

4-331 (Rev. 11-13-75)

62-116395-477

BULKY ENCLOSURE

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ROOM 1B-873

~~XEROX COPY OF COVER LETTER ENCLOSED~~

Released under the John
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(44 USC 2107 Note).
Case#: 17-55063 Date:
11-17-2017

477

(C) CUBAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES - EFFORTS TO RECRUIT CUBAN REFUGEES TO GATHER INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION -- During recent months, a number of Cuban refugees residing in the United States have received unsolicited mimeographed letters which requested the addressee to cooperate with the Cuban Government by gathering information of an intelligence nature which the addressee was requested to furnish to the Cubans by means of secret-writing letter. All of the letters received by the refugees to date have been postmarked at New York City and the sender has utilized fictitious names although a number of the return addresses utilized actually exist.

The above mimeographed letter sets forth an accommodation address in Cuba to be utilized by the addressee as well as detailed information concerning the preparation and mailing of secret-writing letters to the accommodation address.

In most cases, the recipients of these letters have recently been in contact with Cuban authorities regarding permission to visit Cuba or other matters requiring action by a Cuban Government agency. The FBI Laboratory has determined that all mimeographed letters received to date were prepared on the same mimeograph machine and investigation is being conducted in an effort to identify the person or persons responsible for this activity.

Since it appears that efforts to recruit Cuban refugees for the purpose of gathering intelligence information on behalf of the Cuban Government may become widespread, the code name "CUBREC" has been assigned and communications regarding investigation of the above-described activity should be so captioned. Bureau file in this matter is 65-69402. Offices receiving information concerning the above-described activity should promptly bring this information to the attention of the Bureau and any pertinent material obtained should be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination.

6-29-65

SAC LETTER NO. 65-36

(D) SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATION - PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT -- SAC Letter 64-39 dated July 30, 1964, furnished the field with a characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement. At its recent first national convention this organization changed its name to the Progressive Labor Party.

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* * * * *

The source is NY 4661-S who has furnished reliable information in the past. After careful consideration it was deemed necessary to conceal the source.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

6-29-65

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION
SAC LETTER NO. 64-39

July 30, 1964

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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7-27-94
Classified by SP8MAC/EA
Declassify on: OADR JFK
Pg 5,6 only

RE: SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION CHARACTERIZATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Set forth below are up-to-date thumbnail sketches of organizations and publications, each of which is of use to various field offices. No attempt is made to include all sketches which have been furnished to the Bureau for approval; only those sketches which are believed to have field-wide application are set forth.

In the event an office needs to characterize an organization not mentioned in this letter, listed in the various issues of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, a request should be made of the office of origin to furnish the required characterization. In describing a local affiliate of a national organization, in addition to characterizing the local affiliate, it will be necessary to set forth separately the characterization of the parent organization.

The evaluation and identities of the sources should be handled in accordance with instructions set forth in Part I, Section 49B 2m (1)(d), page 65, of the FBI Handbook.

For the purpose of evaluation all sources utilized in the preparation of the sketches listed below should be described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In each sketch utilized below, the field office submitting the sketch has advised that careful consideration was given to each source concealed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT SENT TO
NATIONAL ARCHIVES (JFKARCA)
DATE 8/5/90 ca

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AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

The April, 1964, issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the American Communications Association (ACA), shows that the ACA is located at 18 John Street, New York, New York.

The "Report of the International Executive Board ACA, CIO" at the 5th National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, April 8 through 13, 1940, discloses that the ACA had its origin at the 3rd National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City, in August, 1937. At this convention, it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the United States Department of Labor, lists on page 4, unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker

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stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

Sources: BS 665-S
NY 2760-S*
NY 1587-S
NY 2750-S

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case!...'"

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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CROSS WORLD BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, INCORPORATED,
also known as Midwest Book House, Midwest Book
Store

Records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section (FARS), Justice Department, Washington, D. C., disclose statements were filed by Rose Rose for the Cross World Books and Periodicals (CWBP) as agent for Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (MK) (International Book), Moscow, USSR, from May, 1959, until she sold the business in October, 1960. The address of the CWBP was given as 333 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, and the purpose of the business was given as importing Russian books and periodicals for profit.

In January, 1961, a source advised the CWBP would be the propaganda center Rose was unable to establish and would become a reality through new owners.

A second source in May, 1944, advised that Rose was then a member of the Rogers Park Professional Branch, Communist Party (CP), Chicago.

The new CWBP groups, with Alexander Svenchansky, President; Gregory Lotsman, CWBP Manager; and others, filed registration statement number 1457 on June 19, 1961, with the FARS as agent for foreign principal MK to distribute and sell "Russian language books, recordings, periodicals, film strip, and visual aid..." and act as subscription agents for Soviet periodicals and newspapers. The CWBP was incorporated in Illinois on January 3, 1961.

On September 3, 1963, the CWBP filed a supplemental registration for the six-month period ending June 19, 1963, indicating no change in its status.

Svenchansky was linked with a Soviet espionage ring in testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on November 2, 1953, by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy.

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On December 21, 1953, a third source said Lotsman was in the CP for a short period in the mid-1940's and was suspected by the CP as being disloyal as of December 21, 1953. Source knew nothing else concerning him or his recent activities.

Sources: [CG 6731-S](c)
Anonymous source
CG 5824-S*

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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

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

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

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no

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intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

Sources: [NY 3164-S](c)
[NY 3467-S]
[NY 3367-S](c)

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FOUR CONTINENT BOOK CORPORATION

According to the records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., the Four Continent Book Corporation, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, is registered under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. One of the foreign principals listed in this registration is the Mezhdunarodnaja Kniga (International Book), Moscow, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

In the November 4, 1963, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Fourth International (FI) was described as the world organization of revolutionary socialists founded by Leon Trotsky. It was set forth that the major sectors of the FI were reunited in the Summer of 1963 after a long split and are represented by the United Secretariat of the FI.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the

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hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

Sources: NY 2359-S*
NY 694-S*

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 8, 1964, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Source: CG 6021-S

(The thumbnail sketch of the NOI must be utilized when using the above sketch.)

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The Spring, 1964, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication located at 116 University Place, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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LABOR TODAY

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, Gus Hall, whom the source described as General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that the Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today."

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bimonthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting the business were:

Charles H. Walters
9309 Memorial
Detroit, Michigan

Eve Neidelman
19972 Marlowe
Detroit, Michigan

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that Charles Walters was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that Eve Neidelman was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, Eve Neidelman was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962) indicated that two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal."

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