File #:

100-357044

Serial Scope:

601

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1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

SAC, San Francisco (100-31356) 6/16/64

NLC-122

Director, FBI (100-357044) - 601

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rerep Special Agent Zaven Jardarian dated 5/27/64 at San Francisco in captioned matter.

Cover page C lists T-15 [(SF 631-S*)] (K)(u) however, no T-15 was noted in the "Details" of rerep. It appears the T-5 utilized to characterize Charles Duarte in the penultimate paragraph, page 13, should be T-15.

Advise the Bureau and New York Office, as well as other offices which received rerep, of the correct data in this regard. Inasmuch as this error does not affect the accuracy of the substantive matter reported on, charge responsible personnel with form errors.

1 - New York (100-93572)

JHK:gew
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/82 BY SP5RJG/DB

MAILED 4
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SF 100-31356
ZJ/cmp

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source		File Where Located
SF T-1 is SF 2272-S		134-899A-1201, 1218
SF T-2 is SF 1948-S	Characterization of LEE COE	
SF T-3 is SF 2470-S		100-1773A-330, 294, 314
SF T-4 is CSSF 2441-S		134-1814A-627
SF T-5 is Foreign Section of the Metropolitan Police Department Tokyo, Japan	Characterization of GENSUIKYO	
SF T-6 is SF 2114-S		134-698A-1356, 1361, 1378, 1375
SF T-7 is SF 2011-S	Characterization of VINCENT HALLINAN	134-429A-2344 134-429A-2375, 2374
SF T-8 is SF 1828-S		134-80A-1561, 1566
SF T-9 is SF 1933-S		134-124A-1998, 2044
SF T-10 is SF 2595-S		134-1704A-83, 91
SF T-11 is NY 2517-S	Characterization of MARK LANE	
SF T-12 is JFK Act 6 (4)		134-2030A-58, 122
SF T-13 is JFK Act 6 (4)	Characterization of VINCENT HALLINAN	

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SF 100-31356
ZJ/cmp

Identity of Source		File Where Located
SF T-14 is SING JOK JU, PSI	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	134-2523A-10
SF T-15 is SF 631-S*	(u)	
SF T-16 is SF 2626-S		134-2357A-64

- C* -
Cover Page

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Copy to: 1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (By Hand)
1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (RM)

Report of: ZAVEN JARDARIAN Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: May 27, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-31356 Bureau File #: 100-3570

Title: "NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

MARGARET DRIGGS described as San Francisco representative of NG and LEE COE described as East Bay representative of NG. NG sponsored public meeting held 11/17/63 at Scottish Rite Auditorium, San Francisco, featuring Professor KAORU YASUI as main speaker. NG also sponsored talks on 2/8/64 and 2/17/64, at California Hall, San Francisco, featuring MARK LANE and FELIX GREENE respectively as speakers.

DETAILS

Unless otherwise reported, there is no reported information reflecting Communist Party (CP) affiliation on the part of the individuals mentioned in this report.

I. LOCATION AND OFFICERS

A "National Guardian" (NG) leaflet advertising a NG event in San Francisco on November 17, 1963, revealed the San Francisco representative of the NG as MARGARET DRIGGS, 2586 Diamond Street, San Francisco, telephone JU 6-8849, and the East Bay representative as LEE COE, 840 Delaware Street, Berkeley, California, telephone TH 3-4382.

SF T-1 - 11/29/63

Classified by SP8 MacLeude
Declassify on: OADR

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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A characterization of the NG is contained in the appendix.

MARGARET DRIGGS was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, at which time she advised that her activity in the CP as well as that of her husband, HAROLD DRIGGS, began in the middle 1930s during the depression in Tacoma, Washington. She said that when she and her husband moved to Seattle, Washington, they continued their membership and activity in the CP and in the Communist Political Association (CPA). She said that as a result of open criticism of CP functionaries on her part and on the part of her husband, she and her husband were expelled from the CP in 1946, with the proviso that after six months they would reinstate. She said, however, that she and her husband moved and that they did not reinstate.

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

LEE COE was one of the leaders of a factional group of the CP who were meeting with the District Board of the CP to iron out the factional difficulties.

SF T-2 - 2/12/60

A NG advertisement and subscription blank, utilized in February, 1964, showed the San Francisco representative of the NG as MARGARET DRIGGS, 333A - 7th Avenue, San Francisco, telephone SK 2-5988.

SF T-3 - 2/17/64

II. ACTIVITIES

Re; November 17, 1963

A throwaway has been furnished regarding a NG public meeting scheduled for November 17, 1963, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness and Sutter Streets, San Francisco. This throwaway is quoted in part as follows:

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"PROFESSOR KAORU YASUI, founder and head of the great Japan Council Against the A and H Bomb, which has millions of members, has been secured to head up the celebration of the fifteenth birthday of the National Guardian. Prof. Yasui is also Dean of the Law Faculty of Hosei University in Tokio, and is a world authority on international law. He speaks excellent English and with his subject: 'From Test Ban to Disarmament,' will give us much to think about.

"BARBARA DANE, popular singer, will fly down from Vancouver, B.C., where she is singing for ten days, ending the 16th, to help make the affair a success. She promises 'some songs to entertain and some to make you think.'

"J. P. MORRAY, who knows Prof. Yasui personally, will be chairman. Prof. Morray joins with the rest of the committee in urging that we all do all in our power to make this meeting a huge success. Peace workers will be especially interested to hear this famous peace leader."

SF T-1 - 11/29/63

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

A NG leaflet has been furnished showing the following information:

"KAORU YASUI

"Kaoru Yasui, member of the Board of Governors and Dean of the Law Faculty at Tokyo's Hosei University (30,000 students), is a world-renowned authority in international law. As founder and chairman of Gensuikyo - the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs - Professor Yasui is known as 'father of the nuclear disarmament movement in Japan.'

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"In protest at the Bikini death and poisoning of Japanese fishermen and the contamination of fish from these tests, Professor Yasui launched a petition drive in which 30,000,000 signatures were collected. The protest led to the formation of Gensuikyo with the participation of major labor, political, women's and youth organizations representing 35,000,000 Japanese citizens.

"At the 1962 Hiroshima Conference serious divisions developed because the conference failed to condemn Soviet as well as U.S. nuclear tests. Further divisions within Gensuikyo caused Professor Yasui to resign temporarily with the statement that in Japan, the only country which had actually experienced atomic bombings, there is a 'strong determination there shall never again be A and H bombs. This natural sentiment must be respected. It is impossible to oppose nuclear tests by one particular country and support nuclear tests by another particular country.'

"As the 1963 anniversary of Hiroshima approached, pressure mounted for the recall of Professor Yasui to reunite Gensuikyo. With patience and skill, Professor Yasui organized the conference held in Hiroshima this past August and steered it through stormy sessions which restated the overwhelming Japanese opposition to all nuclear arms in Japan and throughout the world.

"PROFESSOR KAORU YASUI will be in SAN FRANCISCO
SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 8 p.m.
SCOTTISH RITE AUDITORIUM
Van Ness at Sutter."

SF T-4 - 11/5/63

SF T-5, a confidential source abroad, has advised that the 8th World Conference of the Japan Council for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) was held in Japan during the period August 1 - 6, 1962. SF T-5 described this conference and Gensuikyo, the Japanese organization which sponsored the conference, as communist dominated. (C)

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The 8th World Convention Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs ended late in the evening of August 6, 1962. Due to the confusion caused by political parties attempting to utilize this convention, and a head-on clash between the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), no unified resolution or declaration was adopted. The JSP presented a last minute motion calling for a protest against Soviet nuclear testing in the name of the Gensuikyo Convention. The JCP, supported by the Chinese Communist delegation, rejected with force the socialist proposal. This led to a walk-out by the socialists, and the convention was adjourned in a near riot atmosphere. (C)

A meeting of the NG was held on October 3, 1963, at the American Russian Institute (ARI), 90 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, to plan for a coming talk by KAORU YASUI. While discussing a chairman for the coming event, the individuals present at the meeting agreed that, if possible, the chairman should be someone not too far to the left so that outsiders would be encouraged to come. MARGARET DRIGGS phoned various individuals and invited them to attend this meeting. Approximately thirteen people attended. (U)

[SF T-6 - 10/4/63] (U)

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

On November 17, 1963, the NG sponsored a public meeting at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, attended by approximately three hundred individuals. JOSEPH P. MORRAY, chairman of the meeting, introduced Professor KAORU YASUI. YASUI stated that he was making a ten-day tour of the United States. He said he had a lot of trouble in obtaining a visa in coming to the United States and did not know whether he could come again.

YASUI talked about Nagasaki and Hiroshima and said he wanted to obtain 35,000,000 signatures to ban all nuclear weapons. He said Okinawa was heavily armed with United States nuclear weapons and that this put Japan in great danger. He said that in the next year there would be a world peace conference in Japan and he asked that as many delegates as possible attend from the United States. YASUI praised some of the women present in the audience who had recently attended a peace march in Japan.

YASUI also read a poem which expressed grief at losing so many lives during the Nagasaki and Hiroshima tragedies. He discussed the after affects of radiation and the deformities of his people. YASUI said that he had talked to Premiere KHRUSHCHEV and MAO Tse-tung concerning the banning of nuclear weapons. He also talked to these two men on the Soviet - China dispute, which he described as being very bad, but which would eventually be ironed out. YASUI said he sent letters to KHRUSHCHEV, MAO and President KENNEDY concerning the banning of nuclear arms, but that the United States Ambassador rejected his letter and it never reached President KENNEDY.

At this point, JOSEPH P. MORRAY pointed out that this showed the United States was not interested in going along with other countries. YASUI went on to say that the political climate was changing and that he believed socialist countries would be able to come to some understanding. Following YASUI, MARGARET DRIGGS made a collection speech, and BARBARA DANE from Vancouver, B.C. sang a number of folk songs, mainly pertaining to the bad housing and economic conditions of the Bay Area. A question and answer period followed.

SF T-7 - 11/21/63

On November 17, 1963, the NG sponsored a public meeting at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street, San Francisco. Approximately 275 - 300 people attended. The guest speaker, KAORU YASUI, was introduced by JOSEPH P. MORRAY. YASUI opened his talk by praising the NG. He said that all tests and bombs must be banned along with complete disarmament. He played up the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and added that he did not defend the bombing of Pearl Harbor which was not the people's choice. He said the rift between Russia and China has hurt the peace movement in Japan,

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especially in the labor movement. He also said that in the United States there is unification of the peace movement despite accusations of infiltrations by communists made by the House Committee on un-American Activities.

SF T-6 - 11/22/63

The following sources also reported that the NG held a public meeting on November 17, 1963, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in San Francisco featuring KAORU YASUI as the main speaker:

SF T-1 - 11/29/63
SF T-3 - 11/18/63
SF T-8 - 11/18/63
SF T-9 - 11/20/63
SF T-10 - 11/22/63

Re: February 8, 1964

The February 1, 1964 issue of the "People's World" (PW), a west coast communist newspaper, stated in part as follows:

"Oswald's defender to speak

"SAN FRANCISCO - Mark Lane, the New York lawyer who has been retained to 'defend' Lee Harvey Oswald before the Warren Commission, will speak in San Francisco next Saturday evening, Feb. 8.

"Lane's appearance, which takes on new pertinence in view of the belief expressed this week by Oswald's widow, Marina, that he did assassinate President Kennedy, will take place at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, at 8:30 p.m.

"Lane, who has been retained by Oswald's mother, Marguerite, to attempt to convince the commission that her slain son was not guilty, is a former New York state Assemblyman. He is the author of a lengthy brief on Oswald's behalf, which was published by The National Guardian on Dec. 19, 1963. The Guardian is sponsoring Lane's appearance here....."

At a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which was held on

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LANE then proceeded to attack the fourteen point case that the Dallas District Attorney's Office had against LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This portion of LANE's talk was almost word for word a repetition of his brief which appeared in the December 19, 1963 issue of the NG.

LANE concluded his talk with an attack on the Warren Commission claiming that this or any other commission was only as good as the agencies that supplied it with information. His position was that the FBI, the Secret Service, and the Dallas Police Department had all formed an opinion before the conclusion of the case and were merely supplying the Warren Commission with information that would further substantiate their own conclusions. At the end of the speeches, a collection was taken to aid in financing LANE's tour.

SF T-12 - 2/10/64

VINCENT HALLINAN was candidate for President of the United States on the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) ticket in 1952.

A characterization of the IPP is contained in the appendix.

SF T-13 advised that on November 30, 1962, the American Russian Institute (ARI) held its annual celebration at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco. VINCENT HALLINAN was the featured speaker and he related his recent adventures abroad, including in the Soviet Union. Among other things, he commented that the Soviets are the saviours of the world and without the Soviet Union, the Fascists would dominate and enslave the world.

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

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SF T-7 advised on April 15, 1963, that VINCENT HALLINAN was elected Chairman of the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

A characterization of the Bay Area FPCC is contained in the appendix.

On February 8, 1964, the NG sponsored a talk by MARK LANE at the California Hall, San Francisco. In his talk LANE stated that he was interested in defending the legal doctrine of "Presumption of Innocence". LANE condemned the hate atmosphere in Dallas, Texas, prior to President KENNEDY's arrival, including the "Kennedy - Dead or Alive posters." He said no man could have gotten a fair trial during the hysteria following KENNEDY's assassination.

LANE said he wrote a legal brief on the OSWALD case, but no newspaper or magazine would accept it except the NG. He reviewed the fifteen points in the case against OSWALD as presented by Dallas authorities and in his brief he attacked these points. He said Dallas authorities and the Secret Service did a poor job in getting and preparing evidence in the OSWALD case.

LANE went on to list contradictory statements that have been made in the OSWALD case with regard to the following:

The make of the rifle involved, paraffin test proving OSWALD did not fire the rifle, the name of the taxi driver, the entry of the bullets, the number of shots fired, OSWALD's marksmanship, why OSWALD took a bus or taxi to get his jacket, the late revelation of OSWALD's alias and why OSWALD obtained a mail order rifle.

LANE wanted an investigation of people on the overpass and the tie to Officer TIPPIT's murder.

LANE questioned the inactivity of ROBERT KENNEDY. He asked why OSWALD was not watched and why the Secret Service chief was not in Dallas. LANE also said that he thought OSWALD's Marxism was not motivation for assassination since he spoke well of KENNEDY and should have been aware of better relations with the USSR. LANE also stated that he would not comment on the JACK RUBY case.

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Following LANE's talk, RUSS NIXON of the NG spoke briefly and praised the attendance. Chairman of the above affair was VINCENT HALLINAN.

SF T-14 - 2/12/64

A report of the HUAC, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, First Session, captioned "Communist Lobbying Activities In The Nation's Capitol," was released on September 3, 1959. This report was in part concerned with lobbying activities of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, commonly known as the UE. This section of the report states that RUSSELL ARTHUR (RUSS) NIXON has lobbied for the UE in Washington since 1941, with the exception of a two year period during World War II. The report states in part:

"UE's Washington lobbyist, RUSS NIXON, has been identified as a member of the Communist Party by three former Communists in sworn public testimony before the HUAC. Two of them, VICTOR DECAVITCH, a witness on July 14, 1950, and SAMUEL DI MARIA, testifying on October 15, 1952, had worked in the same union organization as RUSS NIXON in the 1940s. Mr. DECAVITCH stated that it was his belief that NIXON--at one time was one of the most effective, most influential persons in the city of Washington as far as the labor movement was concerned."

On February 8, 1964, the NG sponsored a talk by MARK LANE at the California Hall, San Francisco. The speakers stand included VINCENT HALLINAN, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, MARK LANE and RUSS NIXON of the NG. HALLINAN introduced LANE as the person who could clear up any misconceptions about President KENNEDY's assassination.

LANE went into the background of the case beginning with President KENNEDY's arrival in Dallas and he exhibited a newspaper which contained a full-page advertisement by a right wing group asking questions of President KENNEDY, such as why he had gone soft on communism. LANE stated that General WALKER lived in Dallas and that of all the cities in the United States, Dallas was the city where the right wing groups were the strongest.

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LANE also discussed OSWALD's background. He said OSWALD was a young man who had not made a success of anything and that he had drifted in and out of the Marine Corps and in and out of various schools in the country. He said OSWALD went to the Soviet Union, was dissatisfied, and came back to this country. LANE went on and tried to establish a link between OSWALD and the head of the FBI in Dallas, pointing out that OSWALD had the telephone number of the FBI Special Agent in Charge. LANE tried to make the point that OSWALD had been selected as the frame-up victim because of the record of his unstable character and also because he had a past record of association with left wing groups. LANE then claimed that in his opinion OSWALD was not the person who squeezed the trigger of the gun that killed President KENNEDY and that he was simply a fall guy. He claimed that OSWALD's record as a Marine did not indicate he was the type of superb shooter who could hit an object as small as a man's head at seventy-five yards in a moving car.

SF T-8 - 2/12/64

The following sources also reported that the NG held a public meeting on February 8, 1964, at the California Hall, San Francisco, featuring MARK LANE as the main speaker:

SF T-6 - 2/14/64
SF T-7 - 2/20/64
SF T-9 - 2/19/64

Re. February 14, 1964

The January 9, 1964 issue of the NG revealed the following advertisement:

"FELIX GREENE, just returned from China, will speak under National Guardian auspices Fri., Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m., at California Hall, Polk & Turk Streets, Adm. $2, students $1."

On February 14, 1964, the NG sponsored a talk by FELIX GREENE at the California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco. Approximately 700 - 800 people attended. CHARLES DUARTE, chairman of the meeting, introduced FELIX GREENE as the featured speaker and said that GREENE had been to Red China on three different occasions. GREENE spoke about his last trip to Red China and he said that during this

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trip he tried to explain the American point of view to Red Chinese leaders but was unsuccessful. He said the Chinese did not want American friendship except on their terms. He said that membership in the United Nations means nothing to them and that they are a growing and very powerful nation. He said the Chinese refer to the United States as a "paper tiger" which did not mean that we did not have any power, but rather that we could not use it without condemnation of the world.

GREENE went on to say that he saw no evidence of preparations for war and that the militia he had seen on previous visits had been done away with. He said there were two provinces he could not get into, Sing Hai (ph) and Tibet. He believed that the atomic emergency programs were conducted there. GREENE said that instead of the anti-American slogans he had seen on his previous visits, there are now posters encouraging safety and courtesy. GREENE said that the split between Russia and China is very deep. However, he said the Soviet Government would probably defend the Chinese in the event of war. He noted that the Soviets had removed their technicians and some of their skilled workers but that the Chinese were getting outside help from other socialist countries.

GREENE also stated that the Chinese view the current struggle as one against United States imperialism and that they feel that anyone who assists the United Nations is a potential enemy. GREENE said that he felt that the United States made a terrible mistake in not recognizing China. He also stated that the Chinese did not like the Soviet support of NEHRU in India during the dispute between India and China.

SF T-3 - 2/18/64

SF T-15 advised on January 3, 1945, that CHARLES DUARTE was at that time a member of the CPA.

On February 14, 1964, the NG sponsored a talk by FELIX GREENE at the California Hall, San Francisco. Close to one thousand people attended. It was pointed out that FELIX GREENE had just returned from China where he had been visiting legally on a British passport. He was described as the English born son of American parents, making him a citizen of both countries.

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GREENE stated that China is progressing rapidly to become one of the world's foremost powers. He felt that the United States' attitude towards this nation was backward and detrimental to world peace and United States prestige. He said there was a marked lessening of anti-American feeling in China today that was not noticeable in 1960 when he made his first trip. GREENE attributed the present feud between Russia and China to many things, including the withdrawal of Russian technicians in 1960. According to GREENE, however, the prime cause of the dissention between Russia and China is the possibility that Russia will actually make a cut back in arms development, forcing China to shift a great percentage of her resources and engineering to the construction of a nuclear weapon in defense against the United States.

SF T-12 - 2/19/64

The following sources also reported that the NG held a public meeting on February 14, 1964, at California Hall, San Francisco, featuring FELIX GREENE as the main speaker:

SF T-6 - 2/17/64
SF T-7 - 2/20/64
SF T-10 - 2/18/64
SF T-16 - 2/18/64

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known
as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba
Committee (BAFPCC)

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

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

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

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC is currently active in the San Francisco area and includes members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba."

A source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent elections of the BAFPCC, the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the Executive Committee.

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APPENDIX

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1.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba?," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government, which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962, and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations, including the CP and the SWP, when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

1

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The 1955 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 46, stated, "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the communists, and by the time the Wallace for President campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock, stock, and barrel by the Communist Party of California. Time after time the committee in questioning witnesses throughout the State discovered that the leaders of the Communist Parties in various localities were identical with the leaders of the Independent Progressive Party in the same area. It is true, of course, that in the Independent Progressive Party there were many sincere liberals who, because of dissatisfaction with the two major political organizations registered as Independent Progressives and continued their affiliation until the true control of the I.P.P. became obvious. These people invariably resigned, many of them having given the benefit of their experience to various official agencies interested in the exposure of subversive activities."

APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 193 concerning "National Guardian:"

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

APPENDIX

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NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
May 27, 1964

Title "NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INC.

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Reference report of SA ZAVEN JARDARIAN dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

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

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