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RICHARD THOMAS GIBSON

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
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~~SECRET~~

June 25, 1964

RICHARD THOMAS GIBSON

Classified by SP8MAC/BAT
Declassify on: OADR (JFK)

Richard Thomas Gibson is a male Negro who was born in Los Angeles, California, on May 13, 1931. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs approximately 150 pounds and served in the United States Army from December, 1952, to December, 1954.

Gibson presently resides in Paris, France, and is employed as an editor of the publication, "Africa Latin America Asia Revolution."

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have furnished the following information concerning Richard Thomas Gibson:

In 1960 Gibson was forced to resign as a Columbia Broadcasting System newsman for publicly expressing himself as being sympathetic to the regime of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Gibson was also one of the founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), a characterization of which is attached. In 1960 Gibson was the president of the New York Chapter of the FPCC and in 1961 became the acting national executive secretary of the FPCC. Gibson was also accredited to the United Nations as a correspondent for the Cuban newspaper, "Revolucion," in 1961.

In September, 1962, Gibson left the United States and went to Algeria where he remained until April of 1963. While residing in Algeria, Gibson was the English-language editor for "Revolucion Africaine," a weekly publication which had been created by the political branch of the Algerian Government. In April of 1963 Gibson went to Switzerland where he became associated with Fredy Gilbert Nils Andersson, Swiss representative of the monthly review, "Revolucion Africaine." Gibson, subsequently, moved to Paris, France, where he is employed by the "Africa Latin America Asia Revolution," a publication which reportedly is financed by the Chinese Communist Government.

51 - 9744803 (Africa Latin America Asia Revolution)
56 JUL 8 1964
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NOTE: Original and one furnished Mr. Bazowski, RCMP
by 0-14 Form dated June 25, 1964

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION SHEET (JFK MATERIALS)

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file.
One or more of the following statements, where indicated,
explain this deletion (these deletions).

Deletions were made pursuant to the postponement rationale indicated below with no segregable material available for disclosure. All references relate to Section 6 of the "President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992."

Subsection 1A (intelligence agent's identity)

Subsection 1B (intelligence source or method)

Subsection 1C (other matter relating to military defense, intelligence operations or the conduct of foreign relations)

Subsection 2 (living person who provided confidential information)

Subsection 3 (unwarranted invasion of privacy)

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Subsection 5 (security or protective procedure, currently or expected to be utilized)

Information pertained to a matter unrelated to the JFK Assassination investigation.

For your information: _____

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DATE: 11-14-2017

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE
ADDRESSED: -

THE COMMISSIONER,
R. C. M. POLICE,
OTTAWA 8,
CANADA



HEADQUARTERS

FILE NO. D 934-1328

OTTAWA 8,

CANADA

June 18, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The R.C.M. Police Liaison Officer,
Canadian Joint Staff (W),
2450 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C., 20008.

4-714

Re: Richard GIBSON,
New York, N.Y.

Attached please find single copy of a clipping
taken from the March 5, 1964 issue of the "Christian
Science Monitor".

2. We would be interested to learn whether or not
the Richard GIBSON referred to in the clipping is identical
to Richard GIBSON, who, in 1961 was Executive Secretary of
the American Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

*0-14 with attached b.M.
to Insp. Bazowski, RCMP
6/25/64 [initials]*

To F.B.I.

Our File: 62-1-431

Insp. Bazowski, Insp., RCMP Liaison Officer

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ENCLOSURE

(J.R.W. Bordeleau),
Assistant Commissioner,
D. S. I.

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Recd 6-23-64 from

Insp. Bazowski

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
5-3-64

Peking Base in Paris

By Harry B. Ellis
Chief of the Paris Bureau of
The Christian Science Monitor

Slick Voice

Paris
In a large apartment on the fashionable Rue François Premier, not far from the House of Dior, the Chinese Communists have headquartered a massive propaganda effort reaching out to the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and the United States.

At No. 40 of this street, in the heart of Paris near the Champs Elysées, the visitor asks the concierge for the apartment of Jacques Verges, a well-known international Communist and editorial director of the French and English language editions of Revolution, a slick paper monthly magazine committed to the Chinese Communist point of view.

Gibson's Role

Ahead of me on the stairs two Chinese men disappeared through the unmarked door of the Verges apartment. Inside, in a room stacked high with copies of Revolution and adorned with pictures of Lenin, Mao Tse-tung, and Ho Chi-minh, I was greeted by a young American, Richard Gibson.

Under the over-all direction of Mr. Verges, Mr. Gibson is in charge of the English language edition of Revolution. He is listed on the masthead of both editions as a member of the "editorial committee, along with Hamza Alavi of Pakistan, Mohammed Babu of Zanzibar, Amilcar Cabreira of Venezuela, Nguyen Kien of Vietnam, Has-

san Riad of the United Arab Republic, and Castro da Silva of Angola.

Mr. Babu now is Foreign Minister of the new revolutionary government of Zanzibar. An editorial footnote in the latest French issue of Revolution sends him the warm congratulations of his editorial colleagues and wishes him and the "people of Zanzibar new success in the struggle against feudalists and neocolonialists."

The English edition of Revolution is printed in Switzerland, presumably at the modern printing plant which the Chinese Communist Government recently bought at Bern. The magazine is in its ninth monthly issue and has reached a circulation, according to Mr. Gibson, of about 6,900 copies.

Of this monthly total, the Chinese Communists buy 3,000 copies, distributing them throughout English-speaking Africa. About 1,000 copies go to the island of Zanzibar.

Nigeria also receives many copies, Mr. Gibson said, but Ghana none, for the reported reason that periodical distribution in that country is handled by the London Daily Mirror and Revolution has not been able to crack the distribution circuit.

Printed in Paris

Apart from the 3,000 copies taken by the Chinese Communists, 300 subscribers in Egypt buy Revolution. About 1,500 copies go to the United States, primarily to student groups in southern cities. This would imply a Negro readership.

Mr. Verges is variously reported to have been born in Reunion Island, a French overseas department in the Indian Ocean, or in Thailand, of a Creole father and Vietnamese mother. Mr. Verges's brother Paul, also a Communist, was defeated for a seat in the French National Assembly by former French Premier Michel Debré in a by-election on Reunion Island in May, 1963.

The French language edition of Revolution, a larger and slicker presentation than its counterpart in English, is printed in Paris and has a circulation of 17,000-19,000 cop-

ies, asserted to be larger than any other left-wing publication in France.

The Chinese Communists, Mr. Gibson said, buy no copies of this edition. But inside the cover of the February, 1964, issue (No. 6), subscribers are offered, free, a weekly summary of Chinese Communist news called "Peking Information." Also offered free of charge are any of all of some 60 titles of books and other publications published in the French language at Peking.

Neither edition of Revolution carries advertising, except of other Communist publications friendly to Peking. A copy of either edition costs 75 cents, or its equivalent in other currencies. Given the quality of their printing and small circulation, both editions must be heavily subsidized.

Spanish Edition

Mr. Gibson asserted that no one party dictated the editorial line of Revolution, though the magazine agreed with the Chinese Communist position in "Marxist disputes." The magazine would be considered an intruder by the Soviet-oriented French Communist Party.

Now in the advanced-planning stage are a Spanish edition, to be printed in Paris and aimed primarily at Latin America, and an Italian quarterly edition, to be printed in Italy. Both are scheduled to appear this year. A German language edition, "probably to be printed in Hamburg," also is planned, according to Mr. Gibson.

Articles in the latest English language Revolution include "The Class Struggle in Africa," "What Kind of Independence for Angola?" "Support the Panamanian People's Just Struggle," and "The Meaning of Black Revolt in the U.S.A." Appearing in the February issue of the French "Revolution" are "15 Days With the Venezuelan Maquis," "Songs of Revolt in South Africa," "Ain in Movement," "Pakistan: the Burden of American Aid," and others.

On the ground floor of the Verges apartment building is a shop selling expensive furs. Across the street is Dior, an ultimate symbol of capitalism. A few doors away is the Norwegian Embassy.

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