSA.

SF T-45
November 15, 1962

Subject was the featured speaker at a public meeting sponsored by the Seattle Branch of the SWP which was held at SWP headquarters, 1412 18th Avenue, Seattle, Washington on November 17, 1962. Subject gave a speech on the Cuban revolution in which he stated that the Cuban people had been kept virtually in a state of slavery by American imperialists until freed by CASTRO. He stated that BATISTA, like the rulers in all of South America, was kept in power by American arms. Subject stated that the reason Cuba is so important to the United States is that they know that the South Americans realize that if the Cubans could do it, there is hope for them. By stamping out Cuba, the United States would make the little people feel that it was useless to try, claimed the subject.

SF T-46
December 3, 1962

On November 27, 1962, subject participated and spoke at a panel discussion held at the Museum of Natural History auditorium on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The topic of the panel discussion was "How can we end the cold war?" Subject, who was introduced as the National Secretary of the YSA, stated that there is an integral need for war in the capitalistic or profit-making system. To end the cold war he stated, the common or working people must sweep into power, throw out the monopolistic war-makers or war-profiteers and thus the danger of the cold war becoming hot will have passed from the stage of human development and all mankind can live in peace.

SF T-47
December 11, 1962

SF T-48
November 29, 1962

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On November 27, 1962, subject attended a meeting of the Minneapolis Branch of the SWP at SWP headquarters, 704 Hennepin Avenue, Room 240, Minneapolis, Minnesota and gave a speech on his tour of the country and the national membership of the YSA.

SF T-49
December 21, 1962

The characterization of the Minneapolis Branch of the SWP is contained within the characterization of the Twin Cities Branch of the SWP which is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On November 28, 1962, subject attended a meeting of the Twin Cities Branch of the SWP at 704 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota and gave a report on his nation-wide tour and the YSA national membership.

SF T-50
December 21, 1962

On November 30, 1962, subject attended a meeting of the Minneapolis Branch of the SWP at 704 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and gave a speech entitled, "In Defense of the Cuban Revolution".

SF T-50
December 21, 1962

On December 4, 1962, the subject, using the name PETER VALDEZ, spoke at an open forum sponsored by the Chicago Branch of the SWP at SWP headquarters, Room 210, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois on the topic,

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"In Defense of Cuba". Subject attempted to establish that it was necessary that the U.S. smash the Cuban revolution in order to discourage any other Latin American countries who are viewing Cuba as an example.

SF T-51, 12/5/62
SF T-52, 12/12/62

On December 16, 1962, Subject attended a meeting of the Detroit Branch of the SWP at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan and gave a speech on his national tour for the YSA and the national membership of the YSA.

SF T-53, 1/2/63

Subject attended a meeting of the Detroit Branch of the SWP on December 23, 1962 at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

SF T-53, 1/2/63

On December 27, 1962, Subject attended a meeting of the Chicago Branch of the SWP at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SF T-51, 12/28/62

The Subject was chosen by the YSA National Executive Committee (NEC) to make a nation-wide tour and speak in defense of the Cuban revolution. The tour was to commence in October, 1962 and terminate in December, 1962.

SF T-37, 10/11/62

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On March 6, 1967, a source furnished a leaflet advertising a talk to be given by PETER CAMEJO in Seattle, Washington on March 5, 1967. This leaflet stated in part as follows:

"The People of the State of California
vs.

RONALD REAGAN

An analysis of the meaning and effects of REAGAN'S election
on California by

"People's Prosecutor

"PETER CAMEJO
Socialist Workers Party
Candidate for Mayor of
Berkeley, a Leader of the
Bay Area anti-war protest

"Former National Secretary of the Young Socialist
Alliance"

"Designated by the San Francisco press as one of the
ten 'most dangerous off-campus radicals in Berkeley'"

SF T-55
3/6/67

C. Miscellaneous Activity

SF T-55 on February 13, 1958, furnished information that PETER CAMEJO, 57 Valley View Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, had, in February, 1958, obtained a six-month subscription to the "Young Socialist", a characterization of which appears in the Appendix hereto.

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SF T-56 on January 20, 1959, advised that the minutes of a "Young Socialist" Editorial Board meeting, held December 14, 1958, stated in part, "The Boston situation is one of the best new areas opening to us in the whole country. The key person working for us there is Pete C., a highly energetic freshman at MIT. We held a special meeting with leading socialist youth in the area who are interested in a left wing socialist youth organization built around the 'Young Socialist'. They included Pete and a friend from MIT, two people from Harvard, including the Vice President of the Harvard group, and one from Brandeis."

SF T-7 on October 4, 1961, advised that the YSA of Boston sponsored a meeting in the Community Church Center, Boston, on September 29, 1961. Informant advised that this meeting consisted of a talk by subject, speaking under the name PEDRO VARGAS, and the showing of a film entitled "Invasion of Cuba". According to informant, both subject's talk and the movie were pro-CASTRO in nature.

Subject attended 10 meetings of the YSA NEC at undisclosed locations between January 10, 1963 and November 5, 1963. At a meeting on September 17, 1963, subject gave a report on a trip he had made to Puerto Rico where he was an invited guest at the Third Conference of the MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO (MPI). Subject also gave a report regarding defense plans for a group of students who had visited Cuba during the summer of 1963.

SF T-57
January 29, 1963 through
December 3, 1963

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On October 6, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet captioned Young Socialist Alliance presents a forum series. The leaflet indicated this series would be held at the Gallery Lounge, San Francisco State College on various dates at 12 noon under the auspices of the San Francisco State Young Socialist Alliance on September 28, 1966. The topic would be "The Colonial Revolution." The speaker was listed as PETER CAMEJO, former National Secretary of the YSA, and member of the Steering Committee of the United Committee Against the War (UCAW).

SF T-55
10/6/66

A forum sponsored by the YSA was held on April 10, 1967 in the Gallery Lounge on the San Francisco State College Campus. PETE CAMEJO was the speaker and according to the source, CAMEJO stated many times during his talk that the purpose of the SWP is to build a socialist revolutionary cadre that will be able to lead a revolution against the government. Also, he repeatedly stated that the SWP's position is that the only way to achieve peace and equality throughout the world is to overthrow all capitalist ruling class governments.

SF T-58
4/10/67

A YSA rally was held at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California on September 26, 1967. There were about three hundred persons present at this rally. PETE CAMEJO was one of the speakers at this rally. In his talk, he claimed that socialism was the only source of justice for Negroes in America and the SWP was the only left-wing organization capable of winning. In discussing the recent Negro riots, he said that the Negroes who were looting were only stealing property which was theirs. He said that they had worked for poor wages for so long and productivity was taken out of their sweat and that they were thus justified in stealing.

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SF T-59, 9/26/67

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A conference on revolutionary socialist politics was sponsored by the YSA November 1-3, 1968, on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles. The Subject spoke during this conference and his topic was introduced as "Prospectives for a Socialist Revolution in the United States", or "How to Overthrow the United States Government". CAMEJO's talk primarily was aimed at answering the question of when a socialist revolution would occur in the United States. He stated that the revolution would be based on two important factors which he declared were - 1. economics (a great depression) and 2. political repression.

SF T-60, 11/12/68

Subject was in attendance at the 8th Annual National Convention of the YSA held in Chicago, Illinois November 28-December 1, 1968.

SF T-60, 12/9/68
SF T-10, 12/26/68

During the period from 1959 to 1968, the Subject was in attendance at numerous meetings and affairs of the YSA. The meetings attended were held primarily in Boston, Massachusetts, New York City and the San Francisco Bay area.

SF T-5, SF T-7, SF T-9,
on various dates from
1959 to 1968.

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IV. FOREIGN TRAVEL

SF T-5, on July 8, 1960, advised that an SWP meeting had been held July 7, 1960, at 116 University Place, New York City, New York. At this meeting, SF T-5 advised, it was reported that the YSA was planning to send a youth delegation to Cuba for the National Youth Congress scheduled to be held there on July 26, 1960. SF T-5 advised that it was reported that among the representatives of the YSA scheduled to go to Cuba was subject.

The July 24, 1960, edition of "Combate," published in Havana, Cuba, carried a photograph on page 1 of subject and three other individuals, all of whom were described as visiting young Americans. The article below the photograph stated that these individuals were visiting Cuba to learn the truth about the Cuban Revolution and that all were members of the YSA of the United States.

SF T-7 on October 27, 1960, advised that on October 23, 1960, a class sponsored by the YSA of Boston was held at the SWP Headquarters, Boston. SF T-7 advised that subject spoke at this meeting on the topic "Cuba" and stressed the following points: (1) people were free in Cuba, (2) the American Government has blackballed CASTRO only because he hurt the capitalists, (3) the American press lies in its articles concerning Cuba and is a tool of the capitalists and imperialists. Subject stated that he was aware of the true Cuban situation as he had been in Cuba for the July 26, 1960, celebration.

SF T-7 also advised that following his talk, subject answered one question, "The thing we must do now is to learn all we can about what to expect in the future and the future revolution and in the event of a social revolution, we must be ready to take command and give leadership. This is what we must train and learn and wait for."

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" issue March 24, 1967, on page ten, carried an article captioned "Strictly Political". This article under sub-caption "CAMEJO for Mayor" stated the following:

"Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor here, is spending a week in Mexico City where he has been invited to address students in political science and economics at the University of Mexico.

"The invitation is related to Camejo's work as one of the leading Bay Area spokesmen and organizers against the war in Vietnam.

"A Camejo campaign release said the purpose of the trip is to inform Mexican students of the anti-war movement in the U.S. and establish closer contact between the American and Mexican socialist movements.

"The bilingual Camejo was born in the United States but his parents are from Latin America."

SF T-61, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows on July 24, 1967: (C)

DANIEL CAMEJO GUANCHE was jailed by Mexican authorities on July 17, 1967, and charged with invitation to rebellion, sedition and other violations. DANIEL CAMEJO is a Venezuelan citizen and had been in Mexico for some time and had been engaging in illegal activities with Mexican Trotskyites. T-61 advised that PETER CAMEJO was then in Mexico City ostensibly to visit his brother, DANIEL CAMEJO. Subject was residing in Room 401 at the Hotel Del Valle on Calle Independencia 35, Mexico City. According to T-3, the Subject was in possession of United States Passport #2316857. (C)

On July 25, 1967, SFT-B: advised as follows:

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The Subject had been able to visit his brother, DANIEL CAMEJO GUANCHE, in prison. The Subject had also been in frequent contact and had associated with MANUEL AGUILAR MORA, a very active Mexican Trotskyite in Mexico. According to T-61, AGUILAR's brother, DAVID AGUILAR MORA, was a Trotskyite who had traveled to Guatemala some months ago and had joined Guatemalan guerrillas fighting the Guatemalan government and was subsequently killed. T-61 stated that the Subject continued to reside at the Hotel Del Valle. (C)

On July 28, 1967, T-61 advised that the Subject had been arrested and deported from Mexico aboard Braniff flight #50 destined for San Antonio, Texas. This flight left Mexico at 3:00 p.m. T-61 stated that the Mexican Immigration Service under the Secretary of Government had expelled the Subject, known as PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO GUANCHE, inasmuch as he was a foreigner and had engaged in activities not in keeping with his status as a tourist in Mexico and had violated Mexican immigration laws. (C)

Subject was described as follows: (C)

Name	PEDRO MIGUEL CAMEJO GUANCHE
Sex	Male
Race	White
Birth	December 31, 1939, New York, New York
Height	5'10"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	slender
Hair	brown
Eyes	brown
Occupation	student
Residence	San Francisco, California

(C) On August 2, 1967, the Subject's mother, ELVIA RATNER GUANCHE, appeared at the Protection Section of the American Embassy in Mexico City. She said that she was then lodged at the Hotel Hilton, Room 608, in Mexico City and had come to Mexico to attempt to have her son, DANIEL CAMEJO GUANCHE, released from prison. She stated that DANIEL was innocent. Further, she complained that when the Subject was deported from Mexico the Mexican Police had been harsh with him.

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The "Oakland Tribune" newspaper, published daily in Oakland, California in the issue of July 30, 1967 carried the following article:

Camejo Ousted by Mexico

A former leader of Berkeley's Vietnam Day protest has been expelled from Mexico after visiting his brother in jail.

Peter Camejo, 27, of 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Ave., said his brother Daniel is among 13 men arrested earlier this month in Mexico and charged with being members of a Red Chinese financed attempt to overthrow the Mexican government.

Camejo said that he was allowed to visit his brother last Sunday for an hour but was

not allowed to give him clothing he needed.

He said that when he attempted to get a lawyer for his brother he was told he had broken Mexican law and violated tourist etiquette.

He was taken to the Mexico City airport Friday and placed aboard a Braniff Airline jet bound for Houston.

An Interior Ministry spokesman in Mexico City said Camejo had engaged in activities not authorized by his tourist entry permit to Mexico, but declined to elaborate.

On January 3, 1969, BILL GORMAN, Reservation Supervisor, TWA, New York City, New York, advised that CAMEJO departed New York City on December 25, 1968, via TWA Flight 900. He was scheduled to arrive at Madrid, Spain December 26, 1968. His ticket was economy class, one way.

On January 6, 1969, a source advised that PETER CAMEJO was among a group of ten persons who were then touring in Cuba. According to the source, CAMEJO and HARRY RING, members of the National Committee of the SWP, were extended personal invitations to visit Cuba for the Tenth Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. The invitations were in the form of letters signed by FIDEL CASTRO. The source further advised that while in Cuba CAMEJO would be writing a book on the Cuban Revolution which would be published by University Press, which was not further described.

SF T-62, 1/6/69

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"The Militant", issue of January 10, 1969, carried
the following article:

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Young Socialist delegation on visit to Cuba

NEW YORK—A delegation of 14 Young Socialists from various parts of the country are among the North Americans invited to Cuba to join in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Coming issues of The Militant will feature reports by various of these Young Socialists on their experiences in Cuba.

The 14 are Joel Britton, Los Angeles; Peter Camejo, Berkeley; Mareen Jasin, Philadelphia; Evelyn Kirsch, Detroit; Robin Maisel, Chicago; Paul McKnight, San Francisco; Derrick Morrison, New York; Derrel Myers, Minneapolis; Lew Pepper, Madison; David Prince, Cleveland; Will Reissner, Seattle; Dan Rosenshine, New York; Stewart Singer, Boston; and Linda Wetter, Atlanta.

A Jan. 2 cablegram from one of the Young Socialists said:

"Over a million revolutionary Cubans assembled today in the Plaza of the Revolution to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the revolution. Fidel stressed the achievements in agriculture and paid tribute to the Vietnamese. 1969 was named Year of Decisive Effort. Large contingent of American Youth present. More later."

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette", issue of January 22, 1969, contained the following article:

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2 Camejos Plan Council Race

Brothers Peter and Tony Camejo were among four candidates taking out filing papers yesterday who will apparently run as a slate, endorsed by the Socialist Workers' Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Others on the Trotskyite slate are Patrick L. Wolf, 2418½ Roosevelt Ave., and Benjamin Lozada, 1962 University Ave., Apt. 2.

The Camejo brothers, both for mayor during the last revolutionary activists in their own right, have pitched campaign hats into the city council political battle.

WOLF IS also seeking a council seat and Lozada, considered a "firebrand" in the Third World Liberation movement throughout the Bay Area, seeks election to the school board.

Also taking out filing papers yesterday was incumbent Councilman William T. "Zack" Brown of 1047 Mariposa Ave. who has announced he will run if endorsed by the Democratic Caucus.

Thus far eight persons have taken out papers for the four long-term council seats and incumbent John Swingle has his papers for the 2-year short-term spot.

Six potential candidates have taken papers for the two school board seats to be vacated in April by Dr. Sam Schaaf and attorney David Nelson, both of whom have announced they will not seek re-election.

No one has returned papers, however, which officially places nominees in the running. Deadline date for filing papers is Feb. 6.

PETER CAMEJO has long been on the Berkeley scene and was an unsuccessful candidate

for mayor during the last Municipal Election.

An SWP spokesman said he is presently in Cuba "at the request of the Cubans" and is also engaged in editing a book of the collective speeches of Fidel Castro and the late Che Guevara for the University of Indiana.

His brother Tony, a Berkeley school teacher, has been active in the San Francisco State College demonstrations.

The SWP-YSA coalition has called a press conference on Monday to introduce the nominees and probably outline the slate.

OTHERS WHO have taken out papers for the council posts

include Jack S. Hawley, 1175 Colusa Ave.; Hildegard C. Dennis, 2315 Jefferson St.; Fred E. Huntley, 972 Grizzly Peak Blvd. and Charles Scamahorn, 2235 McGee St.

Papers for the school director seats have been taken out by Marc H. Monheimer, 1146 Woodside Road; Fred E. Huntley, 972 Grizzly Peak Blvd.; George S. McClellan, 1008 Mariposa Ave.; J. Howard Arnold, 1332 Josephine St., and Samuel S. Markowitz, 1674 Capistrano Ave.

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The "San Francisco Examiner", newspaper published daily in San Francisco, California, issue of January 27, 1969, carried the following article:

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Camejo LetterUC Agitator in Havana

Peter Camejo, firebrand agitator facing a conspiracy trial for his part in the Moses Hall seizure at University of California, is in Cuba, it was disclosed today.

His friends here produced a letter written from Havana raising the Cuban society and sending "fraternal greetings" to the San Francisco State College strikers.

WORLD STRUGGLE

The 23 year old revolutionary wrote to the militants at State:

"Yours is part of a world struggle against the ruling class of the United States. Your victory will be the victory of oppressed people around the world."

The letter was produced at a press conference by the Socialist Workers Party, 2319-A Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, called to announce the party's four candidates for the Berkeley City Council.

RUN FOR COUNCIL

They are Camejo himself, his brother Antonio, 27, an American Federation of Teachers organizer; Pat Wolf, 24, a UC employee, and Froben Lozada, 35, former Napa College teacher.

Antonio said Peter had been in Cuba since the first of the year. He did not say how his brother got there, nor whether he intends to stay.

The letter was headed "Hotel Havana Libre, Havana, Cuba, Territorio Libre Amer-

ica" and concluded:

"Patria o muerte. Venceremos. (Fatherland or death. We shall win.)"

'CHEERLEADER'

Camejo, American born of Venezuelan parents, has been called the "cheerleader of violence" at UC; police describe him as a Trotskyist-Communist professional agitator.

He was a part-time student at Berkeley for a short time was suspended but continued his militant activities.

He was accused of conspiracy to trespass, to commit malicious mischief and to interfere with police during the Moses Hall disruption last Oct. 24.

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The "Berkeley Barb", issue of January 31 - February 7, 1969, contained the following article:

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FROM CUBA TO THE COMRADES

Pete Camejo, 29, of the Social Workers Party recently announced his candidacy for the Berkeley City Council elections in 1968. His brother Antonio is also a candidate for the City Council. A letter from him has just arrived from Cuba.)

THE BERKELEY COMMUNITY

Hotel Havana Libre
Havana, Cuba
Territorio Libre de America

My Friends:

The first thing that strikes you when you have been in Cuba for not only a day or two is the fantastic feeling of internationalism which permeates the people here.

Almost as fast as I have asked questions about the situation down here, I have been deluged with inquiries about the struggle at this State. The Cubans identify the struggle of Black and Third World people for self-determination back in the States, for precisely, was what they struggled for and won just ten years ago. They have fought and continue to fight for the right to their own country in the interest of the working people of Cuba without the outside control

of the United States which in the past brought only poverty and misery for the majority of the Cuban people.

It has been hard to adjust to the fact that the people in uniform here are on your side. The police force in Cuba is unarmed and by law may not use force in making an arrest. They must convince you to come with them. There are, of course, people with guns in Cuba, but these are the Cuban masses themselves, armed through the militias at the factories, schools, and farms.

Workers can be seen standing guard at every factory to defend them from CIA attempts at sabotage.

To the Third World Liberation Front convey my fraternal greetings and those of the Cuban people. We encourage you to continue your struggle for the right to determine and control your education in your own interest. Yours is but part of a world struggle against the ruling class of the United States. Your victory will be the victory of oppressed people around the world.

Patria O Muerte
Venceremos

Peter Camejo

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette", issue of April 4,
1969, carried the following article:

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Peter Camejo's Glowing Report on Cuba

By BOB KROLL
Gazette Staff Writer

Citing free education, hospitals, clothing and food to all Cuban citizens as major breakthroughs in the "humanitarian" effort of the Castro regime, Berkeley radical Peter Camejo painted a glowing picture yesterday of Cuba having just returned from a two month tour.

"The basic difference between life here in the US and that in Cuba," Camejo told a noon rally crowd on the UC campus yesterday, "is in the concept of 'getting ahead'. The Cubans do not permit anyone to get ahead of anyone else—equality is a way of life."

A guest of the Castro government, Camejo toured factories, schools, prisons, farms, and many of the governmental agencies.

CUBA HAS built 220 hospitals and hundreds of polyclinics which serve the people free of charge," said the Young Socialist Alliance leader, now on trial, with Paul Glusman, and Jack Boom on felony charges stemming from the Moses Hall sit-in of last October. "I had a wisdom tooth pulled while I was there."

He said people in Cuba are still hungry, not because of neglect on the part of the Castro government, but because the United States is still doing everything it can to hurt the economic development of Cuba.

Camejo claimed that the CIA is responsible for the bombing of Cuba's only chicken factory.

Commenting on the recent sky-jacking of planes to Cuba, Camejo, whose brother ran an unsuccessful campaign for the Berkeley City Council on a Socialist Workers Party ticket, told the three hundred student audience that the U.S. was encouraging Cubans to hijack planes to this country until armed guards were stationed on board Cuban planes to prevent this practice.

"CASTRO DOESN'T mind having planes hijacked to Cuba—he gets \$20,000 per plane from the US government."

"I don't recommend sky-jacking a plane, because that's

illegal, and I never recommend anything that violates the law,"

Camejo said, reminding the crowd that he is charged with conspiracy to incite a riot. "But, if you do try to get to Cuba in this way, don't blow it; you get life imprisonment for this crime."

Camejo said that while he was in Cuba, he met Allen Funt, of the "Candid Camera" TV program. Funt and his family were on one of the planes which changed course in mid-air and arrived in the Cuban capital, to the chagrin of many passengers.

"Funt was afraid that he would be beaten or brain-washed by the Cubans," Camejo reported, all Americans

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who make the Havana stop-over, are treated with the best accommodations the government has to offer.

CAMEJO WAS impressed with the form of criminal justice in Cuba. He said that Cuban police carry no weapons and are forbidden by law to inflict any physical harm.

Misdemeanors are punishable with week-end work assignments; more serious crimes (usually political or "counter-revolutionary") carry sentences to work farms.

"The work farms are administered by the criminals. On lesser security farms, the inmates are permitted to go home for the week-ends, and some may sleep actually sleep

at home daily, and report to work at the prison."

Camejo said crime is no longer a problem in the small socialist country, because all commodities are available on an equal basis.

"Neighborhood block associations, now numbering 20,000,000 members, patrol the streets to insure the protection of their communities," said Camejo.

Camejo thanked his audience at the end of his speech, and, acknowledging the many familiar faces, wryly admitted he was glad to be back to the States.

Apparently he found Cuba a nice place to visit, but he evidently doesn't want to live there.

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The "Berkeley Barb", newspaper published weekly in Berkeley, California, issue of April 4 - 10, 1969, carried the following article:

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CAMEJO'S CUBAN PAPER IT BLOWS THE MIND!

by Phineas Israeli

"In Cuba the police are on our side," Pete Camejo said. It's hard to get adjusted."

After nine weeks in Cuba, Pete returned to Berkeley last week. Wednesday he gave BARB an optimistic rap about where the Revolution is at in Cuba.

First Pete mentioned the "cultural shock or cultural barrier" at you go through when you get Cuba. Most obviously in the case of the police, "everything's reversed."

Cuban cops now go unarmed and policemen must convince the person they arrest—if they can't convince him, they can't arrest him. Weapons are present at trials there, except at those involving very serious offenses. For counterrevolutionary crimes, like blowing up a factory, in particular, armed police are used.

Pete was given carte blanche to anywhere on the island, and of course, Spanish is his language. Camejo went to a trial at which a girl was accused of changing the numbers in her quota book. A trial like this one, he said, "Is an attempt to convince the accused of the justice of what is happening."

At the trial Camejo attended, the girl was found guilty and sentenced to several weekends of labor. The court, he said, did not try to punish the girl, but wanted to put her back into the economy at she had unfairly taken out. The extra pair of shoes she had meant one less pair for

someone else.

Cuba has gone far toward creating a classless society. "Everybody's got more money than they can use," Pete found. The minimum salary for all jobs is 85 pesos a month. Medicine, schooling and sporting events are all free and next year rent will be free also.

Quotas allow people to get enough clothing and food, which are priced very cheaply. All workers get a month's vacation, during which most go to resorts which Pete described as both beautiful and cheap.

So Pete found Cuba to be a society in which no worker is short for bread. This makes for a few changes. "Riding busses, you don't have to put in the nickel, nobody cares. Nobody robs--what are you going to rob for?"

The concepts guiding the further revolution of the economy, Camejo said, are to separate job from income and to make things free. But already in the present, "there are no rich people around, everybody's the same. The young kids don't understand how it could be otherwise."

The practice of armed self-defense is very visible throughout the island. Workers take turns standing guard, with rifles or sub-machine guns, at every factory and important building.

Pete says that US agents and other counterrevolutionaries are still trying to fuck things up. Fairly recently the only factory in Cuba which produced chicken feed was blown up and this immediately cut down everyone's egg quota.

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important innovation that guards won't shoot at a prisoner trying to escape. Pete learned that they prefer to catch the prisoner later instead of killing him. The Jaruco prison averages one escape a month, and almost every escapee is caught in the end.

During the second stage of his prison term, the prisoner gets to visit his wife or girlfriend every 30 days, at which time he can screw her or otherwise relax. He also can have visitors each week, and the visitors are not searched because the prison authorities believe that "searching is degrading".

In the third stage of the prison term the prisoner can stay with his family or chick every weekend. By the fourth stage he can live with his family on a farm, working until his time is completed.

Pete repeated several times to BARB that things in Cuba are justifiably turned upside down. If you volunteer for extra work to increase production, what you're doing is really contributing to the good of all the workers. Here, Camejo pointed out, if he saw a worker doing that he'd consider him a company man kissing ass. And "the highest morality in Cuba is to be sent to some other country to fight". Cubans are participating in armed revolutionary

struggles in Vietnam, Laos, and against the Portugese in Africa.

Cubans are also quite hip to what's happening in America. The recent Third World strikes at SF State and UC Berkeley were closely followed by the Cuban public. Camejo also found that the people of the island are very interested in the black liberation struggle in this country, and are hip to the Panthers.

"The social revolution is very deep, very democratic, and very powerful in Cuba. But they have not developed institutionalized democratic forms. The government is eight people, the party's never held a congress." This, Camejo said, is his major criticism of the Revolution's development.

He quickly added that Cuba is by no means a totalitarian state. "There's no privileged layer like in Russia," nor does he think such an elite class will develop on the island.

Furthermore, local government is very democratic. Block committees, whose membership adds up to half the adult population, democratically decides most matters of local policy and practice and, for example, elect judges. All the workers in a given factory hold a mass meeting to decide many questions, and their representatives participate fully

All Cubans do two years of military service, and this is now being combined with University education. Cuba has a different concept of the University than America does, one in which you'd never really leave college but continue your education throughout your life if you wanted to.

The Cuban Revolution has also brought about radical changes in the structures of prisons. In Jaruco, Camejo visited one of the island's few prisons for counterrevolutionaries. There he found the attitude of the prison authorities to be "based on humanism, to try to convince the prisoner to integrate himself into the society rather than punish him."

Prison life comes down in four stages. "The first stage is a prison like we know it." On the average, a prisoner does only a month's time there. The second stage is like a barracks, with the

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in the management of the factory.

Camejo believes that what he considers to be the overcentralization of national political power is caused by the Cubans' "tremendous fear of having the revolution divided." He sees Cuba as experimenting now with different forms and institutions of democracy and socialism, but does not foresee any heavy changes occurring soon. "They won't move toward a kind of Russian bureaucracy, and they won't soon become the kind of worker's democracy I favor."

Camejo rapped favorably about the crushing of the hippie movement in Cuba. He said the hippie movement was an "attempt by some people to live at a high standard of living without working." He also said the Cuban hippie chicks were engaging in prostitution with foreigners. To crush the movement, all the hippies were rounded up and sent to farms to work.

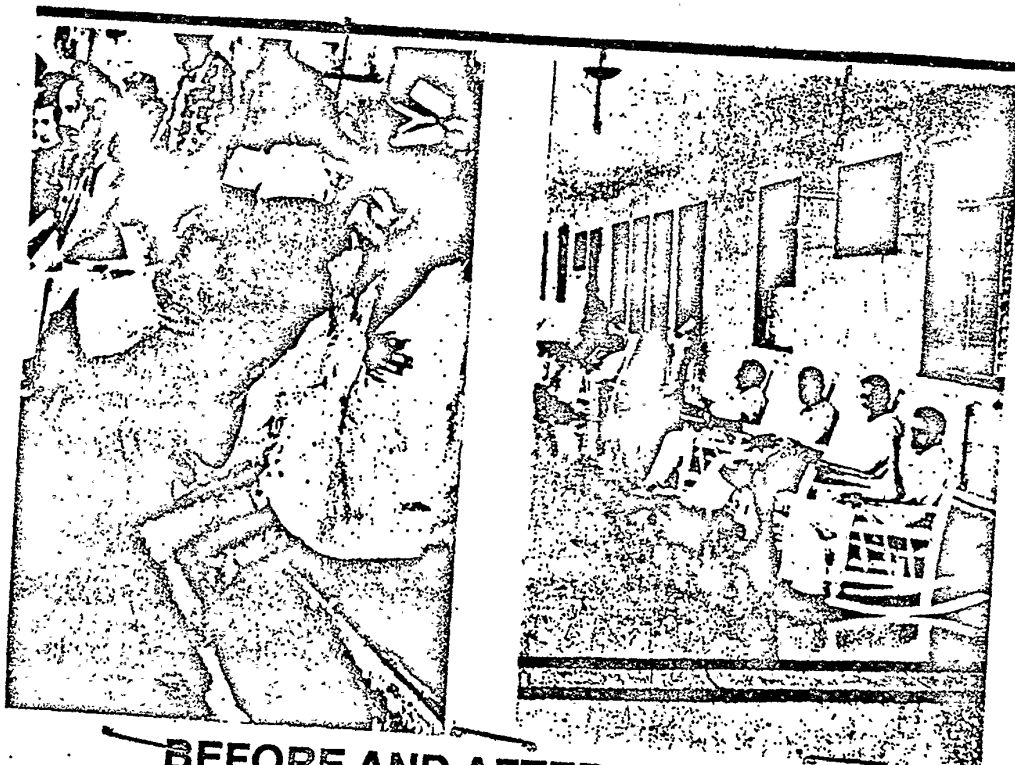
The justification for this move, Rete said, was offered by Castro in a speech whose nitty gritty was that "nobody's gonna introduce prostitution to Cuba, and nobody's gonna live off other people's labor."

Camejo also told BARB that "the Cubans agree with the USA position and don't smoke pot."



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BEFORE AND AFTER CASTRO

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SF T-63, another government agency which conducts intelligence type investigations advised on March 13, 1969, that PEDRO CAMEJO, U.S. Passport Number J-1418295, arrived in Madrid, Spain from Cuba (date not specified), en route to Puerto Rico. (S)

The March 17, 1969, edition of "The Morning Star", Communist Party of Great Britain publication, carried an item reporting that Subject "of the American anti-Vietnam War movement" spoke on March 16, 1969. Subject's speech was in connection with a demonstration organized by the March Vietnam Mobilization Committee to demand immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and an end to British complicity in the war.

On April 2, 1969, SF T-64, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows: (S)

Subject arrived in London, England from Brussels, Belgium, on March 13, 1969, and was due to return to the U.S. on March 18, 1969. (S)

During his visit he was in contact with members of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, the International Marxist Group and the "Black Dwarf", an underground-type newspaper. He was also in contact with TARIQ ALI and ERNIE TATE, both leaders of anti-Vietnam type organizations and movements. (S) CALIF

On April 2, 1969, the source advised that PETER CAMEJO had recently returned to Berkeley, California from his trip to Cuba.

SF T-65, 4/2/69

"The Militant", issue of April 25, 1969, carried the following article"

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BERKELEY, Calif.—Peter Camejo, a spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party who just returned from a three-month visit to Cuba, addressed an overflow meeting of 250 at Dwinelle Hall at the University of California here April 4.

The discussion at the meeting centered in large part on the SWP's disagreement with the Cuban leadership on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (which the Cubans critically endorsed and the SWP opposed) and on the SWP view on the need for the development of structured workers' democracy in Cuba. From the lengthy discussion, it was apparent that the great majority favored the SWP position of supporting the Cuban revolutionary government while presenting its own independent and, in some cases differing, views on various issues.

The previous day, Camejo spoke on the achievements of the Cuban Revolution to a rally of 500 students in the Sproul Steps free-speech area. Every Bay Area TV station and several radio stations covered this meeting.

On the initiative of the Young Socialist Alliance, the Berkeley Independent Socialist Club, which holds that the Castro regime is reactionary, has agreed to an open debate of the Cuban question. The debate will be held on May 9 at the University of California.

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V. PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATIONS
AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AND
CITY OF BERKELEY, 1967 - 1968

"The Daily Californian", issues of November 14, 1967; November 29, 1967; January 12, 1968; and November 30, 1967, respectively, carried the following articles:

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Vietnam, Political Freedom Topics of Yesterday's Rally

The spectre of political suppression sweeping over the nation in the wake of impending escalation in Vietnam was discussed at yesterday's noon rally, when one speaker likened the persecution of war protestors to "neo-McCarthyism."

Two rally speakers, Jeff Lustig and Pete Camejo spoke, ostensibly concerning the recommended suspensions of eleven cited students, but in reality about the larger issue of political freedom on college campuses throughout the country.

Each claimed that the proposed punishment of the eleven students resulted not from the violation of campus rules concerning the use of "illegal" sound equipment during Anti-Draft Week, but from an attempt to "kick anti-war politics off campus."

Lustig and Camejo also criticized the "arbitrary" proceedings, of administrative hearings, which

find the chancellor and his deans as prosecutor, judge, and jury; without due process of law for the student.

Camejo, a senior in history, speaking to those who attended the Oct. 16 anti-draft rally in Sproul Plaza, said, "there were ten thousand of you there when these eleven people spoke. Are you going to leave them hanging now?"

He urged that Berkeley rise up against political suppression on this campus as an example for the anti-war movement across the nation, "at Madison, at Harvard, and everywhere else."

The impending suspensions at Berkeley, the expulsions at the University of Wisconsin, administrative consultations between Harvard and Berkeley, and the news blackout of the recent UCLA disturbances were all cited as examples of a nation-wide conspiracy to suppress anti-war activity on college campuses.

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Two Protesters

Suspended

One Year's Probation For Other Nine Cited In Draft Week Action

By CARLA LAZZARESCHI
DC Staff Writer

Two students received suspension notices from Chancellor Roger W. Heyns yesterday for their activities on campus during Stop the Draft Week last month. Nine others were placed on disciplinary probation.

The two students suspended from the University until September 1968 were Peter Camejo, a senior in history, and Reese Er-

According to a six page explanatory statement released by Heyns, "Under the terms of the 'suspended sentences,' they (the five students) may continue as students under a strict form of probation effective immediately until Sept. 6, 1968, with the express provision that for any further rule violation during that period they will necessarily at least be suspended for three quarters."

Chancellor Heyn's statement explaining his decision on the cited students is reprinted in part on page 9.

lich, a junior in political science.

Their suspensions are effective Dec. 18. As of their notification yesterday and through Dec. 17, they have been placed on disciplinary probation.

Five of the remaining nine students received suspended sentences. The Dean of Students' recommendation that they be suspended from the University was accepted by Heyns, but he decided "to withhold the operation of the penalty."

The five students receiving suspended sentences and "strict" disciplinary probation are: Frank Bardacke, a graduate in political science; Harold Jacobs, a graduate in sociology; Charles Capper, a graduate in history; Marion Cohen, a senior in social science; and Paul Glusman, a junior in history.

In the cases of the four remaining students, the Dean's recommendation of suspension was reduced to disciplinary probation.

These students are Patti Iiyama, a graduate in comparative literature; Morgan Spector, a sophomore in L&S; David Kemintzer, a freshman in L&S; and Jeff Lustig, a graduate in political science.

The 11 students faced suspension for participation in on-campus rallies which violated the "time, place, and manner" rules.

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record, the likelihood of serious violations in the future, and contributions and commitment to the University as a self-governing academic institution."

Of his suspension Erlich asserted, "The Chancellor has clearly shown that he is suspending students for political activity. These particular suspensions smash any image of legitimacy of the Chancellor's rules. Neither Camejo nor I have ever been cited by the University before."

Camejo noted, "Suspensions and expulsions are now taking place throughout the country and only an autocratic mentality such as Heyns' could believe that students all over the country are violating campus rules. This whole matter is obviously political."

Camejo added, "The problem and confrontation could be solved if the Chancellor would establish democratic due process, such as a jury trial. His refusal to do so makes the existence of a normal university impossible."

In his statement Heyns answered charges of political "suppression," saying "To say that a student cannot receive immunity from campus rules is obviously not to oppose the anti-war movement, let alone to 'crush' it."

Robert Cole, special assistant to the Chancellor, commented on Heyns' action, "What the Chancellor has done is to make a judgment based on the seriousness and number of violations and on the effectiveness of different types of discipline in getting the individual student to stay within those minimum restraints which make it possible to have an academic institution."

"I think the Chancellor tried to find a basis for keeping people here. In two cases the students' behavior showed that the only way of getting them to live within those restraints is to have a period of separation," Cole concluded.

Heyns elaborated, "In reviewing the Dean of Students' recommendations . . . I have tried to take account of the relevant and reliable circumstances bearing on the quality of each individual's violations, his past disciplinary

record, the likelihood of serious violations in the future, and contributions and commitment to the University as a self-governing academic institution."

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Suspended Political Leaders Adopt 'Wait and See' Attitude

Two campus political leaders, suspended last month for breaking campus rules during October's Stop the Draft Week, have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Both Pete Camejo and Reese Erlich will work on the ASUC Senate during their three quarter suspension period pending further University action.

Their first wait will be for a Jan. 18 hearing for activity in the Sproul Hall mill-in. At this time their suspensions may be extended or they may be dismissed.

Although he has only two quarters to go before graduation, Camejo declared, "I have no plans to go to any other university." Camejo attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two and one-half years before working for 5 years to come to the University last year.

He has no worries about the draft. Camejo tried to join the Army, but "they rejected me because I'm a Red, a Socialist."

He ran for mayor of Berkeley on the Socialist ticket last spring.

In the interim Camejo plans to continue work in the Socialist Worker's Party and to fill his seat as a newly elected ASUC Senator.

Erlich will also fill a post as an ASUC Senator.

"During my suspension I plan to continue in campus politics and to work during the next Stop the Draft Week," he said.

He is now writing three articles on the Movement Against Political Suspensions (MAPS), the Job Corps and Stop the Draft Week for "Liberation Magazine."

"If things don't go well Jan. 18 and my suspension is extended or if I'm dismissed I'll apply to schools back East and in London. I'm considering Harvard, M.I.T., Columbia and the London School of Economics.

Erlich claimed he is academically qualified for any of these schools and he said if anything it will be his political record which will disqualify him.

Erlich remarked that there is a definite tie-in between his activities last quarter and his major, which is political and social change. "It's an individual major which I've nicknamed revolution."

He said he received no credit for his participation in either Stop the Draft Week or the mill-in.

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elude to Sproul Mill-In**Attorney Blasts Student Arrests**By BARE COWAN
DC Staff Writer

"This is a significant and continuously growing mass movement rapidly becoming a major force in American society," he stated. "Those of you who today consider yourselves moderates may well end up as radicals in a few short years."

Representing the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), the P.A.'s union local 1570, David McCullough expressed firm support for University disruption in general and the mill-in specifically. He reported that the AFT is instituting official grievance procedures against the University and has called for a membership meeting today in 155 Dwinelle to plan further action.

"The executive committee would like to take Chancellor Heyns' statement in The Daily Californian to a rational administrator, to compare it with Zelnick's brief, but right now we can't find anyone," said McCullough.

McCullough admitted "it's getting hard to be reasonable." He informed the crowd that the matter of legal channels has become a matter of referrals and prolonged channeling — something which "cannot be tolerated."

Solemn Crowd

When Jack Bloom, chairman of the meeting, read phone numbers to call in case of arrest, the crowd became solemn as students followed instructions to write the numbers on their arms and "don't we will build a new movement."

At 1 p.m. the crowd milled into Sproul Hall on the anniversary of last year's student strike.

Bench Warrants

According to Hoffman, the five men who escorted Smith to the seven who accompanied Camejo had bench warrants calling for arrests until the assessed bail was paid.

At 2 p.m. yesterday both students were arraigned after the 10 fees were reduced to the minimal amounts set by the court. Hoffman called Wednesday's morning arrests "clearly institutional" and charged the Albany Municipal Court with George Brunn with employment "preventive detention" — a completely illegal in Anglo-American law.

Appearances

Hoffman said the arrests were accomplished to prevent Smith and Camejo from making appearances at yesterday's mill-in.

Dr. Schurmann, professor of psychology and sociology and chairman of the Faculty Peace Committee, spoke next on behalf of the anti-war movement.

Frank Bardacke, a graduate in political science and one of the five given a "suspended suspension," began to discuss specific tactics for the mill-in.

Bardacke conceded that Chancellor Heyns is not trying to curb the anti-war movement but has succumbed to numerous pressures to repress the anti-war feelings. He predicted "Heyns will go to the Regents' meeting Thursday and say 'here are two heads—I am cleaning my own house so leave me alone.'"

Two Heads

Bardacke concluded that the price of those two heads is that this University — currently this campus — remains ungovernable and "cannot in any way handle (stifle) an anti-war movement."

Forms were then passed out and collected in an attempt to aid those who might get arrested and need bail.

Before the rally ended Bardacke said "this is why I'm going and why I want you to go:

• "The immediate political reason—we must show the administration that political suspensions won't work;

• "The long range interests of the University—Chancellor Heyns made no compromise by suspending only two of the eleven recommended for suspensions; and

• When the war is over we will know that we did not compromise morally or politically. Then we will build a new movement."

At 1 p.m. the crowd milled into Sproul Hall on the anniversary of last year's student strike.

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The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily San Francisco newspaper, in its issue of January 3, 1968, carried the following article:

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Fines for 6 Cal War Protesters

The series of autumn anti-war disruptions at the University of California in Berkeley led today to fines for six campus demonstrators and the news that 69 students have been cited for disciplinary action.

In Albany-Berkeley Municipal Court Judge Floyd C. Talbott sentenced Trotskyist leader Peter Camejo and five others who pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of disturbing the peace in the Nov. 20 "Jolly Roger" incident on the campus.

In Sproul Hall on the UC campus, a spokesman for the Dean of Students disclosed that citations for possible disciplinary action have been issued thus far to 34 participants in the Dow Chemical-CIA recruiting demonstrations and to 35 in the subsequent "mill-ins" in campus corridors.

"SUSPENSIONS"

Of these, it is reliably known that at least five students have been recommended for suspensions. The decision is up to Chancellor Roger W. Heyns.

The students cited in the anti-recruiting demonstrations will face informal hearings by the Dean of Students office; the others will appear, if they choose, before the Faculty-Student Committee on Student Conduct.

Assistant Dean-of-Students Jan Elais said the dean's

hearings were omitted for the "mill-in" defendants because, as UC officials, "we were so directly involved as witnesses."

\$190 FINES

Camejo, already suspended as a history student because of his participation in illegal rallies during Stop the Draft Week, was fined \$190 and given a 10-day suspended jail sentence by Judge Talbott.

In the incident, the six students were accused by campus officials of assault and battery and resisting arrest during a scuffle when they attempted to raise a skull-and-crossbones flag on the pole outside Sproul Hall.

Other sentences: Arthur Mannino, \$190, 10 days suspended; Albert Cardwell, \$100, 10 days suspended; James Wessner, \$125, 10 days suspended; Arthur Canil, \$100, and Jack Bloom, \$65.

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The July 2, 1968 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, contained the following article:

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Berkeley Activists

The Quiet Men's Revolt

By William Thomas

They are very polite young men, somewhat intense, but not offensively so, and they participate in the politics of confrontation with an air of apology.

The leaders of this movement which does not even have a name, to say nothing of an executive structure, have managed to turn Berkeley into an armed camp of police.

Their headquarters is a pair of second-floor offices at 519 Telegraph Avenue near the University of California campus.

OFFICE

The furniture is flimsy but clean in this office of the Young Socialist Alliance, which also operates a neat bookstore several doors up the street.

The Young Socialist Alliance is led by Peter Camejo, a slight 28-year-old who has been active in left-wing causes for at least eight years.

But he makes clear that his movement is a potpourri of activist groups. About half, he estimates, are students at the University of California. The rest are not.

Camejo said that the dispute which has shaken Berkeley began as a very

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PETER CAMEJO
A simple request

simple request to close down a Telegraph Avenue intersection for a rally in support of striking French students.

The Berkeley City Council suggested a nearby parking lot but Camejo said the intersection was more suitable and the city fathers had no right to turn him down.

MOVEMENT

The rally was held, police broke it up, and by Sunday night 600 police patrolled the streets of the city.

"Events have made this into a movement," Camejo said. "No longer is it the ac-

tion of any one group. All we want is to have a political rally at this location. We think the city government is playing politics with us."

Yet those who appear to be prominent in this latest struggle, all have a history of activism.

There is painter Derrek Myers, 25, a leader of the Socialist Workers Party, who once sat in at the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters in Berkeley.

FLAGPOLE

Jack Bloom, a graduate student in sociology, was one of five students arrested for hoisting the skull and crossbones on the UC flagpole. He is a leader of the Independent Socialist party.

Another leader is Reese Ehrlich, a 21-year-old suspended political science student. Both he and Camejo were elected to the student senate last year, but neither was allowed to take office, as they had been suspended from school.

That was because they had participated in unauthorized rallies during Stop-the-Draft Week in October.

Unquestionably, Camejo is the most interesting of the activists, although he seems to share the leadership with Bloom — if there can be

called any single leadership at this moment.

It was Camejo who tried to get the Berkeley City Council to conduct a referendum on the war in Vietnam.

At present he is a Socialist candidate for the United States Senate. Planks in his platform include:

- A democratic, socialistic America.

- Support of the Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

- Black control of the black community.

- Immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

He was born in New York City, of Venezuelan parents, and in 1960 — while attending MIT — he became the New England organizer of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

JAIL

In 1966 and 1967 he was active in anti-war demonstrations, being arrested once. His election — by the highest margin of any candidate — to the student senate had to be celebrated in jail because he was arrested for demonstrating in the university administration building.

Camejo was also arrested that year in Mexico when he went there to rescue his brother, Daniel. Camejo Gaunche. The Mexican au-

thorities accused his brother of planning to start "guerrilla warfare."

The brother remains in jail, but Camejo was deported.

MODERATION

At a rally on the Berkeley campus yesterday, Camejo spoke for moderation, for an appeal to the Berkeley City Council today for the right to hold the rally.

At the same time he was planning a meeting to establish an executive committee for the new movement.

As another leader, Paul Glussman, an expelled UC student said, "We have to consider new ways of organizing, possibly without mass demonstrations, in order to build a new movement."

"We go out for catharsis," Glussman lamented, "and then we go home to sleep."

Whether Camejo and his fellow radicals will be able to unify their movement, and what direction it will take, probably not even they know at the moment.

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"The Daily Californian", issue of July 3, 1968,
carried the following article:

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Professors, Leaders Discuss New Plans

Although Pete Camejo, spokesman for the Young Socialists Alliance (YSA), appears to be the declared leader of last week's demonstrations, there is less dissent in the majority of demonstrators.

At a rally on Student Union Plaza Monday, 500 demonstrators and sympathizers met to formulate plans for the immediate future. But the rally was often marred with disunity and frequent interruptions from the often restless crowd.

Plans discussed at the meeting ranged from the suggestion of a Black Panther representative Benjamin Robinson to "pick up your guns and kill the pigs" to a suggestion from a member of the audience to "start treating the police like people."

The meeting was held without sound equipment since Berkeley Mayor Wallace Johnson had cancelled all sound permits for the duration of the declared state of emergency. According to informal contact with Jack Bloom, Independent Socialist Party member, the meeting was held outside because the group was unable to procure a room either on campus or off. After little discussion and much shouting votes were taken on the proposals. The group decided to attend Tuesday morning's City Council meeting in mass and demand that Telegraph Avenue be closed from Dwight to Searcroft on July 4th and that the city-wide curfew be lifted.

One heckler was forcibly ejected from the meeting; Jerald

Udinsky, graduate in economics, had been allowed to speak opposing the proposals to close Telegraph Avenue. But after he had finished, he continually interrupted subsequent speakers. The crowd demanded his removal. He was carried off and put on the sidelines where he continued to speak to a small audience of his own.

Pete Camejo, YSA spokesman, led Friday night's rally which preceded two nights of conflict between demonstrators and police.

The eye of this weekend's hur-



PETER CAMEJO
Long-time Activist

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ricane on Telegraph Ave., he is a 27-year-old off-and-on student here, well experienced in political activism.

Camejo was one of the two students suspended by Chancellor Roger Heyns for anti-draft activity on campus during the first Stop the Draft Week last October.

Still on suspension, Camejo is a senior in history. He also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two and a half years, then dropped out for several years.

In spite of his suspension, Camejo ran for ASUC Senate last January which started another controversy, concerning whether a student under University discipline may serve on the Senate. After special deliberations by the Student Judicial Committee, it was decided that he could.

Camejo lost the election.

Camejo's record for activism at the University goes back to 1966 when he filed suit against the University asking that the administration direct the Alameda Co. Superior Court to give the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) a hearing after the group had been denied permission to register as a student organization.

As a result, the VDC was registered as an official student organization.

Camejo has also been politically active outside the campus. He ran unsuccessfully for Mayor of Berkeley last year, and is now a candidate for the U.S. Senate with the Socialist Workers Party.

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PETER CAMEJO, stating that he represented a coalition of ten organizations, appeared before the Berkeley, California City Council on June 25, 1968 to state that a rally to protest "opposition against our movement in France" would be held on June 28, 1968 on Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley. CAMEJO stated that interference by police would inevitably result in a riot. Refusal of the Berkeley City Council to condone the demonstrations resulted in three evenings of rioting on June 28, 29, and 30, 1968. Throughout the unrest, CAMEJO acted as one of the college spokesmen for the demonstrators and although not a member of YSA, represented himself as a spokesman for the YSA.

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Berkeley City Manager, WILLIAM HANLEY, declared the city of Berkeley a civil disaster area on September 2, 1968 after several disturbances erupted into violence over the weekend of August 30-September 1, 1968. The proclamation issued by the City Manager banned public assemblies and loitering on the streets of Berkeley. Persons violation this ban were subject to arrest. PETER CAMEJO was one of the leaders of a group of approximately 150 people who formed a picket line in front of the Berkeley City Hall on September 6, 1968. CAMEJO addressed the crowd and spoke in opposition to the curfew imposed by the city of Berkeley.

Observation by a
Special Agent of the
FBI

The October 10, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette", contained the following article:

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City Manager Accuses Camejo of Trying to Stir Telegraph Ave. Incident

By MIKE CULBERT
Gazette Executive Editor

Berkeley City Manager William Hanley said yesterday there have been "reprimands and dismissals" in investigations of alleged police brutality cases here, but repeated his charge that guilty parties in Berkeley's summer of turmoil were radical activists.

In a face-to-face panel at the University of California yesterday, the city's top official ectly accused Trotskyite Communist Peter Camejo of "seeking to contrive" the June

28 incident on Telegraph Avenue which kicked off months of activism, violence and demonstrations here.

He also attacked ideas of implementing a neighborhood or ward system of government in Berkeley as "heading back toward separatism."

HANLEY WAS clearly the chief target as activists and city officials met head-on to discuss community relations. Most of the two-hour session, however, was spent on details of the June 28 incident and in sweeping political concepts.

Answering a question from the floor, the city manager said that the city had received 16 complaints of police brutality.

as an outgrowth of policing during the June 28-July 2 violence and curfew and added that investigations are continuing. He did not say how many reprimands or dismissals of police officers had occurred.

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August 30-Sept. 3 troubles a state of civil disaster here as evidence of an "effective, appropriate, restrained" city policing policy.

After listening to scathing attacks on the city, its officials and himself by Trotskyite leader Peter Camejo and Independent Socialist Club activist Jack Bloom, Hanley said:

"THE ISSUE is not a street, but whether Telegraph Avenue and the South Campus environs will be some group's turf — where the written jurisdiction of the city doesn't run."

Hanley, denying Camejo's frequent assertions that the police and city were at fault in generating incidents on Telegraph Avenue, and in rendering a point-by-point rebuttal of Camejo's assessments of street-closure policies, said:

"I don't know what Mr. Camejo's record for veracity is in other issues, but I don't believe either he or I were present during 1966" — when, Camejo alleges, "Mr. Hanley over there" ordered police to "attack" a Vietnam Day Committee march — "or did Mr. Nixon appear here in 1950" — when Camejo says Berkeley closed down a street for a Republican rally for the presidential contender.

"ASHEY AND Sacramento were not closed for Ted Kennedy" (as suggested by Camejo) and "Mr. Camejo did not appear asking for the co-operation of the (City) Council."

Camejo's appearance before the City Council meeting of Tuesday, June 25, dealt with the Trotskyite's assertion that he and his groups had the right to shut down the street and that city council regulations regarding the same "would not be followed." Hanley told an audience of about 1,000 persons in the auditorium of the Earl

Warren Legal Center on the UC campus.

The city manager charged that Camejo did not accept alternative sites for the rally his and 10 other radical organizations wished to sponsor because "Camejo was not at all interested in the content of the rally. Frankly, neither was I — I don't care what ideological claptrap comes through the microphone ...

in where the rally would be held because where it might be held might generate the kind of controversy he was interested in."

ONE OF the panelists, the Rev. Raymond Jennings of First Baptist Church and a director of the Free Church, asked Hanley why Camejo had not been arrested for unlawful assembly if the reason police moved against persons conducting the June 23 rally was because of violation of unlawful assembly ordinances.

"There was no action by Mr. Camejo himself that contained the elements of unlawful assembly," Hanley said. "Camejo carefully extracted himself from an illegal position. As soon as the elements of the situation 'Mr. Camejo was seeking to contrive' obtained, said Hanley, 'Mr. Camejo split the scene.'"

The Rev. Jennings and Bloom suggested during their presentations before the Boalt Hall Students Assn.-sponsored "speakers' forum" panel as did a speaker from the floor, that city government might be more appropriate were it either reorganized along a neighborhood or ward system (Rev. Jennings) — or if city government might even be a reflection of a system of "workers' councils" or "Soviets."

HANLEY REJECTED both approaches and suggested that if the idea of self-governed, self-policed neighborhood units were carried out to its logical extreme it might stop at the block level.

"Berkeley is a viable economic, social and political unit ... we hope the day will come when it will be a harmonious unit. When Berkeley heads back for separatism, for separate Telegraph Avenue or hill ... communities, etc., when that day comes let me know because I don't want to be any part of it."

Responding to Bloom's Marxist-Leninist suggestion of a "Soviet" system of national as well as local government, and Camejo's classical Trotskyite thesis that a "business minority" runs the nation as well as Berkeley, Hanley surmised:

use in this is that if Leon Trotsky had not been booted out of the Soviet Union by Joe Stalin there would have been Nirvana achieved on earth!

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"I reject that view. It is an unrealistic view of history."

After listening to a Bloom-Camejo attack on American society as it exists, Hanley reminded that "the United States represents the one attempt on the face of this globe to build a multi-racial society on a democratic basis of representative government."

"IT IS imperfect, it has terrible flaws, but it represents the one effort ..."

The Rev. Jennings, who said "clubs were swung at me" and his family during the first wave of Berkeley summer disturbances, argued that smaller governmental units might be needed "so people may actively participate in the decisions that control their lives" and asked for a "specific, clear-cut" city policy on street closures.

"If the American Legion can close a street for a gathering the Young Socialists ought to be able to do the same without regard to how we feel about their politics."

City Social Planning Director Paul Williams, stressing that American society has become "tremendously complex" but that somehow the "town-hall concept" should be retained in its political structure, said it was virtually irrelevant to discuss sweeping changes in local government without first tackling such structural changes at the national level.

CAMEJO SAID Berkeley has "political police," is run by a business clique, "keeps people in cages," accused Hanley and the police of a "crude attack" on demonstrators June 25, claimed Police Chief William Beall — who had been invited to the panel but was unable to appear — had "violated the law," and assailed the "utter inhumanity of the whole setup" — i.e., the American social and political structure.

Bloom, stating "Hanley's office is illegal," asked for a "popular referendum" type of city government, and under questioning by moderator and law professor Robert H. Cole, said "It isn't clear in my mind" how the actual methodology and implementation of a "soviet" system of government would work.

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The October 26, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette", a newspaper published in Berkeley, California, contained the following article:

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Camejo, 29, Is Not a Mario Savio

By BILL C. HAIGWOOD
and
TERRY SELLAROE
Gazette Staff Writers

Some people talk about confrontation and others — only a few — know how to accomplish it. Suspended University of California Berkeley graduate student and leader of the Young Socialist Alliance Peter Camejo is one of the professional few. He more than proved it last week in UC's Moses Hall tower. He could stretch the imagination of anyone claiming that 29-year-old Camejo is a militant leader comparable to Mario Savio. He has neither charisma nor the cause of the Free Speech Movement. Neither could anyone claim that Camejo's doctrinaire Trotskyite line any appeal for 99.9 per cent of UC's student body. HOWEVER, HE proved this week that one does not have to be an accepted leader or use a popular doctrine to be effective in organizing the experienced.

Wednesday's Sprout Hall rally in which students Gusman and Jack Bloom suffered the one-two punches which set up the crowd for the ultimate takeover of the hall, Camejo was in the ground obviously sensing student need of frustration and lack of direction.

He has never wanted to be at a rally more in my life. Camejo said to a friend he paced nervously behind a microphone. In fact, he did not speak recently because those run-

ning the rally did not want him.

LIKE THE professional he is, however, he stuck it out and when the time was right, he took command in Moses Hall and generalised the confrontation which appears to have dealt a death blow to the effort to get academic credit for Social Analysis 139X and has left the university bitterly divided.

Camejo assumed leadership of the by then highly militant protest only after students had chosen an irrevocable path of confrontation by entering and disrupting Moses Hall.

"If we want to involve the other 20,000 students on this campus we must take a stand now," Camejo told students.

In breathless, brilliantly structured sentences Camejo articulated what few frustrated students wanted responsibility for suggesting a barricade until the police came.

NO ONE had bothered to check with Social Analysis 139X students, jailed the night before in a peaceful Sprout Hall sit-in, to understand whether or not they sanctioned, or desired, violence.

After Moses Hall was barricaded and vandalized only 75 of the original 300 invaders were left to defend their Tudor fortress.

Camejo immediately took con-

trol of this group of hard-liners and chaired several meetings in which the group agreed to be arrested when the police came, accepted Camejo's suggestion that no one else be allowed to join the group inside (Camejo feared "police agents"), and nearly adopted a plan of resisting police from the roof.

Familiar militants including Michael Smith, Reese Ehrlich and Karen Leiberman passed in and out of Moses to talk briefly with Camejo, Paul Glusman and Jack Bloom. Glusman was a leader in last year's Sprout Hall "mill-in" and Bloom, a close friend of Camejo, was very active in the Berkeley confrontations this summer.

SMITH WAS friendly and supportive but admitted he had to "stay out of sight" because of recent run-ins with "the Establishment," notably the October '67 and April '68 Oakland Induction Center protests.

One of Camejo's major and immediate concerns was drawing up a list of demands which would legitimize the Moses incident and provide a justification for its participants.

While students roamed the corridors, Camejo told Jack Bloom any statement released "must include racism as an issue."

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PETER CAMEJO
Post-teenybop Trotskyite

"I want this on the wires right away," Camejo said. "I want the black community to know this protest involves them."

The racism plank of Camejo's demands was a demand for implementation of American Federation of Teachers local guidelines on U.C. hiring and admissions.

Wasting no time, Camejo was reading the demands to newsmen before a meeting of those inside had seen or approved them. They included amnesty for SDS students arrested the night before, approval of SDS for credit and a rescinding of the Sept. 20 Regents' resolution on "accredited" U.C. instructors.

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette, issue of November 9, 1968, contained the following article:

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Trio in Moses Hall Takeover Charged With Felony Counts

Three of the 72 persons arrested in the Moses Hall takeover at the University of California-Berkeley were charged with felony conspiracy to commit malicious mischief yesterday.

Suspended student and Young Socialist Alliance activist Peter Camejo, and students Jack Bloom and Paul Glusman were also charged with trespass and delaying and obstructing public officers in the discharge of their duties.

All three are already free on \$1,500 bail each for previous charges of malicious mischief, disturbing the peace and attempting to disrupt and trespass over the Moses Hall incident.

THE STUDENT barricading of the building Oct. 23 was the climax to a student, faculty, administration, Regents' controversy over Social Analysis 139X, the course featuring Black Panther "Minister of Information" Eldridge Cleaver in 10 lectures.

The complaints against Glusman and Bloom allege they urged students at a Sproul Hall Plaza rally to take over a building and that Camejo was a leader in the meetings held in Moses Hall.

Camejo was the main speaker at meeting in the hall when, at his encouragement, the decision was made to barricade the building.

CONVICTION OF felony conspiracy could lead to sentencing if up to a year in the county jail, or up to three years in

state prison and/or a \$5,000 fine.

Current efforts on the campus of a Democratic Society and others supporting 139X to generate a campus-wide strike have faltered for the second time in two weeks.

There appears to be little if any response by the student body.

The interim suspension of the UC-Berkeley students arrested in Moses Hall has been modified until the disciplinary hearings now in progress have been completed.

STUDENTS may attend classes and use the library until the hearings are over, although the non-academic restrictions of suspension are still in force.

The committee reviewing the cases is made up of four students and five faculty members.

Dean of Students Arleigh Williams has recommended to the committee that all students be dismissed or expelled. And, Chancellor Roger W. Heyns has also taken a strong stand on disciplining the students.

The chancellor will make his decision on each case after the committee has completed its hearings and made its recommendations.

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette", issue of December 28, 1968, contained the following article:

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Moses Hall Sit-in Case Continued

OAKLAND — Peter Camejo's conspiracy case stemming from the Moses Hall sit-in at University of California here was continued yesterday to Jan. 9, when date for trial will be set.

Superior Judge Folger Emerson set the new date so the charges against Camejo, 27, a new law permitting a defendant to waive court appearances Alliance, can be tried at the same time as the case against two co-defendants, Jack Bloom, and Paul Glusman. Camejo has pleaded innocent. The others have not entered pleas.

Bloom, of the Independent Socialist Club, is an ousted teaching assistant in sociology. Glusman, a student, is a widely known activist.

ALL THREE surrendered Dec. 13 after being indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to trespass, to commit malicious mischief and to interfere with police.

Conspiracy to commit such violations raises the case from misdemeanor to felony status.

Camejo, represented by attorney Arthur Wells, was to have had trial date set

yesterday but the judge continued this when Bloom and Glusman asked for a delay in entering their pleas so they could read the grand jury transcript.

CAMEJO, REPORTED out of the county, was absent from the courtroom yesterday under a new law permitting a defendant to waive court appearances pending trial.

Glusman is represented by attorney Albert Bendich, who yesterday temporarily represented Bloom as well. Bloom's attorney for the trial will be Richard Hodge.

Camejo, a non-student, and the two others are charged with urging a crowd at a Spreul Hall rally to invade Moses Hall to protest denial of academic credit for a course taught among others by Eldridge Cleaver, now vanished minister of information for the Black Panther Party.

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"The Militant", issue of April 25, 1969, carried
the following article:

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"Conspiracy" trial pushed in Berkeley

(Space Below)

BERKELEY, April 12 — The March 27 acquittal of the Oakland 7 on felony charges of "conspiring to commit a misdemeanor" was an important victory for the antiwar movement. What was involved was the defeat of a law deviously contrived to stifle the rights of free speech, belief and assembly.

In spite of this favorable ruling, the Alameda County District Attorney, J. Frank Coakley, is now preparing to use the same law against the Berkely Three — Paul Glusman, Peter Camejo and Jack Bloom. On May 26, the three, who are representatives of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Young Socialist Alliance, and the Independent Socialist Club respectively, come to trial under charges arising from the October 1968 Moses Hall sit-in at the University of California. The sit-in was aimed at the board of regents' refusal to grant credit for a faculty-approved course in which Eldridge Cleaver was to be the main lecturer.

During the three days of protest, 198 people were arrested, 76 for the occupation of Moses Hall. The Berkeley Three were singled out and charged with "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor," which is a felony with a penalty of three years in jail and a \$5,000 fine. The other 195 were found guilty of trespass with a maximum penalty of 10 days and a \$300 fine. The actual acts cited against the three defendants are speeches at a mass public rally, and the chairing of an open meeting.

According to the conspiracy law, if a misdemeanor is committed during a demonstration, the leaders of that demonstration can be indicted on a felony charge — "conspiracy to commit the misdemeanor." The "conspirators" do not have to have advocated committing the misdemeanor, nor do they have to be present or commit it themselves. All that is necessary is that they organize or help organize the demonstration.

The Berkeley Three Defense Committee has been formed to raise funds and solicit support for the Berkeley Three. The Committee, headed by Professor Franz Schurmann, chairman, and Professor Troy Duster, treasurer, has already enlisted a large number of sponsors in support of the defense.

Contributions can be mailed to the Berkeley Defense Committee, 2158 Emerson St., Berkeley, Calif. 94705.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

A. Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC)

FPCC is characterized in appendix pages.

SF T-7 on October 27, 1960, advised that FARRELL DOBBS was the featured speaker on October 19, 1960, at a meeting held at the Headquarters of the Boston Branch, SWP, and that subject was one of the YSA of Boston members present. SF T-7 advised that DOBBS in his talk concentrated on three topics: (1) the 1960 presidential candidates, (2) Cuba and (3) Japan. SF T-7 further advised that at this meeting subject had been introduced as the Chairman of the YSA of Boston. SF T-7 also advised that subject was reportedly working in an attempt to set up a Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a characterization of which is contained in the Appendix hereto, in the greater Boston area.

SF T-5 in January 1961 furnished information that on October 20, 1960, subject had advised the YSA's National Executive Committee, that a Student Council, FPCC, Steering Committee consisting of six individuals, three of whom were members of the YSA of Boston, had been set up recently. Subject had further stated that he was Chairman of this committee.

SF T-7 on November 21, 1960, advised that a meeting to found a local chapter of the National FPCC in the Boston area was held November 15, 1960, at the 88 Hancock Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, apartment of BARRY SHEPPARD. SF T-7 advised that there were nineteen persons in attendance at this meeting, including subject, thirteen of whom were already members of the National FPCC. SF T-7 also advised that four members of the YSA of Boston and five members of the Boston Branch, SWP, were among those present. The meeting was brought to order by JAMES CHRISTIANSON who announced that the meeting had been organized by ARNOLD TRACHTMAN, a member of the Boston Branch, SWP, subject and CHRISTIANSON himself.

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SF T-7 on April 22, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Boston Branch, SWP, was held April 19, 1961, at the Headquarters of the Boston Branch, SWP, and that subject was one of the Branch members present. SF T-7 advised that it was announced at this meeting that subject had accepted an invitation to speak at an FPCC pro-Cuba rally, in New York on April 21, 1961.

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its May 1, 1961, edition carried an article entitled "Thousands in United States Protest Attack on Cuba." According to this article, five thousand people had met in Union Square, New York, on April 20, 1961, at an FPCC rally "to protest the invasion in Cuba." One of the speakers, "PETE CAMEJO of the Young Socialist Alliance," the article reported, stated "Not a single congressman nor to my knowledge a single elected official in this country spoke out against the invasion. Let's face it, it was a mistake for any friend of Cuba or of peace to have voted for Democrats or Republicans and it is time we all united to do everything in our power to give the voters a real alternative."

SF T-66 on July 6, 1961, advised that PETER CAMEJO was the student representative from MIT at the FPCC national conference held July 1 and 2, 1961, at New York City.

SF T-67 on October 12, 1961, advised that a meeting was held September 9, 1961, at Lynn, Massachusetts to raise funds for the defense of ROBERT WILLIAMS, one of the Monroe, North Carolina defendants. Informant advised that subject attended this meeting and during the meeting subject discussed the problems of the Negro people in the South including the ROBERT WILLIAMS case.

It is noted that ROBERT F. WILLIAMS has been charged with interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping during racial riot occurring in Monroe, North Carolina on August 27, 1961.

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SF T-68 on October 5, 1961, confirmed the above information furnished by BS T-12 concerning the September 9, 1961 meeting and also identified subject as New England chairman of the Student Council FPCC.

The Student Council FPCC is characterized in the appendix pages.

B. National Conference For New Politics

On August 22, 1966 Mr. JOHN DENTON, 710 Windsor Boulevard, Glenview, Illinois, furnished a brochure received by him through the mail from the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP), 250 West 57th Street, suite 1528, New York, New York. According to this brochure which was unsolicited by Mr. Denton, the NCNP was identified as a newly formed group which was created to work for peace, civil rights, and to end poverty..... The brochure also indicated that the NCNP was emphasizing as part of its program, a protest policy against the United States intervention in the war in Vietnam.

The Subject participated in the NCNP convention held August 29, 1967 - September 4, 1967 at Palmer House in Chicago, Illinois.

SF T-62 9/7/67

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C. Spring Mobilization Committee

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMCEVW) was an ad hoc organization composed of several anti-Vietnamwar and peace groups which organized mass rallies and marches in New York and San Francisco on April 15, 1967, to protest United States involvement in the Vietnam War. The SMCEVW is now known as the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMCEWV). The Western Mobilization Committee Against the War is the West Coast counterpart of the NMCEWV.

The National Conference of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in Washington, D.C., May 20 - 21, 1967. The Subject was present at this conference and was a faction floor leader in the workshop on political action.

SF T-62, 5/24/67

D. Student Mobilization Committee

SMC is an anti-Vietnam War organization formed on college campuses throughout the United States to protest the Vietnam War. It later combined with the Spring Mobilization Committee Against the War in Vietnam in forming April 15, 1967 mass marches and rallies against the Vietnam War.

The Subject was present at the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) National Conference held May 12 - 14, 1967 in Chicago, Illinois. He acted as a workshop floor leader at this conference.

SF T-62, 5/15/67

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Subject was present at an SMC National Conference held January 27 - 28, 1968 in Chicago, Illinois and acted as a faction work shop leader.

SF T-62, 2/1/68

The "Oakland Tribune" issue of January 25, 1968, carried an article captioned "Worldwide Student Strike Plan." This article stated in part:

"A delegation of University of California students, headed by anti-Vietnam activist Peter Camejo, headed today for Chicago where a worldwide student strike will be planned at a weekend conference of the Student Mobilization Committee.

"The strike will be one of a series of demonstrations scheduled for the last week in April in protest against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

"Camejo told a press conference in San Francisco yesterday that Stop the Draft and other mass action protests will be conducted in conjunction with the strike.

"I believe the whole intellectual community will join in this way of expressing hostility to the war," he said.

"Student committees will be set up on every major university campus to conduct the strike and their operations will be coordinated by the Student Communications Network (SCN), a nationwide 'Telex' system now being developed, he said.

"Camejo's disclosure of student strike plans coincided with his announcement he will be a write-in candidate for U.S. senator representing the Socialist Workers party.

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"At 28, Camejo is two years below the minimum age set by the Constitution for a U.S. senator, but observed; 'I don't expect to win.'

"He said he will accept support from the newly qualified Peace and Freedom Party, but will not run as its candidate.

"'I agree with many of its planks,' he said, 'but as a Socialist I can not subordinate my views to any other party.' The Socialist Workers are not qualified for the California ballot.

"Camejo said his party believes that Moscow Communism no longer represents the people, that 'Peking is right in disagreeing with Moscow,' but it is Cuba's Fidel Castro who is 'really moving in a democratic direction.'

"Camejo, former U.C. student, is now under suspension for participation in anti-draft demonstrations. He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Berkeley last year."

E. United Committee Against The War (UCAW)

UCAW is characterized on attached appendix pages.

A paper entitled, "The Activist" which is published monthly by the United Committee Against the War in Volume 1, Number 1, September, 1966, listed the Temporary Steering Committee of the United Committee Against the War which had been elected August 25, 1966. Among those listed was PETER CAMEJO.

F. United Socialist Students of Greater Boston (USSCGB)

USSCGB is characterized in appendix pages.

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SF T-3, on April 14, 1959, advised that a meeting of the USSCB was held in Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, Boston, on April 12, 1959. SF T-3 advised that PETE CAMEJO, an MIT student, was Chairman of this meeting and that the discussion at this meeting, for the most part, dealt with two possible preambles containing the general principles of the group, one prepared by CAMEJO, and whether the group would be an active organization or merely a discussion group. SF T-3 advised that no decision was reached concerning a preamble but that it was decided that the group would be a discussion group although it would actively support such issues as a march for peace or integration.

SF T-3, on April 14, 1959, also advised that Volume 1, Number 2, Bulletin of the USSCB, was distributed at the April 12, 1959 meeting. According to SF T-3, this bulletin contained the minutes of a meeting of the group held March 22, 1959 at Boston which showed that PETER CAMEJO presided over the March 22, 1959 meeting and was chosen as a temporary officer at large at the meeting. The bulletin also carried the following article, "Ideas Towards a Preamble by PETE CAMEJO":

"We the members of the United Socialist Students of Greater Boston do hereby declare that we find no real solution to the existing world problems of exploitation of man by man, the alienation of man from his society, political, religious and racial discrimination and oppression, unemployment, starvation, continual instability of economies, continual periodic depressions, continual wars and threat of total devastation, and the drain of humane resources and labor for the creation of a means to end mankind, with out the transformation of society from private to the workers ownership and control of the means of production, from production for profit to production for use, from haphazard to planned economy, from rule and control by a minority to the democratic control and rule of the majority, throughout the world.

"We find in the United States today a society where although productivity is the highest mankind has achieved one twelfth of the labor force is unemployed, millions are living in poverty and 500 families have

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"the economic wealth that would take a well paid industrial worker over six million years to acquire through his labor, where continued scientific progress and automation becomes a factor of additional oppression on the working class instead of freeing workers from mechanical labor or cutting their labor hours of work, where a man is denied the right to live decently and participate on an equal basis in his society due to his race, where a small elite has within its power the only means of survival of millions of workers both in America and throughout the world, where while millions starve in the world farmers are paid not to produce food, where the political and military forces continue by their support to allow the oppression of working people in countries throughout the world.

"Although we find in the Soviet Union a planned economy where automation leads to the betterment of the workers, where there can not exist depressions nor unemployment we Do Not find the means of production under the control of the working class. On the contrary we find an oppression of the working class by a bureaucracy.

"We find the United States, Soviet Union and all of the other powers in a struggle for the markets of the world that under the present economic system of the United States will unquestionably result in war, in the useless murder of American youth and the youths of other countries for the sole interests of economic interests of a small minority.

"We therefore find it impossible to support any existing political force except that of the working class. We stand in full support of the colonial peoples struggle against imperialism, in full support of the Negro people and their struggle for equality in the society, in full support of the working class everywhere in the world where they struggle for better working conditions, better pay and for democracy.

"We stand in support of moves towards disarmament such as the immediate cessation of nuclear tests.

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"We favor the transformation of society as previously mentioned in the most peaceful manner possible and only under the condition when the overwhelming majority of the working class have unquestionably expressed their desire for the transformation. We affirm the workers' right to defend their decision by force in the case where force is used to suppress it."

SF T-3, on May 12, 1959, advised that a meeting of the USSGB was held May 10, 1959 at Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building. which location, SF T-3 advised, he had determined was the headquarters of the local SWP Branch. SF T-3 advised that PETE CAMEJO was Chairman of this meeting, and during the meeting was one of the individuals nominated to be an officer of the group, specific position not decided. SF T-3 advised that the final election was scheduled to take place at a later date.

SF T-3 advised that part of the discussion at the May 10, 1959 meeting concerned a possible preamble for the group and whether the use of the words force and violence should be included in the preamble. SF T-3 advised that three of the individuals present were against advocating force and violence or similar language in the preamble which might make any Government agency consider their group subversive and that CAMEJO had stated that overthrow of the Government by peaceful means, in his opinion, was impossible as the controlling Government force would not give up its control without a fight, that guns would have to be used and that he was "perfectly willing to use them including machineguns".

G. Vietnam Day Committee (VDC)

The VDC is characterized in the appendix pages.

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"The Daily Californian" newspaper published by Associated Students, University of California, Berkeley issue of October 21, 1966 carried an article concerning a VDC

noon rally held on the campus the previous day. According to the article this rally was addressed by PETE CAMEJO who was identified as a member of the Steering Committee of the VDC. According to the article, CAMEJO accused President LYNDON JOHNSON of being "the number one outlaw in the country" for permitting the imprisonment of a soldier convicted of disobeying orders to go to Vietnam and also for the Vietnam war effort.

The "Militant" issue of May 2, 1966, carried an article captioned, "Day of Protest Planned for May 21 in Berkeley." This article referred to the fact that PETER CAMEJO had been elected to the Steering Committee of the VDC which was planning a demonstration for May 21, 1966, which was described as the anniversary of the founding of the VDC.

The "Militant" issue of June 6, 1966, carried an article concerning the May 21 teach-in held by the VDC at UC, Berkeley. The article reflected that "PETER CAMEJO, a member of the VDC steering committee, read the VDC's Declaration of Berkeley: 'We solemnly pledge to the Vietnamese people,' the Declaration beings, 'who at this very moment face mutilation and death by the edict of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, that we shall continue our efforts to halt this war.'"

The "Oakland Tribune," newspaper published daily in Oakland, California, on September 13, 1966, carried an article captioned, "VDC Sues for Right to Rally." This article stated in part as follows:

"The Campus Vietnam Day Committee has sued to win back the right to use University of California facilities for rallies.

"Peter Camejo, a VDC officer of 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Ave., Berkeley, brought the action against the U.C. Regents in Alameda County Superior Court."

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H. Miscellaneous

The February 13, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian" contained an article indicating that PETER CAMEJO was suspended from the University of California for three quarters for his actions in the October, 1967 "Stop the Draft Week" activities.

The February 24, 1968 issue of the "Seattle Times", a newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, contained an article captioned, "Public Invited to Viet Nam Teach-In." The article announced a teach-in at the University of Washington, Seattle, on March 1, 1968, and listed PETER CAMEJO as one of the speakers.

PETER CAMEJO was one of the main speakers at a rally held at Pauley Ballroom, Student Union Building, University of California, Berkeley, on April 1, 1968, in support of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam. CAMEJO stated that there was a conspiracy in Washington, D.C. who called for those present to stand on their feet against the capitalist ruling class.

SF T-9
4/1/68

The April 15, 1968 issue of "The Militant" contained an article reporting a gun battle between members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the Oakland, California Police Department in April, 1968. The article reported that BOBBY JAMES HUTTON, a BPP member, was killed in the gunfight. The article quoted PETER CAMEJO as saying, "It is very clear that BOBBY JAMES HUTTON was assassinated by the Oakland cops. This is a case of out-and-out murder, just like Dr. KING's murder in Memphis, only in this case it was done by the cops. HUTTON's murder clearly demonstrates the immediate need to remove all cops from the ghettos and to replace them with democratically controlled, deputized ghetto residents, who would protect instead of brutalize Afro-Americans."

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VII. DESCRIPTION

The following descriptive data was obtained from SF T-1 and SF T-6 the records of the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, and from personal observation in December, 1959 and January, 1960:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth Data:	Born 12/31/39, New York City, N.Y.
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	130 lbs.
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium
Build:	Slender
Scars and Marks:	Scar on right cheek
Selective Service Number:	303-301-558
Residence:	Apartment 9, 2030 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, California

Occupation:

MRS. L. R. R. R. R. R.
Unemployed

Relatives:

Mother: ~~ELVIA CAMEJO RATHER~~ *Signe*
POB VEN. 57 Valley View Road
Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y.
Father: ~~DANIEL CAMEJO~~
Residence: Venezuela
Brother: ~~DANIEL CAMEJO, JR.~~
Born 12/23/37
Brother: ~~ANTONIO CAMEJO~~
Born 2/1/42

Social Security Number
Passport Number

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J-1418295

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
San Francisco Division

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

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

A third source advised on April 16, 1968 that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

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

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"GUARDIAN," FORMERLY KNOWN AS "NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ...'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly...it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East Fourth Street, New York City, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'." This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a radical movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

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"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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

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

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

The source advised April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The source advised on April 18, 1968, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP..

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

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1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

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

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

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The initial publication of this organization, "Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba," Volume 1, Number 1, dated November 4, 1960, states that "this bi-monthly publication will be used to publish accurate information about Cuba, analysis of current events in Cuba and Cuban - U. S. relations, and for reports of the progress and activities of the newly-organized Student Council chapters."

A confidential source advised on January 17, 1962, that RICHARD GIBSON, then National Executive Secretary, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), advised on January 16, 1962, that a combined edition of the FPCC publications, "Fair Play" and "Student Council," published on October 28, 1961, was the last publication issued by the FPCC.

On January 15, 1961, a second source advised that TIM WOHLFORTH, National Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) had commented that the YSA had been singularly successful in assisting in the formation of the FPCC Student Councils throughout the country and active within those councils.

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 17, 1963, a fourth source advised that V. T. LEE (VINCENT THEODORE LEE), Director, National Office, FPCC, at a joint board meeting of the Seattle FPCC, Adult and Student Chapters, held on April 14, 1963, stated that the Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SC, FPCC) was never actually formulated.

LEE stated that the difficulty with the Student Councils was that they were not permanent organizations. He said there were then approximately forty Student Councils.

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On May 20, 1963, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by means of a suitable pretext, interviewed TED LEE, Director, National Office, FPCC, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, and information was received disclosing that there was then no acting head of the SC, FPCC.

The December 28, 1963, edition of the "New York Herald Tribune," a New York City newspaper, contained an article on page 5, captioned "U.S. Pro-Castro Group Is Reported Folding Up," which stated that VINCENT THEODORE LEE, National Chairman, FPCC, had submitted his resignation and that the organization was due to disband.

FIDEL CASTRO is the Prime Minister of Cuba.

On February 6, 1964, a fifth source advised that LEE had stated that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

APPENDIX

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SECRET

1

UNITED COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR
aka United Committee,
United Committee to End the War
in Vietnam

The December 1, 1966 issue of the "Activist," self-described as newsletter of the United Committee Against the War (UCAW), advised in an article that UCAW was formed on August 11, 1966, at Berkeley, California. The article further advised that "the aim of the United Committee is to bring together activist independent committees (anti-Vietnam) while at the same time coordinating with all groups for major anti-war projects..."

In October and November, 1966, three sources identified UCAW as an organization in the San Francisco Bay Area whose activities were directed toward protesting United States' policy in Vietnam and which is controlled and dominated by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

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

In May 1967, the same three sources advised that UCAW's last activity was the sponsoring of an anti-Vietnam demonstration in the San Francisco Bay Area on November 5-8, 1966. The sources stated that UCAW gradually became defunct in early 1967.

APPENDIX

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SECRETAPPENDIXUNITED SOCIALIST STUDENTS OF GREATER BOSTON

A source advised on January 19, 1959, that at a meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance held January 17, 1959, in New York City, New York, it was stated that members of the Young Socialist Alliance were planning a pilgrimage to Boston on a Saturday in February, 1959, to help launch an intercollegiate socialist club which would operate along the lines as the Young Socialist Alliance.

A second source advised on February 24, 1959, that on February 22, 1959, 15 individuals, mainly college students from Harvard College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University and Brandeis University, met in the Gainsboro Building, Boston, Massachusetts, to organize a socialist group which would seek to educate its members in the concepts of socialism and which would seek likewise to present the philosophy of socialism to as many students as possible. The source stated the group was to be known as the United Socialist Students of Greater Boston.

A third source advised on April 14, 1959, that at a meeting of the United Socialist Students of Greater Boston held April 12, 1959, at Boston, it was decided that the group would be a discussion group rather than an action group which, however, would actively support such issues as a march for peace or racial integration within the United States.

This same source, on May 12, 1959, advised that JIM CHRISTIANSON, known to the source as a member of the Socialist Workers Party in the Greater Boston area, stated in the spring of 1959 that he, CHRISTIANSON, had been attending meetings of the United Socialist Students of Greater Boston in an effort to have the group permit Socialist Workers Party speakers to address the group, but had been unsuccessful up to that time inasmuch as members of the group had indicated to him they did not desire to hear these Socialist Workers Party speakers.

This same source, on September 29, 1959, stated that JIM CHRISTIANSON, in September, 1959, stated that the members of the United Socialist Students of Greater Boston were just "a bunch of college kids blowing off steam but getting nowhere."

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

SECRET

CAMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE,
formerly known as the
Vietnam Day Committee (VDC)
Berkeley

SECRET

A source advised in May, 1965 that the VDC was founded in May, 1965 to organize the May 21-22, 1965 community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) Campus.

Public literature distributed by the VDC revealed that the purpose of the VDC was to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam and to utilize dramatic, large-scale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam war.

A second source advised on June 24, 1966 that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California on June 22, 1966, KIPP DAWSON, whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented among other things that "with our help," the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control."

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

A third source related on September 29, 1966 that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by PETE CAMEJO. Source added that the VDC was no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there was no continuity between the original and current VDC.

A fourth source on October 27, 1966 identified PETE CAMEJO as a member of the SWP.

Third source informed on April 18, 1967 that the activities of the VDC had been taken over by the Campus VDC, and there no longer was an off-campus VDC in Berkeley. Source related Campus VDC is a registered on-Campus organization with UCB. Source added that for the time being, Campus VDC is expected to remain dormant. However, its name and skeletal organization would be kept alive by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) as a "standby organization" to be used only when necessary.

Third source identified JANICE FRANK as Treasurer of the Campus VDC and stated those active in the Campus VDC when it functioned included CARL FRANK and JACK SANDERS who consulted with SWP and YSA leadership regarding Campus VDC operations and activities.

Third source on April 24, 1967 identified JANICE FRANK and JACK SANDERS as members of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

Third source on February 6, 1967 identified CARL FRANK as a member of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

APPENDIX

156

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

BS 100-32944

APPENDIX

MOUNTAIN SPRING CAMP
WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY

A source on May 15, 1959, advised that the Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey, is owned and operated by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) for SWP members and associates.

SECRET

SECRET

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CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

SF T-2 is
(LA 4000-S)

SF T-3 is
(SF 2496-S)

SF T-4 is
(SF 2050-S)

SF T-5 is
(LA 4032-S)

SF T-6 is
(NY 4253-S)

SF T-7 is
(SF 2906-S)

SF T-8 is
(SF 2011-S)

SF T-9 is
(SF 2231-S)

SF T-10 is
(SE 685-S)

SF T-11 is
(SF 2820-S)

SF T-12 is
(SF 2988-S)

SF T-13 is
(LEROY HENRY, JR.)
(PSI)

LA 134-1050A-1346

LA 134-1050B-569

134-1929A-454 through 502

134-188A-332 through 544

LA 134-720A-1010

NY 134-9382A-832

134-3211A-127 through 322

134-429A-2711 through 2739

134-970A-835

SE 134-513A-1482

134-3028A-121

-133

134-3649A-146

134-3699A-20

- B -
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

— AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue
to follow activities of the Subject.

- C -
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

CONFIDENTIAL

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. ☒ The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. ☐ Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1966.
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. ☒ This report is classified CONFIDENTIAL because
(state reason)

information furnished from SF T -1 through SF T-13 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

7. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
- ☒ Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

he is an extremely active, militant member of the SWP and it is felt certain he would not be cooperative.

8. ☐ This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. ☒ This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because
(state reason)

on 2/10/67 and 5/16/67 Subject was identified as Organizer of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

10. ☒ Subject's SI card ☒ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
- ☒ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

he is a Key Figure of the San Francisco Office.

- D* -
COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 28, 1969

Title PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO

Character SECURITY MATTER - SWP

Reference San Francisco Report of SA
 RICHARD A. MC INTOSH, dated
 and captioned as above.

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

SECRET

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

May 19, 1967

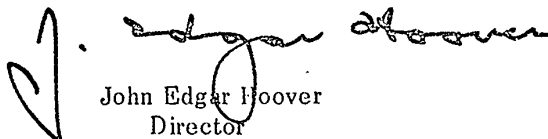
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☒ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service San Francisco

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (Class 3, s b,c)(RM)

Report of: RICHARD A. MC INTOSH
Date: 5/19/67

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 100-55929

Bureau File #: 100-431511

Title: PETER MIGUEL CAMEJO

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Synopsis:

The Subject resides at 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Street, Berkeley, California, and is a student at the University of California, Berkeley. On 5/16/67 Subject was identified as Organizer of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP and a member of the Branch Executive Committee. Subject attended the SWP National plenum held in New York City in November, 1966. Subject's attendance at numerous meetings and affairs of the SWP during the Fall of 1966 and Spring of 1967 is set forth. Subject attended meetings of the United Committee Against the War, including numerous meetings of the Steering Committee in the Berkeley area during the Fall of 1966. Subject traveled to Mexico City in March, 1967 reportedly to "inform Mexican students of the anti-war movement in the United States and establish closer contact between the American and Mexican socialist movements." Subject was a candidate for Mayor of the City of Berkeley in municipal election held on 4/4/67.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 MAC/GAT
ON 4/16/94 (JFK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

Subject resides at 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Street, Berkeley, California, and is a student at the University of California, Berkeley.

SF T-1
5/15/67

II. ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH
THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBSWP) and the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFSWP) are characterized in the appendix pages.

A West Coast Vacation School (WCVS) was held at Laurel Glen Camp near Laurel, California, from August 27, to September 5, 1966. The WCVS was sponsored by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The Subject was in attendance at least part of this WCVS.

SF T-1
9/7/66
SF T-2
9/27/66

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix.

Subject attended a Bay Area Conference of the OBSWP, SFSWP and Bay Area YSA (BAYSA), held November 13, 1966 in Stiles Hall, Berkeley.

SF T-1
11/18/66

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RAM/erg

The Subject attended another conference of the SFSWP, OBSWP and BAYSA on November 27, 1966, at 1530 Buchanan Street, San Francisco. At this meeting the Subject reported on the recent SWP plenum held in New York City and reported on the discussion of the international condition of the Trotskyist movement. U

SF T-1
11/30/66

Subject attended meetings of the OBSWP held at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley, on March 7, 1967, April 12 and April 18, 1967. At the meeting on March 7, 1967, the Subject made a report on his recent trip to Seattle and noted that the YSA was the largest socialist group at the University in Seattle. X

SF T-1
3/13/67; 4/18,19/67

Subject was in attendance at the SWP National plenum held November 18, 19, 20, 1966 in New York City. X

SF T-2
12/13/66

On February 10, 1967 Subject was reported to be Organizer of the OBSWP and a member of the Executive Committee. U

SF T-3
2/10/67

Between September 18, 1966 and April 4, 1967, Subject was in attendance at 14 meetings of the OBSWP, 13 of which were held at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley and one of which was held at 2427 Mc Kinley Street, Berkeley. X

At one of these meetings held on September 25, 1966, the Subject presented a report on anti-war activities in the San Francisco Bay Area and also presented a task and perspectives

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RAM/erg

report. He stated that because the SWP had no real roots in the working class or Negro movements, it must continue its policy of focusing on the campuses for dissemination of its propaganda and recruitment of new members. At this meeting of September 25, 1966 nominations for the Executive Committee of the Branch were also held and the Subject was included on the seven man Executive Committee. At one of the meetings on December 4, 1966 the Subject presented a report on student strike activities at the University of California. At one of these meetings held on February 19, 1967 the Subject presented the Organizer's report in which he recommended that the Executive Committee be enlarged to nine members. At one of the meetings on March 14, 1967 the Subject was elected to the new Executive Committee. At one of the meetings held on April 4, 1967, the Subject presented the Organizer's report in which he stated that since SWP election campaign activities were terminated in Berkeley, he proposed that those members of the branch who had been active in the election campaign be transferred to the anti-war fraction to aid in building up support for a forthcoming demonstration. X

SF T-3
10/12/66 to 4/6/67

In addition to the abovementioned meetings the Subject was in attendance at an Executive Committee meeting of the OBSWP held on April 3, 1967 at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley, at which the discussion centered on a forthcoming protest regarding the Vietnam war. X

SF T-3
4/6/67

On May 16, 1967 the Subject was identified as Organizer of the OBSWP and a member of the Executive Committee of this Branch.

SF T-4
5/16/67

Between September 25, 1966 and April 4, 1967, the Subject was in attendance at 21 meetings of the OBSWP all of which were held at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley. X

SF T-4
10/18/66 to 4/13/67

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

Subject was in attendance at a meeting of the S'P held in Los Angeles, California, on November 16, 1966, at 1702 East 4th Street. At this meeting the Subject presented a report on anti-war work in the San Francisco Bay Area.

SF T-5
12/12/66

Subject was in attendance at an affair described as an SWP plenum social which was held at 873 Broadway, New York City, on November 19, 1966.

SF T-6
11/23/66

Subject attended joint meetings of the SFSWP, OBSWP and BAYSA, held on November 13, 1966 at Stiles Hall, Berkeley and November 27, 1966 at the Buchanan Street YMCA in San Francisco.

At the meeting on November 13, 1966 anti-war reports were given in which it was stated that the YSA had an unchallenged control of the anti-war movement in the Bay Area. It was further stated at this meeting that the YSA and SWP would no longer support a political party just because it worked outside of the Democratic Party. In order to receive support such a party would have to be a socialist revolutionary one. At the meeting on November 27, 1966 reports were given on the SWP National plenum. The international report was given by PETE CAMEJO and centered around the SWP interpretation of recent defeats of "colonial revolutions".

SF T-7
11/14/66 and 11/28/66

Another source has advised that the Subject was in attendance at the above meetings held November 13, 1966 and November 27, 1966 in Berkeley and San Francisco.

SF T-8
11/17/66
12/1/66

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

Another source advised that the Subject was in attendance at one of the above-mentioned meetings held November 27, 1966 on Buchanan Street, San Francisco.

SF T-9
12/2/66

On March 6, 1967, a source furnished a leaflet advertising a talk to be given by PETER CAMEJO in Seattle, Washington on March 5, 1967. This leaflet stated in part as follows:

"The People of the State of California
vs.
RONALD REAGAN
An analysis of the meaning and effects of REAGANS election
on California by

"People's Prosecutor

"PETER CAMEJO
Socialist Workers Party
Candidate for Mayor of
Berkeley, a Leader of the
Bay Area anti-war protest

"Former National Secretary of the Young Socialist
Alliance"

"Designated by the San Francisco press as one of the
ten 'most dangerous off-campus radicals in Berkeley'"

SF T-10
3/6/67

III. ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE YSA

On October 6, 1966, a source furnished a leaflet captioned Young Socialist Alliance presents a forum series. The leaflet indicated this series would be held at the Gallery Lounge, San Francisco State College on various dates at 12 noon

SF 100-55929
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under the auspices of the San Francisco State Young Socialist Alliance on September 28, 1966. The topic would be "The Colonial Revolution." The speaker was listed as PETER CAMEJO, former National Secretary of the YSA, and member of the Steering Committee of the United Committee Against the War (UCAW).

SF T-8
10/6/66

See appendix page for characterization of the UCAW.

On October 6, 1966 a source furnished a leaflet captioned "Calendar" distributed by campus YSA. The leaflet indicated that during the fall quarter of 1966 the YSA would be conducting a series of classes to be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. The Subject was scheduled to teach the classes to be held on October 3, 17 and 31, 1966. The class to be held on October 31, 1966 was to be on the topic "The Permanent Revolution" and it was indicated that it would deal with the relationship between the revolutionary movements in Vietnam, Indonesia, Latin America and colonial Africa.

SF T-8
10/6/66

On October 2, 1966 a public meeting of the YSA was held at 1733 Waller Street, San Francisco. The Subject spoke at this meeting on the topic "Coalition of Politics".

SF T-8
10/6/66

At a meeting of a YSA new members class held in Berkeley on November 6, 1966, it was announced that PETE CAMEJO had prepared a reading list for the YSA, which each member was expected to read and understand.

SF T-1
11/10/67

SF 100-55929

RAM/erg

YSA classes were held on December 4, 1966 and January 8, 1967, at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley. The Subject presented lectures at each of these classes and his topic for the class of December 4 was "Revolutionary Socialism in the Soviet Union and its effect on the rest of the World" and at the class on January 8, 1967 his topic was capitalism.

SF T-1
12/21/66
1/18/67

Subject was in attendance at a meeting of the BAYSA held December 4, 1966 at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley. At this meeting BETSY BARNES, National Secretary of the YSA, presented a report. *Calif.*

SF T-1
12/21/66

Subject presented a lecture at a YSA contact class held on March 19, 1967 at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley.

SF T3
4/6/67

A forum sponsored by the YSA was held on April 10, 1967 in the Gallery Lounge on the San Francisco State College Campus. PETE CAMEJO was the speaker and according to the source, CAMEJO stated many times during his talk that the purpose of the SWP is to build a socialist revolutionary cadre that will be able to lead a revolution against the government. Also, he repeatedly stated that the SWP's position is that the only way to achieve peace and equality throughout the world is to overthrow all capitalist ruling class governments.

SF T-7
4/10/67

On April 21, 1967, a source furnished a leaflet concerning a socialist conference to be sponsored by the YSA and the SWP in Berkeley on April 28 through April 30, 1967. One of the topics to be covered on April 30, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, was listed as "Dynamics of World Revolution". The

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

speaker was listed as PETER CAMEJO, former National Secretary of the YSA.

SF T-7
4/21/67

Source furnished a leaflet on April 21, 1967 regarding a class to be sponsored by the YSA on May 11, 18 and 25, 1967 at 1733 Waller Street, San Francisco. The class would feature PETE CAMEJO teaching about the topic of the "Communist Manifesto". CAMEJO was identified on the leaflet as a National Committee member of the SWP.

SF T-7
4/21/67

IV. ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR (UCAW)

The Subject was present at a demonstration in protest of the United States policies in Vietnam, which was held on September 20, 1966 at the San Francisco Opera House in conjunction with a visit of Mrs. LYNDON JOHNSON. This demonstration was sponsored by UCAW.

Observation by Special
Agent of the FBI
9/20/66

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette", a newspaper published in Berkeley, California, issue of September 29, 1966, carried an article captioned "Organizer Says New Outburst Brewing at Cal". This article quoted PETE CAMEJO concerning potential problems which might occur at the University of California, Berkeley. In the article CAMEJO was characterized as a leader of the UCAW.

Subject was in attendance at a UCAW meeting held September 29, 1966 at Stiles Hall, Berkeley. He also attended Steering Committee meetings of UCAW held on October 18, 1966, at 108a Carl Street, San Francisco, on November 1,

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

1966 at 2001 Milvia Street, Berkeley and on November 29, 1966
at 2001 Milvia Street, Berkeley.

SF T-7
10/3/66
10/18/66
11/3/66
12/1/66

Between September 26, 1966 and November 29, 1966,
Subject was in attendance at five meetings of the Steering
Committee of UCAW held in San Francisco and Berkeley,
California.

SF T-1
9/29/66 to 12/2/66

V. ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE
VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE (VDC)

A characterization of the VDC is contained
in the appendix.

Subject attended four meetings of the VDC held in
Berkeley, between October 20, 1966 and November 10, 1966.

SF T-1
10/28/66 to 11/17/66

Subject was reported in attendance at the VDC
meeting on October 20, 1966 by another source, who advised that
this meeting was held on the University of California
Campus and the Subject acted as Chairman.

SF T-11
10/24/66

"The Daily Californian" newspaper published by
Associated Students, University of California, Berkeley
issue of October 21, 1966 carried an article concerning a VDC

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

noon rally held on the campus the previous day. According to the article this rally was addressed by PETE CAMEJO who was identified as a member of the Steering Committee of the VDC. According to the article, CAMEJO accused President LYNDON JOHNSON of being "the number one outlaw in the country" for permitting the imprisonment of a soldier convicted of disobeying orders to go to Vietnam and also for the Vietnam war effort.

On February 23, 1967 a noon rally sponsored by the campus VDC held on the steps of Sproul Hall at the University of California at Berkeley. One of the speakers was PETE CAMEJO who called for an end to all investigative agencies in interference at University of California campus.

Officer ROBERT HULL
University of California
Police Department
2/24/67

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

As of February 7, 1967 the Subject was identified as a member of the Steering Committee of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group organized to plan demonstrations to be held throughout the United States from April 8 to 15, 1967. These demonstrations were to culminate in massive demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco, California on April 15, 1967.

SF T-12
2/15/67

Subject was in attendance at the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Council Meeting held December 28, 1966 at the University of California, in Berkeley.

SF T-11
12/30/66

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix.

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

Travel to Mexico

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" issue March 24, 1967, on page ten, carried an article captioned "Strictly Political". This article under sub-caption "CAMEJO for Mayor" stated the following:

"Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Mayor here, is spending a week in Mexico City where he has been invited to address students in political science and economics at the University of Mexico.

"The invitation is related to Camejo's work as one of the leading Bay Area spokesmen and organizers against the war in Vietnam.

"A Camejo campaign release said the purpose of the trip is to inform Mexican students of the anti-war movement in the U.S. and establish closer contact between the American and Mexican socialist movements.

"The bilingual Camejo was born in the United States but his parents are from Latin America."

On April 1, 1967, a public meeting was held at Apartment 12, 625 Ashbury Street, San Francisco. Sponsors of this meeting were not announced. At this meeting PETE CAMEJO gave a talk regarding his recent trip to Mexico.

SF T-13
4/ 4/67

VII. INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECT'S
CANDIDACY FOR MAYOR OF BERKELEY

The "San Francisco Chronicle", a newspaper published daily in San Francisco, issue of January 5, 1967, carried an article captioned "Trotskyites and Politics in East Bay". The article indicated that six Trotskyite candidates had

SF 100-55929

RAM/erg

announced that they planned to run for office in the East Bay (Alameda County, California) during the Spring on a platform of ending the war in Vietnam and "furthering their special brand of communism". The article indicated that PETER CAMEJO would run for Mayor of Berkeley and that he had come to Berkeley in 1965 as an Organizer for the YSA.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" issue of April 1, 1967, carried an article captioned "Socialist Proposes Change". This article is set forth below:

"PETER CAMEJO, running for mayor on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, sees Berkeley's problems in a state and national context in keeping with his desire to see the entire economy change to socialism.

"CAMEJO said Berkeley's problems are 'housing, discrimination, and unemployment like all American cities,' and 'cannot be solved within city limits alone.'

"The University of California student said his party is running 'an educational campaign,' to raise the idea of 'independent political action by working people who are not now represented by the Democratic or Republican parties'.

"He acknowledged the SWP is part of the worldwide Communist movement and is 'sympathetic' to Communist groups in other countries.

"'We are Communists in that we favor a communal society' CAMEJO said, a society he said, where there would be 'political and economic equality.'

"'We are also running as socialists to break down the stifling atmosphere in which socialist ideas are taboo and because we want to discuss the whole economic system,' CAMEJO continued.

"He said the SWP call themselves 'socialist' and not 'Communists' because 'there is so much confusion about the ~~word~~ Communists.'

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

"If elected, CAMEJO would institute preferential hiring for Negroes 'to make up for preferential treatment of whites,' would 'protect everyone's civil liberties;' and would hold a referendum on the Vietnam war, which the SWP opposes.

'Human Rights First'

"'Generally, we would use whatever means are available at the city level to aid those who are worse off -- in other words, we would put human rights over property rights,' CAMEJO said.

"CAMEJO, 27, said he joined the SWP when he was 19. 'I've always been interested in science, and I believe society should be organized in a scientific way,' he said.

"CAMEJO studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology before coming to UC where he is majoring in history. He is married and resides at 2418 1/2 Roosevelt Ave."

On January 9, 1967 PETER CAMEJO was observed passing out leaflets at the entrance to the University of California in Berkeley. These leaflets were campaign literature concerning the forthcoming municipal elections in Berkeley. The literature indicated that PETER CAMEJO was a candidate for Mayor of Berkeley and stated in part the following:

"PETER CAMEJO, 27, former National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, is at present an Organizer for the Socialist Workers Party. He was New England Organizer for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, worker for CLIFTON DEBERRY's Socialist campaign for President in 1964 and is a leading opponent of the Vietnam war". The article further indicated that CAMEJO's campaign was endorsed by the SWP.

Observation by Special
Agent of the FBI
1/9/67

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

A characterization of the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee is contained in the appendix. U

A verified statement of the Subject relating to
his campaign as a candidate for Mayor of Berkeley in the
General Municipal Election held on April 4, 1967, was
subscribed and sworn to on February 7, 1967 before EDYTHE
CAMPBELL, City Clerk of Berkeley. This statement reads
as follows: U

"I, PETER CAMEJO, hereby declare that I am a candidate
for an elective office in the City of Berkeley, and make the
following statements, to-wit:

1. That my name is PETER CAMEJO.
2. The office for which I am a candidate is Mayor.
3. That my residence is 2418 1/2 Roosevelt.
4. The place of my birth is New York City, New York.
5. My present occupation is Student.
6. I have held the following public offices: -None.
7. I am a taxpayer in the City of Berkeley. U
8. How can city problems be solved if the wealth
of the nation is being siphoned off for the Vietnam war?

"While the rich make new millions in war contracts
6,000 people in Berkeley live below the poverty line. Working
people are threatened with a national 'war tax' and college
students are faced with tuition fees making it harder for
working people to get an education. Education and an end
to poverty must come before the profits of the rich. To
solve financial crises let Sacramento and Washington place a
100% tax on war profits. U

SF 100-55929
RAM/erg

"The present Mayor and City Council have gone on record in support of the brutal, racist war in Vietnam. They refused my request and the request of others to allow Berkeley voters to state their opinion on the Vietnam war at the City election. We should get out of Vietnam.

"A wealthy few profit from war, racism and exploitation. They control the Democratic and Republican parties. Their politicians should be replaced by a government representing workers, Negroes and other minorities. For that reason I favor the formation of a labor party and independent Negro political action.

"Vote for a democratic, socialist America."

The April 6, 1967 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette" contained the results of the municipal election in Berkeley on April 4, 1967. Of four candidates for the position of Mayor, PETER CAMEJO finished fourth with 1,019 votes. The winning candidate received 25,224 votes.

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SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

The pretext used to verify Subject's residence on 1/20/60 was made by SA JOHN J. TUCKER, who used pretext of being a salesman.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
SF T-1 is (HELEN K. ROAKE, Clerk Local Board #3 Great Neck, Long Island, New York)	100-55929-40
SF T-2 is (JAMES KELSO Executive Assistant to the President, MIT)	100-55929-42
SF T-3 is (BS 694-S)	100-55929-42
SF T-4 is (FREDERICK J. FOLEY USPO, Cambridge, Massachusetts)	100-55929-42
SF T-5 is (NY 711-S)	NY 134-69-1030 to 2787
SF T-6 is (JOHN CLIFFORD, Carrier USPO, Allston Branch Boston, Massachusetts)	100-55929-42
SF T-7 is (BS 808-S)	BS 134-729A-9 to 337
SF T-8 is (CG 6416-S)	100-55929-47
SF T-9 is (SF 2496-S)	134-1929A-350 to 567

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SECRET

SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-10 is
(SF 3176-S)

134-4272A-19 to 45

SF T-11 is
(SF 2050-S)

134-188A-792 to 832

SF T-12 is
Mrs. PATRICIA JOHNSON
(Secretary to Vice Chancellor
in Charge of Student Affairs,
UCB, (By Request)

Instant report

SF T-13 is
(NY 4076-S*)

SF T-14 is
(NY 2440-S*)

SF T-15 is
(LA 4000-S)

LA 134-1050B-245 to 734

SF T-16 is
(SF 2906-S)

134-3211A-127 to 322

SF T-17 is
(HEDWIG S. JENNY
5 Alamo Avenue
Berkeley, California
(Deemed Advisable)

100-55929-734

SF T-18 is
(SL 1106-S)

[SF 134-213A-555] (c)

SF T-19 is
(SF 2963-S)

134-3390A-203 to 309

SF T-20 is
(NY 4253-S)

NY 134-9382A-509 to 1197

SF T-21 is
(SE 841-S)

SE 134-1051A-627

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SF 100-59929
RAM:cac

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
SF T-22 is (LA 4861-S)	LA 134-1055A-31 to 60
SF T-23 is (CSLA 4243-S)	LA 134-1650A-874
SF T-24 is (LA 3983-S)	LA 134-1043A-1020 to 1028
SF T-25 is (LA 4490-S)	LA 134-2199A-1306
SF T-26 is (LA 4015-S)	LA 134-1094A-1126
SF T-27 is (NY 4719-S*)	
SF T-28 is (CHARLES PROCTOR) (Panel Source)	NY 134-15721A-8
SF T-29 is (STEVEN WAXMAN - PSI)	PH 134-1546-Sub A-14
SF T-30 is (CV 694-S)	CV 134-1292-5A-384
SF T-31 is (DE 1138-S)	DE 134-1767R-110
SF T-32 is (Sgt. STAN KOWALSKI; Intelligence Bureau Detroit Police Department)	DE 100-29805-475
SF T-33 is (LILLIAN GUSTAFSON) (Panel Source)	MI 134-750A-26
SF T-34 is (IP 3315-S)	IP 134-832A-21

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SF 100-59929
RAM:cac

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-35 is
(CG 6372-S)

CG A) 134-1338A-466

SF T-36 is
(NY 3748-S)

SF T-37 is
(CSNY 3748-S)

SF T-38 is
(CG 6654-S)

CG A) 134-1805-35

SF T-39 is
(NY 3989-S)

NY 134-8414A-53 to 128

SF T-40 is
(NY 4664-S)

SF T-41 is
(SF 2517-S)

134-2030A-128

SF T-42 is
(NH 405-S)

NY 100-137560-712

SF T-43 is
(NH 419-S)

NY 100-137560-272

SF T-44 is
(SD 1046-S)

SD 134-609A-92

SF T-45 is
(SF 2011-S)

134-429A-2140 to 2739

SF T-46 is
(SE 507-S)

SE 134-13A-1176

SF T-47 is
(MP 2396-S)

MP 134-418-SI-112

SF T-48 is
(MP 2389-PSI)

MP 134-464-Sub 1-55

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SF 100-59929
RAM:cac

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-49 is (MP 2254-S)	MP 134-24-SI-278
SF T-50 is (MP 2202-S)	MP 134-2-SI-609, 610
SF T-51 is (CG 5926-S)	CG A) 134-259-1483 to 1495
SF T-52 is (CG 5933-S)	CG A) 134-236-799
SF T-53 is (DE 692-S)	DE 134-567R-246, 247
SF T-54 is (SE 685-S)	SE 134-513A-1482
SF T-55 is (NY 2078-S)	BS 100-32944-11
SF T-56 is (DE 698-S)	DE 134-1147-72
SF T-57 is (CSNY 496-S)	NY 100-133479-3671 to 4492
SF T-58 is (SF 2906-S)	134-3211A-127 to 322
SF T-59 is (SF 2878-S)	134-3267A-107
SF T-60 is (LA 5017-S)	LA 134-3189A-122, 132
SF T-61 is FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS Director, Federal Security Police Mexico	100-55929-559 (S)

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SECRET

SECRET

SF 100-55929
RAM:cac

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-62 is
(CG 7027-S)

100-55929-1195
CG A) 134-2454-264 to 569

SF T-63 is

100-55929

(CIA) [] (S)

SF T-64 is

100-55929

(MI-5) [] (S)

SF T-65 is

100-55929-1250

(SF 3188-S)

SF T-66 is

[] CG A) 134-1635-35 [] (C)

(CG 6474-S) [] (C)

SF T-67 is

BS 134-19A-766

(BS 638-S)

SF T-68 is

BS 134-103A-420

(BS 665-S)

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to
follow and report Subject's activities.

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SECRET

1. ☒ Subject's name is included in the ☒ Security Index or ☐ Agitator Index.
2. ☐ The data appearing on the ☐ Security Index Card ☐ Agitator Index Card are current.
3. ☒ Changes on the ☒ Security Index Card ☐ Agitator Index Card are necessary and ☒ Form FD-122 ☐ FD-397 submitted to the Bureau.
4. ☒ A suitable photograph ☒ is ☐ is not available.
Date photograph was taken 1966
5. ☐ Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
6. ☒ This report is classified SECRET because
(state reason)

it contains information received from MI-5 on 4/2/69, which was classified Secret. [] (S)

7. ☐ Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____
- ☒ Subject was not interviewed because (state reason)
there is no indication he would be cooperative and he would probably attempt to embarrass the Bureau through adverse publicity if interviewed.
8. ☐ This case no longer meet the ☐ Security Index ☐ Agitator Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
9. ☒ This case has been reevaluated in the light of the ☐ Security Index ☐ Agitator Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)

SF 2050-S advised in November, 1968 that Subject was organizer of the OBB-SWP.

10. ☐ Subject's SI card ☐ is ☐ is not tabbed Detcom.
☐ Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

PRIORITY I

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SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 28, 1969

SECRET

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)-1
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco (RM)

SECRET

Enclosure(s)-1

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)