

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM  
IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

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SUBJECTS : SCHEER, ROBERT

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE

PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY

REPORT

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DETERMINED TO BE RELEASABLE WITH RESTRICTIONS, PER  
MEMO DTD 05 JUNE 98.

S E C R E T

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: WILLIAM E. HUGHES  
Date: April 22, 1969

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-46832

Bureau File #: 105-106720

Title: ROBERT SCHEER

REVIEWED BY FBI/JFK TASK FORCE  
ON 11/3/97 *cl*

Character: SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS

RELEASE IN FULL  
 RELEASE IN PART  
 TOTAL DENIALS

Synopsis:

ROBERT SCHEER, white male, date of birth 4/4/36 at New York, New York, resides at 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, with his wife ANNE and infant son. He is employed as Editor-in-Chief of "Ramparts" magazine, 495 Beach Street, San Francisco, California. SCHEER's affiliation with the following groups set out: Fair Play For Cuba Committee, Progressive Labor Party, W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, Students For a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, Vietnam Day Committee, Communist Party, Community For New Politics, Peace and Freedom Party and Black Panther Party. Foreign travel, writings, speeches and television appearances of SCHEER set out.

- P -

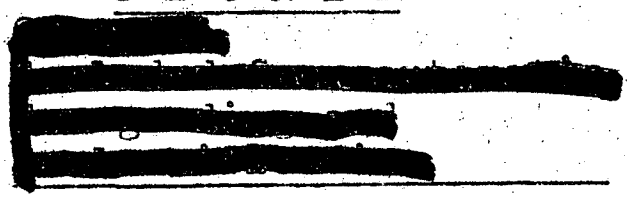
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902d #S-6 7-492

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SF 100-46832  
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I. BACKGROUND

A. Employment

ROBERT SCHEER is employed as Editor-in-Chief of "Ramparts" magazine, 495 Beach Street, San Francisco, California.

May 1969 issue of "Ramparts"

B. Residence

ROBERT SCHEER resides with his wife ANNE and infant son at 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California.

Mrs. GEORGIA GWILLIAM  
6480 Benvenue Avenue,  
Oakland, California  
April 14, 1969

C. Marriage Record

The San Francisco "Examiner" newspaper, issue of October 23, 1965, contained a marriage notice for ROBERT SCHEER, age 29, 2546 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, and for ANNE WEILLS, age 23, Berkeley, California.

Records of the County Clerk's Office, City Hall of San Francisco, reflect that suit #539250 was filed January 7, 1964 in behalf of ROBERT SCHEER, who was bringing suit for divorce against SERENA SCHEER, to whom he was married September 14, 1957 at Brooklyn, New York. The Plaintiff alleged that he and his wife were separated about December 1, 1961 and that they had no community property. SCHEER charged his wife with extreme cruelty and grievous mental suffering. SERENA SCHEER was served with notice of divorce proceedings February 7, 1964 and failed to appear to answer charges. ROBERT SCHEER was granted an interlocutory judgment of divorce September 14, 1964 and decree

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was made final September 23, 1965 by LELAND J. LAZARUS, Judge of the Superior Court for the City and County of San Francisco.

Marriage license records maintained at the Recorder's Office, City Hall, San Francisco, reflect that Book #1433, page 250, shows that ROBERT SCHEER was married to ANNE B. WEILLS on October 22, 1965. In the application, SCHEER stated he was born April 4, 1936 at New York, had been previously married once, which was ended by divorce. His residence was listed as 2546 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco and his occupation as Foreign Editor in the publishing business. His father was listed as FREDERICK SCHEER, born in Germany, and his mother was IDA KURAN, born in Russia. The bride furnished her full name as ANNE BUTTERFIELD WEILLS, born March 14, 1942, in California, and was not previously married. She listed her residence as 108 El Camino Real, Berkeley; occupation - student. Her father was listed as JOHN C. S. WEILLS, III, born in Nebraska, and her mother was AUDREY DAVIS, born in Nevada. Marriage license #5213 was issued October 21, 1965 and the marriage was performed October 22, 1965 by the Honorable LENORE D. UNDERWOOD, Judge, San Francisco Municipal Court.

ANNE WEILLS SCHEER was the recipient of a yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW) newspaper under her maiden name ANNE WEILLS, 2828 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California. This subscription was due to expire July 31, 1966.

SF T-1  
February 10, 1966

The PW is a west coast Communist weekly newspaper published in San Francisco.

IDA KURAN, born April 26, 1900 in Russia, joined the International Workers Order (IWO) in March 1947 and was a member of Lodge 500, IWO, as of late 1953.

SF T-2  
June 22, 1954

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

FRED SCHEER, who was born May 28, 1898 in Germany, joined the IWO in November 1941 and was a member of Lodge 500, holding Certificate #288936, as late as 1953.

SF T-2  
June 22, 1954

The name FRED SCHEER, 653 Britton Street, Bronx, New York, appeared on an original petition to Judge H. R. MEDINA, protesting the trial of members of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA.

D. Education

Records of the University of California, Berkeley, (UCB) contain information that ROBERT SCHEER was born April 4, 1936 at Bronx, New York. He applied for admission to the graduate division at UCB, Berkeley, California on May 20, 1959, at which time he was residing at 2915 Wheeler Street, Berkeley. He listed his former residence as 205 Ollis Court, Syracuse, New York. He received a BA degree in political science at the City College of New York in June 1960. The Student Directory for the Fall Semester 1960 at UCB, reflected that ROBERT SCHEER, 1916 A Francisco Street, Berkeley, California, was registered for the fall term as a graduate student in economics.

E. "Root And Branch Press"

"Root and Branch Press" was being organized by BOB SCHEER, a student at UCB, where it was planned that SCHEER would head this organization which was to be a magazine published for and by ultra-liberal students at UCB.

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A leaflet was issued by the "Root and Branch Press" which reflected that it was planning to publish a book by MAURICE ZEITLIN and ROBERT SCHEER entitled "The Cuban Revolution, An American Tragedy."

SF T-3  
September 6, 1961

F. Interviews of Subject

Another Government agency that conducts security investigations interviewed ROBERT SCHEER July 11, 1958, August 10, 1961 and August 16, 1961, the last interview being under oath. During the interviews, SCHEER stated that while in college he attended a few meetings which he felt were run by someone who could have been in the Labor Youth League (LYL) and had attended one social event which he felt was definitely sponsored by LYL, but explained that he had gone to this affair to meet a girl. He said he never attended a political meetings of LYL and added that he has never been a member of the CP or any organization cited by the Attorney General. SCHEER admitted having read the "Communist Manifesto" frequently and studied it as an example of ideological development.

SCHEER said under oath that he did not consider the CP, USA to be a threat to the United States and had no reason to believe that a person who joins the CP swears allegiance to a foreign power or advocates the overthrow of the United States Government. He said he believes that the CP is not subversive because it claims to be interested in bringing about its program through democratic process. SCHEER refused to discuss his trip to Cuba in 1960 and refused to discuss his membership, activities or associations with the Student Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SFPCC) under protection of the First and Fifth Amendments.

SCHEER stated under oath that he has never been arrested and that he considers he owes his allegiance to the United States, but does not believe in the philosophy

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"My Country Right or Wrong." SCHEER also stated that he was qualified and fit for military service and had never done anything to render himself ineligible for military service.

SF T-4  
October 31, 1961

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

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) is characterized in the Appendix.

G. Birth of a Child

Records of the Department of Health, Alameda County Courthouse, Oakland, were checked on April 29, 1968 by IC ROBERT L. GIBSON and a record was found of a birth of a son named CHRISTOPHER WARREN SCHEER, born September 8, 1967 at Berkeley, California to ANNE BUTTERFIELD WEILLS SCHEER and ROBERT SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California.

H. Marital Discord

ROBERT SCHEER has been living at his home, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, since about September 7, 1968. On September 26, 1968, Mrs. ANNE SCHEER told some of the neighbors that she and ROBERT SCHEER were separating because they live different kinds of lives. ANNE SCHEER said she was moving to an apartment somewhere near the Oakland-Berkeley border where she planned to live with a man named TOM, not further identified, whom she expected to marry eventually. Mrs. SCHEER was busy removing her belongings from the residence at 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, on September 26, 1968.

SF T-5  
September 26, 1968

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ROBERT SCHEER was at his residence, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, on October 19, 1968 and had his infant son with him. He also has a new girl friend who looks like a "hippie" who has been at this residence quite a lot in recent weeks. It is understood that SCHEER's son has been residing with his mother at a different location.

Mrs. JOHN G. GWILLIAM,  
6480 Benvenue Avenue,  
Oakland, California  
October 21, 1968

Mrs. GEORGIA SWILLIAM, 6480 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, reported October 14, 1968 that ANNE SCHEER had been living with THOMAS HAYDEN while ROBERT SCHEER was away on trips for "Ramparts" magazine and now appears to have taken their child and both are residing with HAYDEN full time at HAYDEN's apartment. (The SCHEERS reportedly had reached a mutual agreement to get a divorce.

ROBERT and ANNE SCHEER reside at 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, and most of the neighbors refuse to associate with them. There has never been any sign of emotion or warmth exhibited between them. When THOMAS HAYDEN arrived in early September 1968, it became very evident that ANNE SCHEER was very strongly attracted to him in a physical way. ANNE is believed to have met HAYDEN in Hanoi, North Vietnam during the summer of 1968. When ROBERT SCHEER made trips away from home, HAYDEN would move into the SCHEER residence. During October 1968, ANNE SCHEER indicated she intended to seek a divorce from ROBERT SCHEER and would move into the apartment of THOMAS HAYDEN. Beginning about Christmas, 1968, ANNE SCHEER returned home with the SCHEER baby and has remained with ROBERT SCHEER for the past month or more. THOMAS HAYDEN has not been observed in the company of ANNE SCHEER or visiting the SCHEER residence in more than one month. There are numerous visitors to the SCHEER residence and it would appear that several men were living at this residence regularly in addition to the SCHEERS. While ANNE SCHEER was in Hanoi, ROBERT SCHEER received a threat to his life that frightened him greatly. He moved

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out of the house immediately and hired a private investigator who moved into the house "armed to the teeth". It appears that ROBERT SCHEER has been somewhat frightened ever since this threat.

SF T-6

January 16, 1969

THOMAS EMMET HAYDEN was the original organizer of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and, according to the "New York Daily News" of January 10, 1968, was one of a party of three who travelled to North Vietnam in defiance of US Department of State ban on such travel.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix.

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"RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

"Ramparts" in a letter to subscribers dated May 1, 1968, announced that beginning June 1, 1968, it would be published biweekly at a yearly subscription price of \$15. In this letter "Ramparts" described itself as follows: "...the first national publication to consistently reveal the ribbon of lies supporting America's involvement in Vietnam; we stripped the curtain from America's 'invisible government' by exposing CIA's unlicensed intrusion into our domestic lives; we dared to write about the applications of the Catholic Church's political power; we warned, years before the Kerner report, that white racism was the base of America's racial problems; we blasted away at the corroded institutions of Cold War liberalism.

" 'Ramparts' is now the largest left-of-center commercial magazine in the history of the United States..."

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I. Burning of Draft Card

The cover of the December 1967 issue of "Ramparts" magazine contains a photograph of four right hands each holding a burning Selective Service card. One of the cards is a duplicate issued December 3, 1958 of the "Selective Service Registration Certificate" for ROBERT SCHEER, 653 Britton Street, New York 67, Bronx.

The San Francisco "Examiner," daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue of November 16, 1967, carried an article headlined "Ramparts Editors Burn Draft Cards" which quoted "Publisher MARC STONE" of "Ramparts" as saying the magazine cover is "a very serious editorial statement," adding "there is a very serious political crisis in this country and we want to show that the bureaucracy of the Selective Service System is unfair."

The San Francisco "Examiner" daily newspaper, issue of June 13, 1968, carried a news article "3 Ramparts Officers Before Jury in NY." This article stated that three top officers of "Ramparts" magazine were called to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City, June 13, 1968 to testify at an inquiry described only as "having to do with Selective Service." The article continued by stating that there was speculation that the investigation dealt with the cover photograph of the December 1967 issue of "Ramparts", which pictured the flaming draft cards of 3 top officials. (Should be four officials.)

The August 24, 1968 issue of "Ramparts" magazine carried a column entitled, "Apologia," which carried a reprint of a news article from the "New York Times" newspaper, issue of July 18, 1968. The article stated that WARREN HINCKLE, III, ROBERT SCHEER, DUGALD STERMER, and SOL STEIN, all officials of "Ramparts", appeared before a Grand Jury in New York City on June 17, 1968, as a result of the December 1967 cover of "Ramparts" containing a photograph of four hands holding burning draft cards containing the names of these four men.

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J. Threat to Subject's Life

ROBERT SCHEER telephoned the San Francisco FBI Office on July 8, 1968, to state the receptionist at "Ramparts" magazine, San Francisco, received the following telephone message from an anonymous male at 4:45 pm that day:

"I just want to inform you that we plan to destroy the Managing Editor, BOB SCHEER, tomorrow night at 9:00."

SCHEER stated that the New York City Office of "Ramparts" had received a threat about July 3, 1968 and he felt that this call resulted from a recent article in "Ramparts" regarding Cuban refugees. He said he had no indication that the call was interstate.

The San Francisco "Examiner" newspaper, San Francisco, California, in its issue of July 9, 1968, carried a news article headlined, "Ramparts Threatened By Bombs." The article stated that both the San Francisco and New York City offices of "Ramparts" had been threatened by bombs and "Associate Editor ROBERT SCHEER had received calls threatening his life."

SCHEER advised SA CHARLES E. GALVIN on July 10, 1968, that no one had carried out the threat and that he would immediately contact the FBI if any future threats were made.

Records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation (CII), Sacramento, California, reveal that a .25 calibre Beretta automatic pistol, serial number 415984, was sold to ROBERT SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, on January 27, 1968, and that this gun was purchased in Oakland.

Records of the Oakland Police Department were searched October 17, 1968 by IC ROBERT L. GIBSON and it was determined that ROBERT SCHEER did not possess a permit to carry a gun.

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Records of the San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, California, were searched by JOHN VANNUCCI, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) on October 17, 1968 and no permit has been issued by the SFPD for ROBERT SCHEER to carry a gun.

K. Finances

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/21/68

The College Avenue Branch, Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California, maintains a commercial checking account for ANNE W. SCHEER or ROBERT SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California. This account bears Account Number 5440 03178, and was opened on September 18, 1967.

On March 19, 1968, an examination of bank records pertaining to items deposited in this account during the period September 18, 1967 through March 5, 1968, was made. Among the checks deposited during this period were the following (All these checks were written payable to ROBERT SCHEER.):

<u>Date Deposited</u>	<u>Payee's Account</u>	<u>Amount</u>
9/18/67	"Ramparts" Magazine 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California (Payroll Account)	\$507.80
10/2/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
10/12/67	Associated Students California Western University	500.00
10/18/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
11/1/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
11/15/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
11/20/67	Stanford University, Student Organization Fund	300.00

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On 3/19/68 at Oakland, California File # SF 100-46832

by SA LAWRENCE J. NELSON:cm Date dictated 3/20/68

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<u>Date Deposited</u>	<u>Payee's Account</u>	<u>Amount</u>
11/20/67	University of California Santa Cruz	\$350.00
12/6/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
12/11/67	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
12/15/67	Brandeis University	300.00
12/18/67	Fordham University	300.00
12/18/67	Agenzia Fugazi, Inc., Travel Agency, San Francisco, California	168.95

The above check was marked "refund".

12/27/67	Associated Students, Los Angeles Valley College	350.00
1/2/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	507.55
1/3/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	130.00
1/16/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	411.05
1/26/68	(largely illegible) but "McGill University" appears on the check	458.75
1/26/68	University of Manitoba	257.25
1/26/68	(largely illegible) but "Manitoba" appears on the check	91.75
2/8/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	473.80

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<u>Date Deposited</u>	<u>Payee's Account</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2/20/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$473.80
2/20/68	University of Idaho	700.00
3/5/68	Albion College Albion, Michigan	500.00

The above information is confidential and cannot be made public except in the usual procedure following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, directed to Mr. AARON C. ORTON, Operations Officer, College Avenue Branch, Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California.

The original documents listed above are no longer in possession of the bank.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 7/10/68

The College Avenue Branch of Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California, maintains a Commercial checking account for ANNE W. SCHEER or ROBERT SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland. This account bears account number 5440 03178 and was opened September 18, 1967.

On June 19-21, 1968, an examination of bank records pertaining to items deposited in this account during the period March 6, 1968 to June 21, 1968, were made available. Among the checks deposited during this period were the following checks payable to ROBERT SCHEER:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2/29/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$423.80
3/15/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$423.80
3/8/68	Albion College, Albion, Michigan, drawn on City Bank & Trust Co., Albion, Michigan	\$277.20
3/29/68	California Intercollegiate Press Association, Hayward, California	\$350.00
3/29/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$423.80
4/1/68	Check from IDA SCHEER, 2868 Bronx Park East, New York City, drawn on Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., New York City	\$ 15.00
4/10/68	University of California, Irvine, Calif., drawn on United California Bank	\$336.00
illegible	Bank of Province, city unknown, Canada, account # 00059-010-00-02003 (check believed issued to "Ramparts" Magazine)	\$700.00 (exchange rate \$644.00)
4/17/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$350.00
4/15/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$423.80

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On 6/27/68 at Oakland, California File # SF 100-46832

by SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES/mcn Date dictated 7/8/68

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Maker</u>	<u>Amount</u>
4/16/68	Iowa State University of Science & Technology, Ames, Iowa, drawn on 1st National Bank, Ames, Iowa	\$500.00
Unreadable	Iowa State University of Science & Technology	\$241.00
4/30/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$473.80
5/15/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$473.80
5/21/68	DAVID KOLODNEY, 6468 Benevue Avenue, Oakland, drawn on Wells Fargo Bank, University Branch, Berkeley, California	\$170.00
5/16/68	State University of New York at Buffalo, drawn on Marine Midland Bank, University Office, Buffalo, New York	\$196.90
5/24/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$ 79.81
5/24/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$100.00
5/31/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$473.80
6/3/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$170.00
6/11/68	CHRISTOPHER D. WEILLS, 108 El Camino Real, Berkeley, California, drawn on Sumitomo Bank of California, Oakland	\$250.00
6/7/68	"Ramparts" Magazine check to Berlitz School of Languages	\$261.87
6/7/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$ 27.45
6/7/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$205.00
6/10/68	"Ramparts" Magazine	\$400.00

On June 10, 1968, a Bank of America money order, no. 52423, was purchased by ANNE WEILLS SCHEER made out to Berlitz School of Languages in the amount of \$295.00.

6/21/68 - U.S. Government check from \$482.08  
deposited U.S. Marshal, New York City

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One personal check issued by ROBERT SCHEER to Berlitz School of Languages in the amount of \$150.00, was refused by this bank because of insufficient funds in the SCHEER account during June, 1968.

The above information is confidential and cannot be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, directed to Mr. AARON C. ORTON, Operations Officer, Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California.

Each of the "Ramparts" Magazine checks were drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank of San Francisco.

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ROBERT SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California, applied for a loan June 10, 1968, at which time he furnished the following financial information:

He has a savings account at United California Bank, San Francisco, opened July 1966, with a low three figure balance. He maintains a checking account at Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland. He has a salary of \$1,000 per month and an additional income from lectures and writings amounting to \$8,000 yearly. He owns a 1958 Mercedes 220 sedan with no mortgage against it. He owns a 1967 Saab stationwagon, which is being financed through the First State Bank, San Leandro, California, with a balance of \$1,560. His mother is IDA KURAN SCHEER, 2868 Bronx Park West, Bronx, New York. His father-in-law is JOHN WEILLS, 108 El Camino Real, Berkeley, California. His home is mortgaged through American Savings and Loan Association, San Jose, with a balance of \$23,000 on which monthly payments are made of \$214. Second home mortgage is carried through Central Realty, Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, with a balance of \$2,000 and monthly payments of \$40. He has Bankamericard 180-763-484 on which there is a balance of \$209 owing. He has a Master Charge Card 3017-802-921, on which there is a \$300 balance. The loan requested was refused when SCHEER was asked for a copy of his latest income tax return to be furnished, and SCHEER refused to do so. The purpose of the loan was not stated.

SF T-7

June 19, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER had a total income in 1966 of about [redacted]. He had a total income in 1967 of about [redacted] including [redacted] salary from his position at "Ramparts" magazine, and approximately \$8,800 from his writings and speeches.

SF T-8

August 29, 1968

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

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Mr. and Mrs ROBERT SCHEER have maintained a joint checking account at the College Avenue Branch, Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California. It was learned this account was transferred about September 20, 1968 to a checking account in the name of ANNE W. SCHEER only. Deposits to this account have shown that ROBERT SCHEER received a check for \$100 from the University of California at Berkeley dated July 19, 1968, which was deposited to this account.

On August 2, 1968, he deposited three small checks made out to IDA KURAN SCHEER; one dated July 10, 1968 in the amount of \$65 from the ILGWU National Retirement Fund, drawn on the Royal National Bank of New York. Another check dated May 20, 1968 in the amount of \$30 to IDA SCHEER was issued by the Health and Welfare Fund, Knit Goods Workers Union, drawn on the Chemical Bank of New York. On August 23, 1968, a check for \$111.60 from the US Treasury Department to IDA KURAN SCHEER marked Social Security check was deposited.

On August 18, 1968, a deposit was made for a check of \$110 from the United States National Student Association, 21st Congress account, drawn on the Union National Bank, Manhattan, Kansas. On August 30, 1968, a payroll check in the amount of \$496.35 from "Ramparts" magazine was deposited. On September 17, 1968, the "Ramparts" check issued to Subject in the amount of \$254.44 was deposited. On September 16, 1968, a check in the amount of \$200 from NBC, drawn on the Morgan Trust Company, New York City, and issued to THOMAS HAYDEN care of Liberation Publications, 5 Beeckman Place, New York, was deposited. On September 12, 1968, a payroll check in the amount of \$496.35 was deposited. On September 23, 1968, a check in the amount of \$400 issued to ANNE SCHEER, drawn on the Fisherman's Wharf Branch, Bank of America, by ROBERT SCHEER was deposited. On October 18, 1968, a \$100 check from "Ramparts" magazine was deposited in the account of ANNE SCHEER.

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SF T-9  
July 29, 1968  
August 9, 1968  
September 26, 1968  
October 14, 1968  
October 22, 1968

The above information may not be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum addressed to Mr. AARON C. ORTON, Operations Manager, Bank of America, 6201 College Avenue, Oakland, California.

ROBERT SCHEER received a check from "Ramparts" magazine, July 31, 1968, in the amount of \$200 drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank of San Francisco. He also received a payroll check dated July 31, 1968 in the amount of \$517.90 from "Ramparts" magazine. He received a check August 13, 1968 in the amount of \$300 from "Ramparts" magazine. Each of these checks was drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank, San Francisco.

SF T-10  
August 27, 1968

The above information may not be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum addressed to Mr. DON FAZACKERELY, Commonwealth National Bank, Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/22/68

Records of Bank of America, Fisherman's Wharf Branch, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco, California, reflect that account number 06780-00074 was opened in the name of ROBERT SCHEER, 495 Beach Street, San Francisco, on September 20, 1968. Deposits to this account are as follows:

September 20, 1968 1 check for \$100 dated September 17, 1968, from U. S. National Student Association, Washington, D. C., to ROBERT SCHEER drawn on Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

September 20, 1968 1 check for \$446.35 to ROBERT SCHEER from "Ramparts" Magazine drawn on First Western Bank, Main Office, San Francisco, California

September 27, 1968 Deposit of \$350.00 composed of check for \$750.00 drawn on First Western Bank and Trust Company, University Park Office, Irvine, California, to ROBERT SCHEER, less cash of \$400.00.  
(Recordak film unreadable so maker unknown)

October 3, 1968 Deposit of \$275.00 of a cashier's check number 1543672 from Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Golden Gateway - Jackson Square Branch, 625 Battery Street, San Francisco.

On 10/16, 17/68 at San Francisco, California File # SF 100-46832

by SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES/rb Date dictated 10/22/68

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WEH/rb

October 9, 1968

Deposit of \$555.08 composed  
of check for \$655.08 less  
\$100 cash, drawn on First  
Western Bank, San Francisco  
(film has not yet been  
developed).

The above information may not be made public  
except in a usual proceeding, following issuance of a  
subpoena duces tecum addressed to Mr. RICHARD D. FULLER,  
Bank of America, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco,  
California.

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It was learned that during October 1968, SCHEER wrote a check for \$300 and another check for \$40, each of which was refused by his bank because of insufficient funds to cover these checks. SCHEER also wrote a check for \$45.30 on November 21, 1968, to the Hotel Chelsea, New York City, which was deposited in the National City Bank, 23rd Street and Avenue of the Americas Branch. SCHEER reportedly was having trouble because some of his pay checks from "Ramparts" magazine were not honored when presented for payment. SCHEER also reportedly wrote a check for \$25 on December 22, 1968, made out to the Hilton Inn, New York City. SCHEER wrote a check to United Airlines (UAL) for \$30, dated December 14, 1968 at New York City. He also issued a check to American Airlines, Houston, Texas for \$25 on December 30, 1968. He issued a check to the Continental Hilton, Mexico City, Mexico, in the amount of \$35, dated December 30, 1968.

SCHEER made only one deposit of \$148 on January 3, 1969, which was a check from "Ramparts" magazine drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank, San Francisco.

SF T-11  
October 31, 1968,  
November 29, 1968  
December 31, 1968  
January 28, 1969

None of the above information may be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to RICHARD D. FULLER, Operations Officer, Fisherman's Wharf Branch, Bank of America, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco.

ROBERT SCHEER's checking account at Bank of America, 330 Bay Street, San Francisco, California, showed only three small deposits during April 1969 as follows:

March 4, 1969 - \$50.00  
March 18, 1969 - \$68.00  
March 27, 1969 - \$180.00

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This account has been quite inactive during February and March 1969. There was a deposit of \$2500.76 on April 11, 1969 resulting from a telegraphic transfer of funds from the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City to ROBERT SCHEER from CYRELLY ABEL. As noted above, these bank records are confidential and cannot be made public without a subpoena.

SF T-96

April 17, 1969

L. Passport Information

Files of the Passport Office, US Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by SA DOUGLAS M. BROWN on January 26, 1968 and reflected the following.

On January 28, 1966, Passport number G 41559 was issued at the San Francisco Passport Agency to ROBERT SCHEER, based on his application, January 27, 1966. SCHEER stated he was born April 4, 1936 at Bronx, New York, was a writer by occupation, residing at 2828 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California.

His last passport, number D 163804, was issued February 5, 1963. It was cancelled and returned to SCHEER when the above application was submitted. His parents were identified as FRED SCHEER, born in Germany, May 5, 1898, and IDA KURAN, born in Russia, April 24, 1900. His father was a United States citizen, but his mother was not a citizen. He was last married in 1965 to ANNE BUTTERFIELD WEILLS, born Eureka, California, March 14, 1942. She was designated as the person to be notified in an emergency at the above address. SCHEER stated in the application that he planned to depart San Francisco via Japan Airlines for a trip of one month to Japan, Cambodia and Hong Kong for journalistic purposes.

On November 29, 1967, SCHEER wrote a letter on the letterhead of "Ramparts" magazine and signed the letter as Managing Editor of that publication, which he sent to the Visa Department, US Department of State, Washington, D. C., stating he had been invited to attend a cultural conference in Havana, Cuba, in January 1968, by the Cuban Commission to

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WEH:jb

the United Nations. He stated he found it necessary in his position to accept this invitation and requested a visa for this purpose.

The Department of State advised SCHEER by letter dated December 18, 1967 that provided he would execute the enclosed affidavit stating that he desired to attend the conference as a professional reporter and would not participate in the conference in any manner, his application would appear to qualify under existing regulations.

On December 20, 1967, SCHEER returned the affidavit which was executed on that date before a notary public in San Francisco. On December 27, 1967, the San Francisco Passport Office was authorized by the State Department to validate SCHEER's passport for one round trip to Cuba. The State Department files reflect that the passport was so validated at San Francisco on December 29, 1967.

Miss MADELINE EBINGER, Clerk, Passport Office, US Department of State, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, advised March 20, 1968 that her office received authorization from the State Department, Washington, D. C. on March 19, 1968 to validate the passport of ROBERT SCHEER, DUGALD STERMER and FREDERICK C. MITCHELL, all of "Ramparts" magazine for one round trip to Cuba, each for journalistic purposes. STERMER is art director of "Ramparts" magazine and MITCHELL a senior editor of "Ramparts". Miss EBINGER expected SCHEER to appear in the immediate future for this validation since she stated he has been telephoning the passport office daily for the past week to determine if the validation of his passport had been authorized.

On April 16, 1968, ROBERT SCHEER was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI to visit the Passport Office of the State Department in San Francisco, where he had his passport validated for one round trip to Cuba. This was confirmed by MADELINE EBINGER the same day.

Mrs. DOROTHY GIBBS, Passport Office, US Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C., stated on August 29,

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1968 to SE ROBERT P. LYNCH that the State Department wired the San Francisco Passport Agency instructing, "You are authorized to validate passport G 041559, issued to ROBERT SCHEER of 'Ramparts', valid for one round trip to Cuba."

Miss MADELINE EBINGER advised on September 18, 1968 that records of that office reflect that the passport of ROBERT SCHEER was validated for one round trip to Cuba on August 22, 1968. She said she recalled that an unknown man appeared at the Passport Office a few minutes before closing time on August 22, 1968 and insisted that the passport be validated that evening since ROBERT SCHEER intended to depart that evening.

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II. AFFILIATION WITH SUBVERSIVE  
AND OTHER GROUPS

Contact With Cuban Consulate

SERENA and ROBERT SCHEER were among the individuals who had contacted the Cuban Consulate in New York City regarding a trip to Cuba.

SF T-12  
August 11, 1960

A. Fair Play For Cuba  
Committee (FPCC)

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

"The Daily Californian," a daily newspaper of the Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley, (UCB), issue of September 22, 1960, identified ROBERT SCHEER as Research Director of the Student Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SFPCC) on the Berkeley Campus.

The National Office of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) maintained a quantity of correspondence dealing with efforts of the SWP to infiltrate and dominate the FPCC. This material included the following notation: BOB SCHEER, originally from N. Y. CCNY, was in SDA. Led fight to expel YSL and told me that they called him a Stalinist. In a political discussion he gave me that impression too, though he can attack Soviet Union before a liberal audience. Either in periphery of CP or thereabouts (influenced, etc.)."

SF T-13  
November 18, 1960

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

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WEH:jb

"The Daily Californian," issue of December 22, 1960, reflected that the SFPCC was formed at a meeting in Berkeley, September 21, 1960. This article stated that among the officers elected at this meeting was ROBERT SCHEER, who was elected Research Director; RICHARD CURRIER, President; and MAURICE ZEITLIN, Secretary.

The publication "Student Council," Volume 1, Number 1, dated November 4, 1960, declared that this publication constituted the first issue of the "Student Council," FPCC newsletter, and that this publication would be a bi-monthly report concerning Cuba and the activities of the newly organized Student Council chapters. The publication on page one reported that under the leadership of RICHARD CURRIER and ROBERT SCHEER, the Berkeley Chapter had enlisted 90 members and had held several successful meetings.

A source advised November 18, 1960, that an associate of RICHARD CURRIER described CURRIER as new to politics and as being very close to MAURICE ZEITLIN.

SF T-13

The same source reported that an associate of MAURICE ZEITLIN described him as an individual who formerly called himself a Stalinist and who has expressed himself as supporting Russia and Red China.

SF T-13

November 18, 1960

Another source related February 12, 1957, that in September 1956, MAURICE ZEITLIN evidenced interest in joining the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Detroit, Michigan, but did not become active in LYL and, in fact, repulsed LYL efforts to take over a discussion group at Wayne University which ZEITLIN led.

SF T-14

February 12, 1957

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WEH:jb

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

The "Stanford Daily" newspaper, issue of February 9, 1961, contained an article entitled "Bay Area Students Describe Progress of Revolutionary Cuba." This article explained that on February 8, 1961, there were a number of persons who spoke on the campus of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, favoring "progress" in Cuba since the revolution. One of these speakers was identified as ROBERT SCHEER, from UCB.

An FPCC faction meeting sponsored by the SWP was held March 21, 1961, at 5931 Whitney Street, Oakland, California. ROBERT SCHEER was not present at this meeting, but was described as one of the 14 students on the campus of UCB who had signed a petition for a club of the FPCC to be active on the campus.

SF T-15  
March 22, 1961

A meeting of the Bay Area FPCC (BAFPCC) was held at the Unitarian Church, Bancroft and Dana Street, Berkeley, at which ROBERT SCHEER was not present; however, it was announced that a forum on Cuba was taking place on the UCB campus, at the same time as this meeting was taking place and that Mr. SCHEER was one of two people responsible for this Cuba forum. It was stated that SCHEER was also writing a book about Cuba in cooperation with another author.

SF T-15  
March 29, 1961

A meeting of BAFPCC was held May 3, 1961, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. This meeting was not attended by ROBERT SCHEER, but an announcement was made during this meeting that the Student Ad Hoc Committee Against Intervention in Cuba, which is also known as the

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Bay Area Student Committee to Oppose Intervention in Cuba, was formed on April 17, 1961. This new group was said to have a 7-man executive committee, of whom six are members of the FPCC. ROBERT SCHEER was listed as one of the members of the executive committee. The secretary of the BAFPCC announced that two members of the executive committee of the Student Ad Hoc Committee Against Intervention in Cuba had contacted the executive committee of BAFPCC executive committee, because they wanted to work with and coordinate activities with BAFPCC. It was recommended and voted that the entire 7-man executive committee of the Student Ad Hoc Committee Against Intervention in Cuba be added to the executive committee of BAFPCC.

SF T-15  
Observation of Special Agent  
of the FBI on May 3, 1961

The name of ROBERT SCHEER, Berkeley, California, was maintained on the mailing list of FPCC, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

SF T-16  
September 24 and 25, 1961

"The Daily Californian," issue of December 12, 1961, contained a letter to the editor which upheld FIDEL CASTRO and was signed "BOB SCHEER, Grad., Student Econ., Member Fair Play Exec. Comm. 1960," and by the name of one other person.

B. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the Appendix of this report.

A Free University party was held June 26, 1965, at 20 East 14th Street, New York City, attended by a number of people including PLP members. Also in attendance was

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WEH:jb

one BOB SCHEER, who stated he had just returned from Vietnam and had been the only American at the conference held in Indonesia. SCHEER added that he had just written an article for "Ramparts" magazine.

SF T-17  
June 28, 1965

C. W. E. B. Du Bois of  
America (DCA)

A characterization of the  
DCA is contained in the  
Appendix of this report.

A demonstration calling for an end of the war in Vietnam was sponsored jointly by DCA and Women for Peace and was held April 17, 1965, at the Civic Center, San Francisco. The principal speaker at this affair was ROBERT SCHEER.

SF T-15  
April 22, 1965

SF T-18  
April 19, 1965

Du Bois Clubs Support

A meeting of the San Francisco W. E. B. Du Bois Club was held at 250 Page Street, San Francisco, on May 22, 1966. This meeting was concerned principally with the ROBERT SCHEER campaign for U. S. Congress. It was agreed that the Du Bois Clubs would support SCHEER and actively campaign in his behalf. SCHEER was not present at the meeting.

SF T-19  
May 27, 1966

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WEH:jb

San Francisco W.E.B. Du Bois Club members travelled to East Oakland, California, June 4, 1966, where they canvassed the persons who were registered Democratic in the various precincts and requested them to vote for ROBERT SCHEER for Congress.

SF T-20  
June 7, 1966

D. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix of this report.

The November 11, 1964 issue of "SPUR" contains on page 10 a news item from Berkeley, California, which reports a panel discussion featuring ROBERT SCHEER, described as "...author, correspondent for The Realist and member of the New School. The topic: 'What is to Be Done (After the Elections)' was described as the fourth in a series of such forums co-sponsored by the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, SDS and the New School.

"SPUR" is a self-described newsletter of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

A characterization of the DCA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

On December 23, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a handbill at the UCB announcing that the SDS, the San Francisco New School and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club would present a discussion on November 10, 1964, at Stiles Hall, Berkeley, at 8:00 pm. BOB SCHEER was named as taking part in this discussion.

FRANK MORSMAN, who is employed at the headquarters of SDS, 924 Howard Street, San Francisco, stated January 6, 1966, that SDS holds a weekly class which is a combination lecture-discussion session on the ramifications of the cold

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war, with special emphasis on the role of Red China as it is politically divergent from the Marxism of the Soviet Union. MORSMAN stated BOB SCHEER is one of those who regularly attends these classes.

SF T-21  
January 21, 1966

An undated letter from the Chicago Peace Council advertises a meeting to be held May 11, 1967, as well as a flyer regarding a speech to be made in Chicago May 11, 1967, by ROBERT SCHEER under the sponsorship of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was received in May 1967. This speech by SCHEER was to be made on the subject of "U. S. - Involvement in Vietnam."

SF T-22  
May 18, 1967

A leaflet advertising a "teach In" on the topic of "The Multiversity and the Empire" was scheduled to be held at Mc Millin Auditorium, 116th Street and Broadway, New York City on 11/22/68 under sponsorship of Columbia SDS.

SF T-23  
November 30, 1968

E. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)  
Meeting, May 24, 1966

The Bay Area YSA and SWP sponsored an open meeting which was held May 24, 1966, at Stiles Hall, Bancroft and Dana Streets, Berkeley, California, to protest against the shooting of LEO BERNARD at the Detroit SWP office. ROBERT SCHEER was one of the speakers at this meeting. During his speech, SCHEER stated that unity of the left is essential to protect its members and to bring an end to the hysteria sweeping the country.

SF T-24  
May 27, 1966

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SF T-25  
June 2, 1966

A characterization of the Bay Area YSA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

F. Vietnam Day Committee (VDC)

A characterization of the VDC is contained in the Appendix of this report.

ROBERT SCHEER participated in meetings, demonstrations, etcetera sponsored by the VDC opposing US participation in the Vietnam war as follows:

Function & Location	Date of Activity	Source	Date Furnished	Activity
Demonstration UCB, Berkeley, California	5/21- 22/65	San Francisco "Examiner"	5/22/65	Speaker
Meeting, UCB	8/3/65	SF T-32	8/9/65	Participant
Demonstration Berkeley	8/12/65	SF T-33	8/23/65	Participant
Demonstration Oakland	8/21/65	SF T-33; SA of FBI Observation	8/23/65 8/21/65	Participant
Demonstration San Francisco	8/25/65	SA of FBI Observation	8/25/65	Participant
Meeting, UCB	8/31/65	SF T-34	9/1/65; 10/14/65	Participant



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Meeting Berkeley	9/2/65	SF T-35	9/3/65	Speaker
Meeting, UCB	9/21/65	SF T-35	9/27/65	Participant
Meeting San Francisco	9/23/65	SF T-36	9/24/65	Participant
Demonstration San Francisco	9/25/65	SF T-37; SA of FBI	9/24/65; 10/5/65	Speaker
Meeting Berkeley	9/26/65	SF T-35	9/30/65	Participant
Meeting Berkeley	9/26/65	SF T-38	2/15/66	Participant
Social Berkeley	10/2/65	SF T-35	10/6/65	Participant
Meeting Berkeley	10/4/65	SF T-35	2/14/66	Speaker
Demonstration UCB	10/15- 16/65	SA of FBI	10/15- Observation 16/65	Participant
Demonstration San Francisco	10/17/65	SA of FBI	10/17/65 Observation	Speaker
Meeting UCB	11/2/65	SF T-35	2/15/66	Participant
Meeting Berkeley	11/11/65	SF T-35	2/15/66	Participant
Teach-In UCLA, Los Angeles	11/12/65	SF T-39	11/29/65	Speaker
Demonstration Oakland	11/20/65	SA of FBI	11/20/65 Observation	Speaker

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Anti-War Convention, Washington, D. C.	11/25-28/65	SF T-40	12/4/65	Participant
Demonstration NAS, Moffett Field, California	12/5/65	SAs of FBI Observation	12/5/65	Participant
Meeting, UCB	12/14/65	SF T-38	1/27/66	Speaker
Meeting, UCB	1/4/66	SF T-38 SF T-40	2/15/66 1/13/66	Speaker Speaker
Meeting San Francisco	1/14/66	SF T-15	1/20/66	Speaker
Meeting, UCB	1/19/66	SF T-35 SF T-40	1/24/66 1/24/66	Participant
March and Demonstration Oakland	1/31/66	SAs of FBI Observation	1/31/66	Speaker
Demonstration Oakland	2/4/66	SAs of FBI Observation	2/4/66	Participant
Fund Raising Social, Berkeley	2/5/66	SF T-41 SF T-35	2/8/66 2/8/66	Participant
Rally, UCB	5/21/66	SF T-35 SF T-42	5/23/66 5/23/66	Speaker

The VDC held an emergency meeting October 4, 1965 to discuss whether to violate the Mc Carran Act, the Espionage Act of 1917 and other espionage laws, at Room 155 Dwinelle Hall, UCB. There were about 200 persons in attendance, including ROBERT SCHEER. During the meeting, SCHEER read Sections 2387 and 2388 of the Espionage Act of 1917, defining

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the elements of the violations. SCHEER then stated, "It is time to risk treason. We must totally disassociate ourselves with the US Government."

SF T-38

February 14, 1966

A large cardboard poster was observed at VDC Headquarters, 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California, which bore the notation across its top, "VDC Defendants Committee - I will commit civil disobedience on October 15-16 with the Vietnam Day Committee and I am prepared to be arrested in opposition to United States intervention in Vietnam. I am joining this committee to organize my political defense." There were a large number of names handwritten below this caption including "BOB SCHEER, 2546 Geary Street, San Francisco."

SF T-37

September 28, 1965

A demonstration in opposition to United States participation in the Vietnam war was held October 17, 1965, at the Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco, sponsored by 12 groups and having about 3000 persons participating. The concluding speaker at this program was ROBERT SCHEER, who was introduced as a reporter for "Ramparts" magazine. SCHEER vehemently denounced the United States action in Vietnam and stated that it was a problem for the Vietnamese people to decide. SCHEER stated that the United States rationalized its killing of Vietnamese civilians by saying that the Viet Cong commit horrible atrocities. SCHEER said that although the Viet Cong may kill some civilians, the United States Government's statements on their atrocities are, on the whole, a lie.

Observation by Special Agent  
of the FBI

The University Committee on Vietnam of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) held a teach-in at the

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Grand Ballroom, Student Union Building, UCLA, Los Angeles, on November 12, 1965. ROBERT SCHEER was one of the speakers who talked in opposition to United States foreign policy regarding Vietnam. During his talk, SCHEER stated "The Viet Cong is a party of peace and if I was in Vietnam I would be on the side of the Viet Cong."

SF T-39

November 29, 1965

"The Daily Californian" newspaper, which is published daily by the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue of February 2, 1966, contained a news article which described the march by Vietnam Day Committee on Congressman COHELAN's office on January 31, 1966, in which ROBERT SCHEER participated. This article stated in part, "According to SCHEER, the primary goal of his campaign is not to defeat his opponent but rather to engender support for the anti-Vietnam war movement."

G. Communist Party (CP)  
Affiliation

SCHEER for Congress issued a press release January 19, 1966, stating that ROBERT SCHEER announced his candidacy for the Democratic Party nomination for Congressman in the 7th Congressional District of California. In his opening speech, SCHEER called for negotiations with the National Liberation Front leading to the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. SCHEER said, "The United States should never have gone into Vietnam, should not have stayed in and should now get out." SCHEER added, "The Johnson Administration is waging an increasingly vicious war against the Vietnamese people and this campaign will be aimed at halting it."

The SCHEER for Congress office, 2214 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, issued a letter on the letterhead of this group pointing out that ROBERT SCHEER was running in the Democratic Party primary election in June 1966, for the congressional seat presently held by JEFFREY COHELAN. The letter stated this challenge was being undertaken because

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WEH:jb

Congressman COHELAN "has been completely unresponsive to the concern of East Bay citizens who are opposed to Administration policy in Vietnam." It added that in addition to the Vietnam issue, SCHEER intended to put forward a "Radical critique of the Great Society." It also requested contributions of time and money to help in this campaign. "Endorsers" of SCHEER for Congress were listed on this letterhead as follows:

CARL BLOICE, Reporter  
"People's World"

MARK COMFORT  
Oakland Direct  
Action Committee

MIRIAM CONNELLY  
President  
Bettermade Foods

Dr. J. RAYMOND COPE

CASSANDRA DAVIS  
East Bay Organizing  
Committee

RONNIE DAVIS  
Director,  
S. F. Mime Troupe

DON DUNCAN  
Master Sergeant, Ret.  
US Special Forces

LAWRENCE FERLINGHETTI  
Poet

BILL FINN  
Building Contractor

JOHN GEORGE  
Attorney

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SF 100-46832

WEH:jb

Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT  
Publisher,  
Sun Reporter

BARBARA GULLAHORN  
Organizer,  
Vietnam Day  
Committee

ELLY HARAWITZ  
Caseworker,  
Welfare Rights  
Organization

MORRIS HIRSCH  
Professor of Mathematics  
University of California

PAUL JACOBS  
Writer

EPHRAIM KAHN  
M. D.

ANN MARTIN,  
Secretary,  
Welfare Rights  
Organization

MARILYN MILLIGAN  
Postdoctoral Fellow  
University of California

ALAN MYERSON,  
Director,  
The Committee

ROSCOE PROCTOR  
ILWU, Warehousemen's  
Union, Local #6

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SF 100-46832  
WEH:jb

GERALD ROSENFELD  
M. D.

HARRY RUBIN  
Professor of Molecular  
Biology,  
University of California

JERRY RUBIN,  
Organizer  
Vietnam Day Committee

Rev. SAM SMITH,  
Chairman,  
Welfare Rights Organization

RICHARD STROHMAN  
Professor of Zoology  
University of California

JESSICA MITFORD TREUHAFT  
Writer

STEVE WEISSMAN,  
Organizer  
Free Speech Movement

TOM WINNETT  
Owner  
Fybate Lecture Notes

REGINALD ZELNICK  
Professor of History  
University of California

ROBERT EVANS  
Teacher

HOWARD JETER  
Teacher

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SF 100-46832  
WEH:jb

SF T-25  
January 28, 1966

CARL BLOICE attended a CP National Youth Cadre Conference which was held September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana.

SF T-43  
September 15, 1965

He also is a staff writer for the PW newspaper.

Special Agents of the FBI observed MARK COMFORT as he actively participated in nine demonstrations sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) at the Oakland Tribune Building, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland, California, during the period November 21, 1964 through January 30, 1965.

MARK COMFORT left San Francisco for New York City, April 8, 1965, by automobile with MORT SCHEER, West Coast Organizer of Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), to attend the PLM Convention which was to be held in New York City, April 15-18, 1965, as a guest of the West Coast PLM.

SF T-44  
April 9, 1965

Characterizations of the AHCED and Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as PLM, are contained in the Appendix.

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CASSANDRA DAVIS and ELLEN HARAWITZ attended a meeting of the Bay Area CP Youth Clubs, which was held January 29, 1966, at 1005 53rd Street, Oakland, California. This meeting was addressed by GUS HALL, National Leader of the CP, USA from New York City.

SF T-45  
January 31, 1966

A meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section, San Francisco County CP (SFCCP), was held January 15, 1947, during which Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though Dr. GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

SF T-46  
January 24, 1947

San Francisco "Examiner" newspaper issue of June 13, 1963, set forth information that that California State Senate Sub-Committee on Un-American Activities had released a report stating that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT had visited Moscow, Russia as a guest of the Kremlin and that his support of Communist causes was well known.

FRANCES W. HERRING, Berkeley, California, Women for Peace, was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

SF T-47  
October 24, 1963

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is contained in the Appendix.

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WEH:jb

Records of the Board of Elections, 400 Broome Street, New York City, reflect that EPHRAIM KAHN, 255 West 9th Street, New York City, registered as a communist in 1936, for the 9th Assembly District and the 47th Election District, New York City.

SF T-48 advised on August 16, 1949, that he had been informed by RICHARD NUSSER, leader of the CP at Tucson, Arizona, that EPHRAIM KAHN, 522 East Tucson Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona, was a CP member. NUSSER told the informant that the CP membership of KAHN must be kept secret and not even made known to other party members.

When SIDNEY STEINBERG and ROBERT THOMPSON, fugitive National CP functionaries, were arrested near Twain Harte, California, August 27, 1953, a search of their effects revealed that STEINBERG had the telephone number of Dr. EPHRAIM KAHN in his possession, together with instructions regarding the code name to be used in making contact with this party. When Dr. KAHN was interviewed about this matter, September 3, 1953, by Special Agents of the FBI, he declined to cooperate stating, "Generally speaking I do not approve of FBI investigations."

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper, issue of November 16, 1965, contained a news article headlined "Court Decision Brings Joy to Communists Here." This article stated in part that ROSCOE PROCTOR at a press conference November 15, 1965, admitted that he had been a member of the CP, USA since 1941, and was at this time a member of the CP, USA National Committee.

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JESSICA TREUHAFI was first reported as a CP member in California in 1948, having an understanding of Marxism and helping shape local CP policy.

SF T-49  
April 1, 1953

JESSICA TREUHAFI was identified in 1956, at hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board, as Financial Director of the California Labor School and as a CP functionary, by witnesses WILLIAM FOARD, DOROTHY JEFFERS, TIMOTHY EVANS and others.

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

"SCHEER For Congress" issued a leaflet headed "The Following People Were Present at a Press Conference Announcing The Candidacy of Robert Scheer for Congress, 7th Congressional District": Beneath this heading were listed the names of those listed on the Scheer For Congress letterhead, except for ANN MARTIN, ROBERT EVANS and HOWARD JETER. The following additions were noted:

FRANCES HERRING - Member, Women For Peace

ELIJAH TURNER - Congress of Racial Equality  
SF T-33 February 4, 1966

A meeting of the Santa Barbara Club, Southern California District CP (SCDCP), was held February 4, 1966, at 1015 North Milpas, Santa Barbara, California. During this meeting a statement was made by WILLIAM TAYLOR, a functionary of the SCDCP, that IRVIN LAUCKS of the Center

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for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, was going to donate \$10,000 for a peace candidate and it was expected that this money would be given to the campaign run by SCHEER of Berkeley. TAYLOR felt that some of this money should go to a candidate in Southern California, if possible.

SF T-50

February 8, 1966

The PW issue of February 12, 1966, contained an article headlined "A New Campaign Tackles Old Issues," written by CARL BLOICE. This article gives historical background of the City of Oakland, California and the problems faced by the poor people in that city. It then cites how DANIEL SIMON, M. D. had sent hundreds of letters to Berkeley, California during the week of June 22, 1965, pointing out that Congressman JEFFREY COHELAN had failed to take a stand in opposition to United States participation in the war in Vietnam, and enclosed cards addressed to Congressman COHELAN appealing to COHELAN to speak out strongly in Congress for a cease fire and international negotiations through the United Nations. The cards also stated that unless COHELAN took such action, he would be opposed for re-election. By August 1965, there had been 750 cards processed and returned to Dr. SIMON. When Congressman COHELAN failed to speak out in Congress opposing US involvement in Vietnam, certain people began searching for a candidate to oppose him. ROBERT SCHEER agreed to oppose COHELAN. Some of his supporters left the organization because SCHEER refused to shave off his beard and others left the organization because SCHEER refused to exclude Communists from his campaign committee. The article stated ROBERT SCHEER had the endorsement of the VDC as well as a sizeable portion of the community, and was not centered among the college students.

In early 1966, two functionaries of the CP discussed the forthcoming trip by SCHEER to Southeast Asia and his desire to go to North Vietnam. Both functionaries agreed

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that an effort should be made to assist SCHEER in gaining admission to North Vietnam, or, at least to arrange for him to have an interview at the North Vietnam Embassy while he is in Cambodia.

SF T-51  
February 8, 1966

A meeting of the San Francisco CP Community Youth Club was held December 18, 1965, at 2504 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, during which it was announced that in the Bay Area primary election campaign the party will support ROBERT SCHEER for Congressman in Berkeley. It was also announced that CARL BLOICE, a member of this CP club, and ROSCOE PROCTOR were serving on SCHEER's campaign committee. It was stated that BLOICE, PROCTOR and MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California District CP, are functioning as a committee to plan strategy for the party's role in this campaign.

SF T-45  
December 20, 1965

A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held January 10, 1966, at 2716 77th Avenue, Oakland, California. During this meeting, it was announced that a Mr. SHEA, who is going to oppose Congressman JEFFREY COHELAN in the 7th Congressional District, favors peace and not a continuation of the Vietnam war. All members present were asked to support Mr. SHEA.

SF T-52  
January 20, 1966

A meeting of the Bay Area CP Youth Clubs was held January 29, 1966, at 1005 53rd Street, Oakland, California. The principal speaker at this meeting was GUS HALL from the National Office of the CP, USA. In his talk, GUS HALL stated that the Party had made a decision in this district that their chief emphasis would be on the BOB SCHEER for Congress campaign, and as many youths as possible from all

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over the district would be involved in this campaign.

SF T-45  
January 31, 1966

A meeting was scheduled to be held February 4, 1966, at 6115 Dover Street, Oakland, California, of the East Bay communists who were to work on BOB SCHEER's election campaign.

SF T-45  
January 31, 1966

A source advised that CARL BLOICE had been released from his job on the editorial staff of the PW to work full time, on instructions of the CP leadership, in the campaign of ROBERT SCHEER for the 7th Congressional District.

SF T-53  
March 2, 1966

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper, Berkeley, California, issue of June 9, 1966, carried a news article regarding the defeat of ROBERT SCHEER in his campaign as Democratic candidate for U. S. Congressman from the 7th Congressional District of California. This article stated SCHEER received a total of 28,751 votes, while his Democratic opponent, JEFFREY COHELAN, received 35,270 votes. This indicates SCHEER captured 45 per cent of the votes in this primary election. The newspaper quoted SCHEER as stating "From now on I'm the shadow Congressman in this District." He added that he would be a write-in candidate for U. S. Congressman in the November, 1966 election unless Congressman JEFFREY COHELAN stopped supporting the Vietnam war and unless COHELAN faced up to the serious social problems in the U. S. SCHEER added that he and his backers were "building a political movement in this District and this campaign was only the opening wedge."

During the interview, SCHEER said the cost of running his campaign had been \$35,000 to \$40,000, most of it being donated by "students, housewives, longshoremen and what-have-you," and none of it coming from his own pocket. He said, "When I started this campaign I didn't have a dime."

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The "PW" issue of June 18, 1966, carried a news article headlined, "Scheer Forces to Stay in Business." This article pointed out that in the Democratic primary election held June 7, 1966, ROBERT SCHEER captured 44.9 per cent of the vote against the incumbent Congressman JEFFREY COHELAN in the 7th Congressional District of California. The article quoted SCHEER as stating he and his supporters would continue the community battle on issues and stated they planned to enter candidates in the race for municipal and county offices in 1967.

SHARON GOLD and JUDY DUNLAP were members of the Fillmore Du Bois Club of San Francisco who were working in the ROBERT SCHEER campaign as of February 27, 1966.

SF T-20  
March 3, 1966

A social affair to benefit the SCHEER for Congress campaign was held March 19, 1966, at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley, California, with ROBERT and ANNE SCHEER in attendance.

SF T-35  
March 22, 1966

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and attended a meeting of this body held December 3-7, 1966, in New York City, during which time he was also selected a member of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA.

SF T-54  
December 9, 1966

A meeting of the Marin County Communist Party Club was held March 23, 1966, at 315 Rydal Street, Mill Valley, California. At this meeting it was announced that CARL BLOICE had been released from his job at the "PW" since he is acting as publicity man for ROBERT SCHEER in the SCHEER for Congress campaign.

SF T-55  
April 7, 1966

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A meeting of the San Francisco Du Bois Club was held March 28, 1966, at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, during which it was announced that the Club would hold a mobilization April 2, 1966 to work on ROBERT SCHEER's campaign.

SF T-56

March 29, 1966

A CP Youth Commission meeting was held March 29, 1966, at 2504 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, during which there was a discussion of youth work. It was stated that the work of the youths in the ROBERT SCHEER campaign should have been and should now be pointed towards building a Du Bois Club in Oakland.

SF T-45

March 30, 1966

The "PW" issue of May 21, 1966 carried an editorial which stated that in the 7th Congressional District the big issues of the time were "for peace, for freedom, for labor's rights, for a serious war on the grinding poverty that blights the lives of so many people in this District." The editorial then told that ROBERT SCHEER has joined all these issues in his campaign to win the Democratic nomination for Congress. It concludes by urging the readers to vote for ending the war in Vietnam, for seriously beginning the war on poverty, for Negro representation and for labor's rights.

ROBERT KAUFMAN, a member of the East Bay CP Industrial Club, stated August 8, 1966, that he had served as labor relations man for ROBERT SCHEER during SCHEER's campaign for Congress from the 7th Congressional District of California.

SF T-52 August 19, 1966

CARL BLOICE gave a party on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1966, at the residence of ROBERT SCHEER, Milvia and Oregon Streets, Berkeley, California, which was attended by about 60 persons, including ROBERT and ANNE SCHEER.

SF T-57

January 6, 1967

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A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held January 17, 1968, at Oakland, California, which was not attended by ROBERT SCHEER. During this meeting, it was announced that ROBERT SCHEER was going to run for the US Senate on the Peace and Freedom (PFP) ticket in opposition to the incumbent Senator THOMAS KUCHEL. All CP members were urged to support the PFP slate of candidates.

SF T-52  
January 24, 1968

A meeting of the Northern California District CP (NCD CP) Committee was held January 20, 1968, in San Francisco, which was not attended by the Subject. During this meeting, there was a discussion of the CP political activities during which it was stated that BOB SCHEER had indicated a willingness to run for the US Senate, but he wanted a definite commitment from the CP and other organizations in the State, such as Black Panther groups and PFP, that they would support him.

SF T-55  
January 29, 1968

SF T-58  
January 26, 1968

A meeting of the NCD CP Committee was held February 2, 1968 in San Francisco, during which MICKIE LIMA, CP District Chairman, announced that he and ROSCOE PROCTOR, District Negro Organizer, had met with ROBERT SCHEER and both felt that the Party should support ROBERT SCHEER in his candidacy for the US Senate on the PFP ticket.

SF T-55  
February 5, 1968

A meeting of the Campus CP Club was held February 4, 1968 at Berkeley, California, during which it was announced that ROBERT SCHEER had decided to run for the Senate and HUEY NEWTON from the Black Panther Party had been drafted to run for Congress. There were indications that the CP would support both candidates.

SF T-35  
February 5, 1968

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A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is contained in the Appendix of this report.

On February 21, 1968, there was a discussion led by TERENCE W. GREENE in Oakland, California, regarding a recent meeting of the East Bay CP Regional Committee. At this regional meeting, there was a discussion of whether the CP should support the PFP candidates. It was stated that the youths on the CP Regional Committee favored the CP supporting certain PFP candidates such as ROBERT SCHEER. The matter was not resolved at this meeting.

SF T-52  
March 4, 1968

The "PW" issue of March 16, 1968, carried a news article entitled "PFP, New Party to Set Aims." In this article it was stated "Author ROBERT SCHEER announced last week he was withdrawing from contention, although some political observers say he may be courting a possible draft movement" for the US Senate on the PFP ticket. The article told of plans of the PFP to have a state-wide conference, March 16-18, 1968, at Richmond, California, to pass a statement of basic principles and to refine planks for a platform.

The "Berkeley Barb", a weekly underground newspaper that features news of left wing groups, published in Berkeley, California, in its issue of March 15-21, 1968, carried a news article headlined "Differs But Will Fight for Party." This article dealt with the decision of ROBERT SCHEER not to run for the US Senate on the PFP ticket. SCHEER was quoted as saying, "I can be more helpful without being a candidate. I want to work hard for PFP without being accused of doing it for personal advantage.

"I will also be free of the petty in-fighting that goes on too much in PFP. I am talking about PFP in Berkeley. This does not apply to the rest of the state."

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SCHEER was also quoted as being critical of his critics in the 1966 Congressional campaign as follows:

"Without those 1966 peace campaigns, there would be no PFP today. In this area, my campaign gave rise to CNP (Community for New Politics) and CNP formed the base for PFP here. I made the motion in a CNP meeting to form PFP.

"That Congressional campaign did give rise to organization on the left and its continuity is visibly demonstrated by the fact that we turned our main office at 2214 Grove (Berkeley) into the headquarters of PFP."

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WEH:

H. **Community for New Politics**  
also known as  
**Committee for New Politics**

"Communique for New Politics, Left-Out News", published bi-weekly by the Community for New Politics, 2214 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, 94703, in volume number one, carried an article captioned, "To All Who Supported Scheer for Congress". This article stated:

"Our campaign was founded on assumptions which are at odds with mainstream American politics. We are concerned with issues and not personalities.

"We were committed to development of community dialogue and involvement and not merely to electoral victory. The fact that we obtained an unexpectedly large vote does not change this commitment but rather reinforces it. 'The Community for New Politics' was formed to carry out this commitment. We are, in fact, in a very favorable position to implement a 'new politics'. The campaign produced strong community ties and the beginnings of a serious program. If we succeed in new politics it will serve as a much needed model for American political life. If we fail to seriously attempt it we betray not only the larger community but our most significant hopes as well.

"This will be a more difficult period than that which preceded the election--it requires all of our support."

"--ROBERT SCHELF"

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Source advised that the "SCHEER For Congress Committee" was an organization formed in early 1966, for the purpose of supporting ROBERT SCHEER as a candidate for a seat in the United States House of Representatives, United States Congress, from the 7th Congressional District of California in the primary election of June 1966.

This committee was a group of diverse people formed for the specific purpose of supporting and working for ROBERT SCHEER in his bid for a seat in the United States Congress.

The primary plank in this committee's platform was opposition to the US involvement in the Vietnam War and with a further and continuing involvement by the US Government in the War on Poverty and civil rights.

SF T-24  
July 31, 1967

A closed membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at 873 Broadway, New York, New York, on June 30, 1966. During this meeting one of the members said he had attended a National Conference for New Politics and this organization has a \$100,000 fund. Contributions from this fund were described as having been made to different organizations and individuals, including \$1,000. to ROBERT SCHEER for his election campaign.

SF T-59  
July 14, 1966

ROBERT SCHEER has participated in activities sponsored by the Community For New Politics as follows:

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<u>Function &amp; Location</u>	<u>Date of Activity</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Furnished</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Meeting, Berkeley, California	8/26/66	SF T-25	9/6/66	Speaker
Meeting, Berkeley, California	9/21/66	SF T-35	9/23/66	Participant
Meeting, San Francisco	10/8/66	SF T-60	10/11/66	Speaker
Meeting, UCB	10/15/66	SF T-61	10/24/66	Speaker
Meeting, Santa Rosa, California	1/7/67	SF T-55	1/9/67	Speaker
Meeting, Berkeley	2/21/67	SF T-61	2/23/67	Speaker
Meeting, Berkeley	6/23/67	SF T-25	6/26/67	Participant
National Convention, Chicago, Illinois	8/29- 9/4/7	SF T-62 SF T-63	9/11/67 9/11/67	Speaker, 9/1,2/67
Meeting, Berkeley	9/13/67	SF T-35	9/14/67	Speaker
Meeting, Long Beach, California	11/3/67	SF T-64	11/6/67	Speaker
Meeting, Berkeley	4/11/68	"Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper	4/12/68	Speaker

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A meeting of the CNP was held February 21, 1967 at Le Conte School, Berkeley, California. During this meeting, ROBERT SCHEER reported he had recently visited Europe where he had talked with BERTRAND RUSSELL and representatives of the National Liberation Front (of North Vietnam). He mentioned that BERTRAND RUSSELL was trying to set up a war crimes tribunal, possibly leading to agreeable solutions to the conflict in Vietnam. SCHEER said, in reference to the representatives of the National Liberation Front, that they were of one mind in their determination to rid themselves of the yoke of colonialism once and for all.

SF T-61

February 23, 1967

A meeting sponsored by the CNP was held at Berkeley Community Theater, Berkeley, California, on June 23, 1967, attended by about 2000 people including ROBERT SCHEER, who was introduced but did not speak. The only speaker was FELIX GREENE. GREENE spoke of his recent trips to Red China and to North Vietnam. GREENE's remarks were favorable to the communists in both China and North Vietnam. He criticized American efforts, belittled United States activities and did all he could to emphasize that the United States should get out of Vietnam. He also showed pictures of North Vietnam, pointing out that the United States was bombing hospitals, churches, women and children.

SF T-25

June 26, 1967

The first issue of "New Politics News", published by the Convention Center, 1517 West Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, contained a call for a national convention of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) entitled, "New Politics Convention on 1968 and Beyond," to be held August 29, 1967, through September 4, 1967, at the Palmer House, Stae and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois. This publication identified the NCNP Convention Steering Committee as consisting of twenty-five individuals including

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"ROBERT SCHEER, Berkeley, Committee for New Politics." This publication stated that during the convention, a four-man panel would hold a discussion on "Perspective for 1968". ROBERT SCHEER was scheduled to be one of these panelists and was also scheduled to address the convention on the topic of "Perspective for 1968" on the evening of September 2, 1967.

SF T-65

July 10, 1967

A syndicated article by BRUCE BLOSSAT was carried in the Berkeley Daily Gazette newspaper, Berkeley, California, issue of September 12, 1967 dealing only with the NCNP Convention which was held August 31, 1967 through September 4, 1967 in Chicago. The only person mentioned by name in this article was ROBERT SCHEER. The remarks related to SCHEER are as follows:

"Perhaps the strangest performance of the whole incredible drama was that of Robert Sheer, managing editor of Ramparts magazine who last year ran a strong, though losing, primary race in California's Berkeley district as a peace candidate against an incumbent Democratic congressman.

"On one convention day, Sheer stood before the assembled delegates and eloquently pleaded with the whites to purge themselves of self-contempt and self-hate. He called on them to find ways to build bridges to other whites whose sympathies must be won if white radicals are ever to bring any real power to a coalition with Negroes. Said Sheer:

" 'You're helping the black people and the poor, but you can't talk to your own parents or to the kids you grew up with on your block.'

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Has CNP Begun to Grow Up?

Robert Scheer has his own differences with fellow members of the New Left, he said here Friday.

In his talk to the City Commons Club, he said the nation for years had operated under a theory which blamed communism as "the devil" responsible for all world turmoil. A listener asked: "Desn't the New Left have its own devil theory — against liberals and Democrats?"

Scheer replied: "I have my own differences with the New Left because of the fact that I wear suits and have a job."

He wore a suit of muted plaid pattern with a vest, striped, button-down shirt with a long collar and figured tie.

He continued: "Here in Berkeley the Community for New Politics is generally beyond the student stage, over 30. I came to the New Left through traditional politics. When I ran for Congress I received the CDC (California Democratic Council) endorsement, though I didn't recognize many faces at the meeting."

Scheer added: "I got the support from liberal people because they were disillusioned with liberal policies. I don't like stopping troop trains or picketing. But I did not come to the New Left without coming through liberal politics.

"I went to the Democratic Party convention of 1956. I was once on the national board of ADA (Americans for Democratic Action). There is a great danger in symbols. There is a great number of symbols that are attacked and deserve to be attacked."

Scheer continued: "Our form of dress, sexual mores, many aspects of middle class society are boring. We go in for artificial pursuits such as watching television and fixing up our homes. I find every restaurant I eat in in San Francisco boring.

"The hippies force us to re-examine these things — even the New Left can learn from the hippies."

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

— 5 Berkeley Daily  
Gazette

Berkeley, Calif.

9-25-67

Date:

Edition: Daily

Author:

Editor: Gerald A. Beatty

Title:

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or

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SF 100-46832

WEH:ay

I. Peace and Freedom Party and  
Black Panther Party

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published at San Francisco, California, in its issue of October 3, 1967, carried a news article headlined "New Peace Party's Aim - Beat LBJ." The article explained that "the newly formed Peace and Freedom Party is out to beat President Johnson in 1968 even at the expense of electing his Republican opponent."

The article continued by saying that the new Peace and Freedom Party was recently formed in an effort to promote peace candidates and had initiated a drive for the 67,000 signatures needed to put a Peace and Freedom Party candidate on the ballot. ROBERT SCHEER was listed as one of the founders of the Peace and Freedom Party.

The "Berkeley Barb," a weekly newspaper of the left, published at Berkeley, California, in its issue of March 15-21, 1968, carried an article headlined, "Differs but Will Fight for Party." This article explained that ROBERT SCHEER's decision to withdraw as a Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) candidate for nomination as U.S. Senator, was based primarily on differences with the PFP leadership over how to conduct the campaign. SCHEER was quoted as saying, "I think it is possible to conduct a radical campaign and at the same time reach out to bring people in. I don't agree that there is a conflict between educating people and running a principled campaign. There are purists in PFP who will be talking only to small meetings of convinced people. Some of the purists seem to want a small, left wing, vegetarian-type party." SCHEER also objected to being asked for loyalty to the PFP program before it had been adopted. SCHEER said he expects to campaign very actively for PFP, but stated his position with "Ramparts" Magazine also creates demands on his time.

The article added that SCHEER said he wanted to work hard for PFP without being accused of doing it for personal advantage. SCHEER also said he wanted to be free of the petty in-fighting that goes on too much in the Berkeley PFP.

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SCHEER also claimed that his unsuccessful campaign for nomination as U. S. Congressman from the 7th Congressional District of California gave rise to the Community for New Politics (CNP) and the CNP formed the base for PFP locally.

CP Support for PFP

A meeting of the Campus CP Club was held February 4, 1968, at 3048 Deakin Street, Berkeley, California, during which there was a discussion of political activities. One of the members noted that ROBERT SCHEER had decided to run for the Senate and HUEY NEWTON had been drafted to run for Congress, each on the PFP ticket and he suggested that all Communist Party (CP) group members work for the PFP.

SF T-35

February 5, 1968

A characterization of HUEY NEWTON and the Black Panther Party (BPP) of which he is a leader, are contained in the Appendix of this report.

A meeting of the Southern California District CP Committee was held March 2, 1968, at Hungarian Hall, 1251 South Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. During this meeting, there was a discussion of political activities and the PFP. The CP's position was that the PFP is an independent party with a radical potential and that CP members in PFP would be fighting for that position. It was stated that there were three PFP candidates running for the U.S. Senate in the primary election and the CP would support ROBERT SCHEER and would urge people to vote for him in the primary election.

SF T-30

March, 1968

Free Huey Newton Fund

A mailing of a letter was sent during May, 1968, requesting moral and financial support for Free Huey Newton Fund. The letter explained that an effort was being made to circularize this letter door-to-door by volunteer Oakland youths to gain community support in the effort to free HUEY NEWTON (from his charge of murder of an Oakland Policeman, and the attempted murder of a second Oakland Police Officer.)

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The letter stated fifty percent of the funds raised would be used for the legal defense of HUEY NEWTON and fifty percent would be used to mobilize the people of Oakland, in support of the effort to free HUEY NEWTON, and to stop police harassment. This letter was signed by eleven individuals including ROBERT and ANN SCHEER.

SF T-66  
May 31, 1968

Oakland Seven Defense Fund

The "People's World" (PW) newspaper in its issue of May 11, 1968, carried a half page article consisting of an interview with BOB MANDEL, who had been arrested twice for his leadership in anti-draft activities. The article stated that funds were being raised to defray legal costs of MANDEL and six others arrested in the anti-draft activities, and that contributions to the Oakland Seven Defense Fund should be sent to 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California (residence of ROBERT and ANNE SCHEER).

Support of HUEY NEWTON

The "Berkeley Barb," an underground newspaper published weekly in Berkeley, California, in its issue of October 25-31, 1968, carried a newspaper article headlined "Scheer supports Newton." This article stated "Bob SCHEER endorsed Huey Newton for Congress last week." It quoted Scheer as saying, "I ran against Cohelan in 1966 because the assumptions that he shared with the democratic establishment and the powerful interests behind it led him to support the war in Vietnam and to ignore the increasingly desperate crisis in our cities, including the miserable conditions right here in Oakland."

The article pointed out that HUEY P. NEWTON was running against JEFFREY COHELAN as the PFP candidate in the California 7th Congressional District, COHELAN being the Democratic Party candidate and the incumbent. The article continued by quoting ROBERT SCHEER as saying, "I have come to know and respect HUEY over the past two years, and I am very pleased to support him for Congress."

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WEH:ay

Rally October 26, 1968

A rally was held at 30th Street and Oceanview Blvd., San Diego, California, on October 26, 1968, attended by about 3500 persons, including ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts" magazine. The principal speaker at this rally was STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who stated that black people should arm themselves and stop worrying about the law of this country, since this country is not interested in black people. CARMICHAEL said that when a black boy reaches 18 years of age, the government would put a gun in his hand and send him off to fight the yellow people who had never called him a nigger or abused him in any way. Other matters discussed related to alleged police brutality against Negroes.

SF T-67

October 28, 1968

STOKELY CARMICHAEL has been publicly identified as Prime Minister of the BPP.

Forum, November 1, 1968

A Forum sponsored by the PFP was scheduled to be held November 1, 1968, at Whittier School, Milvia and Virginia Streets, Berkeley, California. This forum was to feature BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, and ROBERT SCHEER, "Editor of Ramparts magazine and 1966 peace candidate in the Democratic primary in Oakland-Berkeley's Seventh Congressional District."

"People's World" (PW) newspaper issue of October 26, 1968

Valley New Community Movement

A meeting of the Valley New Community Movement was held November 2, 1968, at 13164 Burbank Blvd., Van Nuys District, Los Angeles, California with about 300 to 325 people in attendance. ROBERT SCHEER was one of the speakers at this meeting. SCHEER's statements were summarized as follows:

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America must pull out of Vietnam because it is essentially wrong. The dominant political institutions are responsible for the U. S. involvement in Vietnam. We must reject the emotion of racial evil by studying the war in Vietnam. America is fundamentally racist and must come to grips with itself about racism. Relations are unwholesome between white radicals and black panthers. The Panthers are becoming better organized and can reach more people than white people can reach. The Panthers wrote a book to obtain money with which to purchase guns.

At the same meeting, GEORGE MURRAY, Minister of Education of BPP also spoke condemning the institutions in the U.S. as all being racist and working to keep the black people enslaved. MURRAY stated that if the black people wanted anything they had to get it with guns and force.

SF T-68

November 5, 1968

Benefit for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

A benefit for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, which was described as "an evening with the Defense Committee" was held November 21, 1968, under sponsorship of the International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver, at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, with about 400 people present. Admission to the affair was \$3 per person and it was held to raise money to help prevent ELDRIDGE CLEAVER from being returned to jail. ROBERT SCHEER was listed on the letterhead of this organization as Director. SCHEER opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks to the effect that CLEAVER was being incarcerated for his political views and activities. The principal speaker at this affair was CHARLES GARRY, Attorney for the BPP, who described the CLEAVER case as political and said every effort must be made to prevent CLEAVER from being returned to jail. He made a strong plea for contributions of money to assist CLEAVER.

SF T-69, November 25, 1968

SF T-70, November 26, 1968

SF T-15, November 22, 1968

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Vigil at Cleaver Residence

The International Committee of Defend Eldridge Cleaver issued a press release November 25, 1968, calling on the public to support a vigil at the residence of ELDRIDGE CLEAVER at 2777 Pine Street, San Francisco, 24 hours each day until CLEAVER was returned to jail November 27, 1968. The purpose of the vigil was to allegedly stop the San Francisco Police Department from "murdering" CLEAVER when they came to arrest him to return him to jail. This press release was on the letterhead of the International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver, which listed ROBERT SCHEER as the Director, one of three listed officials. (Rather than return to jail ELDRIDGE CLEAVER went into hiding November 26, 1968, and is presently being sought as a fugitive from justice).

SF T-71

December 2, 1968

Meeting December 6, 1968

The "Berkeley Barb" newspaper, issue of November 29-December 5, 1968, carried an advertisement of a meeting entitled "Perspectives on the Left" to be held December 6, 1968, at Columbus Elementary School, 1541 12th Avenue, San Francisco, California, under sponsorship of the Bay Area PFP. ROBERT SCHEER was listed as one of the five speakers advertised.

ANN SCHEER attempted to contact KATHLEEN CLEAVER at Black Panther Party Headquarters, 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California, on March 4, 1969, in an effort to have KATHLEEN CLEAVER immediately telephone ROBERT SCHEER in New York City. It was not known whether this contact was made.

SF T-72

March 4, 1969

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WEH:ay

III FOREIGN TRAVEL

Trip to Indonesia, February, 1965

An American by the name of SHEA (phonetic), who claims that he is an ex-professor of a California University, visited Japan about February 11, 1965. He went to visit the office of the National Harbor and Ports Labor Union in Tokyo. The Japan labor union put up SHEA in one of their dormitories and had him live there until three days ago, when he left Japan and went to Indonesia on a ten-day trip. Before he left Japan for Indonesia, he claimed that he strongly desired to go to Communist China. He was complaining to the Japanese labor union officials about the discrimination problem in the U. S. and made derogatory remarks about the U.S. The Japanese labor union official, after listening to his desire to go to Communist China, asked the Chinese Communists now staying in Tokyo about the possibility of SHEA's trip to the Chinese mainland. The Chinese did not give a decisive answer. Although SHEA is expected to return to Japan after his trip from Indonesia, he may go to China directly from Indonesia. It is said that SHEA had to quit his university job due to an article he wrote after he came back from a trip to Cuba. The article contained some derogatory remarks about the U.S. Government. (S)

SF T-73

February 25, 1965

The same source advised March 5, 1965, that the correct name of the individual was SCHEER rather than SHEA. (S)

Contact with North Vietnamese

"Mr. ROBERT SCHERR, 2821 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California," was described as being a correspondent of NGUYEN VAN SAO and CU DINH BA. SAO and BA are representatives in London of the North Vietnamese Communist weekly newspaper "Cuu Quoc," which is published in Hanoi. SAO and BA live and maintain their office at 35 Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, London N.W. 3. (S)

SF T-74

September 14, 1965

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The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper, issue of February 23, 1966, carried a news article headlined "Peace Group Slates Scheer." This article states ROBERT SCHEER, candidate for Congressman, 7th Congressional District, would speak under the sponsorship of the Berkeley Women for Peace on February 24, 1966, at Friends Meeting House, Berkeley. It added that SCHEER, "an outspoken critic of the Johnson Administration policies in Viet Nam, is presently touring South Viet Nam and Cambodia, the latter country at the invitation of Prince SIHANOUK." It continued by stating, "Foreign Editor of Ramparts, author of 'Cuba - Tragedy in a Hemisphere' and 'How the United States Got Involved in Viet Nam.' SCHEER is also known for his association with the Center for Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara." The article concluded by stating that Women for Peace would vote on endorsing SCHEER's candidacy at this meeting.

An article appeared in "The Daily Californian," issue of March 1, 1966, which stated that ROBERT SCHEER would give "an eyewitness report from Southeast Asia" at 8:00 p.m. at the Berkeley Community Theatre, Berkeley, California. The article added, "SCHEER is a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District and an authority on U.S. policy in Vietnam."

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper, issue of March 1, 1966, carried a news article advertising the above speech. It also contained information to the effect that SCHEER's travels during February, 1966, took him to Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam.

"The Daily Californian," issue of March 4, 1966, carried an article reporting the results of an interview by this newspaper on March 3, 1966, with ROBERT SCHEER, who was scheduled to speak March 4, 1966, on the campus of UC, Berkeley. This article quoted SCHEER as stating that Oakland, California might be the next Watts and explode (into race riots) because of the "miserable conditions which have persisted there for the last 25 years." The article

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WEH:ay

then stated that SCHEER described a recent trip he had taken to Cambodia, which he described as "one of the few neutral governments in the world, very jealous of its prerogatives." SCHEER said he visited Cambodia at the invitation of its government and was sent there by "Ramparts" Magazine, of which he is Foreign Editor. He said he was accompanied by STANLEY SCHEINBAUM, "an adviser to the Diem Government in Vietnam from 1955 to 1961." SCHEER asserted that after exploring the entire frontier between Cambodia and South Vietnam, he concluded that "Cambodia was not being used in any significant way, to support the fighting in South Vietnam." He explained that by any significant way he meant that Cambodia was not a "major staging area for the Viet Cong."

A CP contact class was held February 4, 1966, at 631 Redwood Street, San Francisco, during which it was stated that ROBERT SCHEER had left San Francisco February 4, 1966, for Cambodia and there was a very good possibility that SCHEER would also visit North Vietnam.

SF T-75

February 7, 1966

ROBERT SCHEER was invited to visit Cambodia by its ruler, Prince SIHANOUK, and planned to leave for Cambodia with his wife, ANNE, about February 7, 1966. SCHEER intended to report on this trip for "Ramparts" Magazine upon his return. An unidentified member of the VDC received a cablegram indicating that ROBERT SCHEER was in Cambodia on February 8, 1966.

Officer CHARLES HARRISON  
Berkeley Police Department  
Berkeley, California  
2/11/66

An item in the column of JACK ROSENBAUM appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle" newspaper issue of February 13, 1966, reading: "Federal authorities hear that ROBERT SCHEER, candidate for Congress in the East Bay opposing JEFFREY COHELAN, is in Cambodia, presumably headed for Vietnam. If so, they can't wait to pick up his passport."

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ZYGMUNT BRONIAREK, the Washington, D.C. correspondent for "Trybuna Ludu," Polish daily newspaper and official organ of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party (PZPR) met on April 13, 1966, with ROBERT SCHEER, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 7th Congressional District of California.

SF T-76  
April 14, 1966

Trip to London and Prague, 1967

ROBERT SCHEER was in London, England, January 26, 1967, and claimed that he was engaged in writing an article about the International Student Conference (ISC) for the magazine "Ramparts" of which he is Editor. The article was intended to be an exposure of the ISC and, in order to obtain material for it, SCHEER was planning a two day visit to the headquarters of the International Union of Students (IUS) in Prague. SCHEER was seeking information on the passing of financial assistance from the ISC to student unions in Africa and Latin America. (S)

While in London, SCHEER met with FERGUS NICHOLSON, National Student Organizer of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and with DAVID HOROWITZ, an American postgraduate student at the London School of Economics, who has been closely connected with the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. (S)

SCHEER planned to leave London for Amsterdam on January 27, 1967, and then to Paris before travelling to Prague January 29, 1967. (S)

SF T-74 , a foreign source abroad  
February 1, 1967 (S)

Trip to Prague

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper, issue of February 24, 1967, carried a page 1 news article headlined, "Ramparts Editor at Prague Meet" by CARL ROWAN. This article explained that "a few days ago a brief, cryptic report out of Prague, Czechoslovakia, was passed among a handful of top officials

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in Washington." The report said that an editor of "Ramparts" magazine had visited Prague and held "a long, secret session" with officers of the Communist controlled International Union of Students (IUS).

The article continued by stating that "Ramparts" is the magazine that exposed the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had been financing the National Student Association (NSA), which in turn had worked for several years to prevent IUS from dominating the youth of the world. The article questioned what relationship there was between "Ramparts" and the IUS.

ROWAN telephoned ROBERT SCHEER, Managing Editor of "Ramparts" in San Francisco and SCHEER admitted that he had met with representatives of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Communist Viet Cong, in South Vietnam, and also with IUS officers in Prague "several weeks ago" for two days. In response to a question as to who controlled IUS, SCHEER replied, "It is essentially an organ of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union." SCHEER emphasized that he had visited IUS headquarters strictly for journalistic reasons and that he was in Europe writing a story for "Ramparts" on Bertrand Russell, "(94 year old British philosopher who plans a Vietnam 'war crimes trial' of President Johnson)", so he continued on to Prague to check the international implications of the "Ramparts" article on the NSA. SCHEER volunteered, "We don't truck with Communism in Ramparts. We compare the U.S. position in Vietnam with the actions of the Soviet Union in Hungary. Both are intolerable and we make no bones about it. Any attempt to smear us at Ramparts is libelous and we'll sue. I warned the same thing when they were muttering about me being a Communist when I ran for Congress."

ROBERT SCHEER traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia during the first week of February, 1967, to contact the International Union of Students (IUS) and was an official guest of the Czechoslovakian Government with his lodging being furnished at the best hotel in Prague. SCHEER requested and received

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WEH:ay

massive documentation for his article in "Ramparts" regarding Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) contributions to the National Student Association, a United States affiliate of IUS. SCHEER's trip from West Germany to Czechoslovakia was financed by the Czechoslovakian Government and WLODOMIERZ KONARSKI, Vice President of IUS, was in charge of this visit. (S)

SCHEER had a wide range of interviews with IUS executives and was provided with some internal IUS documents. While in Prague, SCHEER wrote an article based on material which he obtained while in Europe and this article was later published in "Rude Pravo" datelined New York. (S)

SF T-73

August 1, 1967.

The "California Jewish Record" newspaper, an English language weekly newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue of September 1, 1967, contained an editorial captioned, "Is BOB SCHEER An Anti-Semite?" This editorial described SCHEER as Managing Editor of "Ramparts" magazine and an unsuccessful candidate in the primary election of 1966.

The editorial stated SCHEER had recently returned from a trip to Cairo and Israel and then spoke at a meeting in Berkeley, California, August 25, 1967, when he told his audience about his trip. In his speech, SCHEER claimed he had been accused of being an anti-Semite and an anti-Arab because of what he said on the matter of Arab-Israel relations. The editorial said that SCHEER referred constantly to the people of Israel and the American Jews as the "Zionists" and uses this term constantly when criticizing action of the Israelis.

The editorial continued by stating that SCHEER accused the Zionists of being imperialistic, of being excessively hard on the poor Arabs they defeated, of provoking the war - in short, of doing everything the Arabs and the Soviets accused them of and SCHEER attributed these lies to Israel's subservience to the United States." In his speech, SCHEER was further accused of using the term, "American Grand Concourse Zionists," the "Anti-Semites favorite euphemism for Jew."

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WEH:ay

The editorial concluded by stating SCHEER advised Israel and the Arab states to move to the left and to seek to solve their economic and social problems in a joint effort. The editorial adds, "He apparently forgets that the most left of the Arab states is Syria, the country most responsible for the recent war in which the Arabs were defeated."

ROBERT SCHEER, editor of "Ramparts" magazine, San Francisco, California, was issued an invitation to attend the Cultural Congress to be held in Havana, Cuba January 4-12, 1968. The invitation was issued by JOSE VIERA LINARES, First Secretary, Cuban Mission to the United Nations, New York City, during November, 1967. It was not known whether SCHEER would attend this congress.

SF T-77

November 24, 1967

The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations instructed the Cuban Mission to the United Nations to extend an invitation to ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts" to attend the Havana Cultural Congress as a reporter.

SF T-78

November 16, 1967

A source who maintains contact with numerous Cuban news media and is familiar with Cuban political matters, advised the Cultural Congress of Havana was scheduled for January 4-11, 1968, at Havana, Cuba. It was held at the Havana Libre Hotel, Havana, under the auspices of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the Cuban Preparatory Committee. The purpose of the congress was to obtain unity of action in the anti-imperialist fight and in the defense of the cultural nucleus of each country.

SF T-79

January, 1968

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SF 100-46832

WEH:ay

On January 16, 1968, T-80 reported the passenger Manifest of Cuban Aviation Company flight #465 from Mexico, D.F. to Havana, Cuba, on January 5, 1968, listed ROBERT SCHEER as passenger #35. He was the bearer of U.S. Passport #0041559, and had a Cuban courtesy tourist visa. He was destined to the Hotel Nacional, Havana, Cuba.

On January 16, 1968, T-80 advised the passenger manifest of Cuban Aviation Company flight 464 from Havana, Cuba, to Mexico, D.F. on January 15, 1968, listed ROBERT SCHEER as passenger #57. He was the bearer of U.S. passport #0041559. His destination in Mexico, D.F. was the Hotel Hilton, described as "in transit."

On March 19, 1968, T-81 advised the records of the Mexican Department of Immigration reveal ROBERT SCHEER was issued migratory form FM-17, #2839698. He was described as a 31 year old male of North American nationality, married, occupation journalist. He left Mexico, D.F. for Cuba on January 5, 1968 and returned January 15, 1968. His departure-re-entry permit was #35.

ROBERT SCHEER arrived in Mexico City from Cuba January 15, 1968, accompanied by two other persons who had traveled to Cuba to film a documentary on Cuban life for educational television station KQED, San Francisco. SCHEER had traveled from Los Angeles to Cuba on an unspecified date. SCHEER was scheduled to depart Mexico for Los Angeles January 15, 1968 on Western Airlines, Flight 696. (S)U

SF T-73  
January 31, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER traveled to Mexico City, Mexico, February 5, 1968, via Western Airlines and had accommodations at the Hilton Hotel, Mexico City. (S)U

SF T-73  
February 9, 1968

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WEH:ay

JOSE VIERA LINARES, First Secretary, Cuban Mission to the United Nations, contacted an un-named secretary to ROBERT SCHEER, editor of "Ramparts" magazine, San Francisco, California, on January 29, 1968. During this contact, it was stated that VIERA had obtained an appointment with FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba for SCHEER and SCHEER was then seeking State Department permission to have his passport validated for journalistic travel to Cuba. Since SCHEER allegedly had been delayed by the State Department and since SCHEER had political appointments running to March, 1968, he was attempting to make an appointment with FIDEL CASTRO for March 15 or 16, 1968. VIERA promised to help expedite this arrangement.

SF T-77

February 29, 1968

Records of Air France, New York, New York, revealed that a man named SCHEER was travelling to Paris, France on Air France Flight No. 042, departing New York City at 11:00 p.m., July 13, 1967, in the company of a man named ANSARE, (probably identical with JAMES MICHAEL ANSARA). The records did not furnish the first names of either SCHEER or ANSARE nor any information about a connecting flight out of Paris for these individuals.

SF T-82

July 14, 1967

On August 13, 1947, MAURICE JOYCE, member of the Professional Staff, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, provided information that JAMES MICHAEL ANSARA was included among the group of ten persons whose employment had been terminated by the State Department under the provisions of the McCarran Rider to the State Department's appropriation bill which permitted summary dismissals of employees considered to be security risks. However, ANSARA's Department of State personnel file contains a copy of a letter dated December 8, 1947, directed to ANSARA which reads, "Your resignation from the Department of State effective June 23, 1947, hereby accepted."

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WEH:ay

ROBERT SCHEER has recently traveled as follows:

April 4, 1968, San Francisco to Seattle, Washington, Vancouver and Edmonton, Canada.

April 6, 1968, Edmonton, Canada, via Vancouver to San Francisco, California.

April 17, 1968, San Francisco to Chicago, via Omaha, Nebraska and Des Moines, Iowa.

April 18, 1968, Chicago to Buffalo, via New York City.

April 19, 1968, Buffalo, New York to San Francisco, California.

April 21, 1968, San Francisco to Mexico City.

April 23, 1968, Mexico City to Havana, Cuba.

May 10, 1968, Havana, Cuba to Mexico City to Los Angeles, California.

May 10, 1968, Los Angeles California, to Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 12, 1968, Salt Lake City to San Francisco, California.

SF T-83  
April 23, 1968 and  
May 27, 1968

SCHEER bought an open round trip ticket to Los Angeles on June 3, 1968.

SF T-83  
June 11, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI to arrive at San Francisco International Airport on the late evening of April 6, 1968, and is believed to have arrived on an United Airline flight from Seattle, Washington.

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WEH:ay

ROBERT SCHEER was reported to have contacted JOSE VIERA LINARES, First Secretary of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, New York City, April 16, 1968, and arranged to meet with VIERA April 18, 1968. SCHEER then planned to leave New York City by plane, the afternoon of April 18, 1968. SCHEER was expected to fly from Mexico City to Havana, Cuba, April 23, 1968, and expected to remain in Cuba about nine days. SCHEER reportedly requested that Havana be notified so that interviews could be arranged. VIERA reportedly answered that SCHEER should have no problems, and Havana would be notified of SCHEER's travel plans.

SF T- 77  
April 16, 1968

The passenger manifest of Cuban Aviation Company Flight 465, from Mexico, DF, Mexico, to Havana, Cuba, on April 23, 1968, listed ROBERT CHEER as passenger 84. He was the bearer of United States Passport G041559 with a Cuban courtesy visa. He was destined to the Hotel Habana Libre and carried one piece of luggage weighing 30 kilos (66 pounds).

SF T-84  
May 3, 1968

The passenger manifest of Cuban Aviation Company Flight 464, from Havana, Cuba to Mexico, DF, Mexico, on May 10, 1968, listed ROBERT SCHEER as passenger 51. He was the bearer of United States Passport G041559 and was shown to be in transit to W.A. (possibly Western Airlines). He carried two pieces of luggage weighing 30 kilos (66 pounds).

SF T-84  
May 14, 1968

The records of the Mexican Department of Immigration reveal that ROBERT CHEER, a United States citizen, was issued departure-re-entry permit 1450 with which he departed Mexico for Cuba on April 23, 1968. His passport number was shown as G041559.

SF T-84  
May 28, 1968

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SF 100-46832

WEH:ay

On March 30, 1968, HEDWIG URBACH YAMPOLSKY, Calle Rio Tigris 30-B, Mexico, DF, Mexico, remarked that she had heard that ROBERT SCHEER, Editor of "Ramparts" magazine, was visiting Mexico and she hoped he would contact her before he returned to the United States. YAMPOLSKY commented that "Ramparts" was one of the few leftist periodicals she still subscribed to and enjoys reading.

SF T-85  
April 1, 1968

HEDWIG URBACH YAMPOLSKY is in contact with associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM).

SF T-85  
April 1, 1968

According to SF T-86, the ACGM is a loose association of a predominantly social nature, of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for the international communist movement.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, San Francisco, California, in its issue of July 10, 1968, carried an item in the gossip column written by HERB CAEN, reading, "'Ramparts' Editor BOB SCHEER, in New York to negotiate for the CHE GUEVARA Diaries (successfully) was surprised to find his wife, ANNE, there too. She was en route to Paris, France, and Hanoi at the invitation of the North Vietnamese to 'observe' the prisoner exchange."

ROBERT SCHEER contacted JOSE VIERA LINARES, First Secretary, Cuban Mission to the United Nations (CMUN), New York City, on August 5, 1968, and told VIERA that SCHEER's wife was then at the Hotel Algonquin in New York City. SCHEER asked VIERA to contact Mrs. SCHEER and VIERA agreed to do so. VIERA also said he had a copy of the original publication of CHE GUEVARA's diary for SCHEER and would give it to Mrs. SCHEER. ROBERT SCHEER said he would be in New York City in about two weeks and would again contact VIERA.

SF T-77  
August 5, 1968

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WEH:ay

ROBERT SCHEER, Editor in Chief of "Ramparts" Magazine, San Francisco, California, contacted JOSE VIERA LINARES August 22, 1968, and stated they had obtained his approval from the State Department (for a round trip to Cuba). VIERA suggested that SCHEER travel to Mexico City to catch the plane on Monday, August 26, 1968, to Havana, Cuba. SCHEER replied he thought it would be taking too big a risk to leave for Mexico without having a visa. SCHEER recontacted VIERA later the same day to state that the only plane to Mexico City was on Sunday, August 25, 1968. He inquired if he would have any trouble getting the Cubana Airlines plane and was told he would have no trouble.

SF T-77

August 22, 1968

On September 7, 1968, ROBERT SCHEER contacted JOSE VIERA LINARES to state he had not received the material VIERA had promised to get him and he wanted to meet with VIERA that evening. SCHEER said he planned to get a plane from New York City that evening en route home. SCHEER added that he hoped to get a Czechoslovak visa with the purpose of eventually visiting Prague. VIERA apologized for not having delivered the promised material and agreed to meet with SCHEER for drinks and dinner that evening.

SF T-77

September 7, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER visited the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, during the week of December 29, 1968, and stated he did not travel to Cuba in August, 1968, as he had planned. He said he had lost the letter he received from the State Department telling him how to make his travel arrangements and how to get his Cuban visa in Mexico City. Another letter was given to SCHEER at this time. SCHEER said he now plans to make the trip to Cuba.

Miss MADELINE EBINGER  
Clerk, Passport Office,  
U. S. Department of State,  
San Francisco, January 2, 1969

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WEH:ay

"The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), in its issue of January 24, 1969, carried an article by PAUL MC KNIGHT entitled "Report from Havana, Fidel's Speech on January 2." In this article the author described the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution which was held in Havana, Cuba January 2, 1969. In describing some of the people who were present, it was stated that ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts" was in attendance.

The passenger manifest of Cuban Aviation Company flight 465A from Mexico, D.F., Mexico, to Havana, Cuba, on December 31, 1968, listed Robert Scher as passenger #33. He was the bearer of United States passport -041550 with a Cuban tourist visa. He was destined to the Hotel Habana Libre and carried one piece of luggage weighing 18 kilograms (39.6 pounds).

SF T-80

January 7, 1969

The passenger manifest of Cuban Aviation Company flight 464 from Havana, Cuba, to Mexico, D.F., Mexico, on January 13, 1969, listed ROBERT SCHEER as passenger #109. He was the bearer of United States Passport 0-041559.

SF T-80

January 15, 1969

ROBERT SCHEER reportedly made a speech at the Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam held recently in Montreal, Canada.

SF T-87

February 13, 1969

ROBERT SCHEER made appointment to have lunch with JOSE VIERA LINARES at 2:00 p.m., March 12, 1969 at the Delegates Dining Room, United Nations, New York City.

SF T-77

March 12, 1969

ROBERT SCHEER visited the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, New York City, on March 20, 1969 in an effort to meet with JOSE VIERA LINARES. He is not believed to have been successful in meeting with VIERA.

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SF T-77

March 20, 1969

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WEH/dp

IV. WRITINGS OF SUBJECT

ROBERT SCHEER is the author of a pamphlet written for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, which he later condensed into an article for "Ramparts" magazine entitled, "The Vietnam Lobby." The article purports to show how various Americans worked to misinform the public about Vietnam. The persons whom SCHEER holds responsible for misleading the American people are JOSEPH KENNEDY, Cardinal SPELLMAN, ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR., NORMAN THOMAS, J. BRACKEN LEE, General EDWARD LANSDALE, MARVIN LIEBMAN, and others.

SF T-88 on 3/8/67

A feature article datelined Cairo, July 31, 1967, entitled, "Egypt" which is described as "A Special Report from Managing Editor ROBERT SCHEER in Cairo", was published in the September 1967 issue of "Ramparts" magazine. In this article, SCHEER tried to explain the current situation in Egypt. He laid the blame for the Arabs losing the six-day war to the Israelis on "cowardly or traitorous officers" in the Arab Army.

The article also stated that many in the NASSER Government say that most of the blame for starting the Arab-Israel war should be charged to the Syrians for having provided the Israelis with a pretext for attack. The article stated the Egyptian people were not at this time in a warlike mood and NASSER was doing his best to discourage his people from warlike aspirations and to encourage continuance of the Social Revolution in Egypt.

SCHEER concluded that NASSER must break with the rightists in the Arab world and make his primary commitment to the Arab social revolution in order to survive. He concluded also that NASSER's most dangerous enemy is the "Moslem Brotherhood" who could take control of Egypt and become embroiled in another war in as little as one year's time.

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The November 1967 issue of "Ramparts" magazine contains a 13-page article entitled, "A NASSER Thesis" by ROBERT SCHEER. In this article, SCHEER analyzes the Middle East situation from 1952 to the present, giving his recital of the relationship of the various countries to each other, the rise to power by GAMAL ABDUL NASSER, the Suez war in the middle 1950's, and the six-day Arab-Israel war in June, 1967.

The article lays great stress on NASSER being unsuccessful in some of his ventures because while he nationalized many businesses and industries and distributed the proceeds to the poor, he allowed the Army to remain an elite, privileged class which was not loyal to either NASSER or Egypt. SCHEER also blamed NASSER's failure to develop a political party with its own aims set forth for his lack of success in communicating with his people and obtaining their full support.

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The January, 1968 issue of "Ramparts" Magazine contains an article entitled "Oil and the Arabs (The Nasser Thesis: Part 2)". This article states "Researchers for this article and Part I ("Ramparts", November, 1967) include BOB AVAKIAN, JIM HAWLEY, DAVID KOLODNEY and JOHN SPITZER."

The article states the thesis that the Middle East is of paramount strategic importance to this Country" because the Persian Gulf produces 27% of the world's petroleum and has proved global reserves of 60%. In addition the Mideast is the trade crossroads between Asia and Europe and an important cultural bridge between Africa and Asia and the center of the Islam world.

The article explains that 27% of the oil used throughout the world comes from the Middle East and, since oil is indispensable to industrial and military potential it is no wonder that continued control of this resource is a major focus of the Western powers. It adds that if control of this oil is important to the West it is absolutely critical to the Arabs, since it is the only source of the cash needed to break out of the cycle of underdevelopment and poverty in which their countries are trapped. It pointed out that the profits from the oil go to the "wrong" states, those with the least population (12% of the Arab population) and therefore the least need. The article stated the Arabs could repay the total investment of Western powers of \$5 billion in two years with the oil removed from Arab wells except for the fact that Western Countries are in a position to force the Arabs to deal with them or to have no market whatever for this oil. The article cited how Iranian Prime Minister MOSSADEGH nationalized his country's oil production May 1, 1951 and the U. S. proceeded to crush him so totally that the example has served as a chilling model for other would-be nationalists - no major oil producing country in the Mideast has dared to repeat MOSSADEGH's attempt." The Western Powers were said to have accomplished this by imposing a total boycott of Iranian oil.

The article explained that the Baghdad Pact was an integral part of a global containment policy which was put into effect by the U.S. in the early 1950s but NASSER refused to align himself with it. NASSER was said to be a threat to the Western powers by being consciously and arrogantly expansionist,

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and by holding the position that oil in the underpopulated oil producing countries must be the basis of the development of the entire region. It stated that the U.S. response to NASSER was principally by propping up the economy and military machines of the monarchies while alternately mollifying through grants or the withholding of grants to the more leftist tendencies as they appeared in Egypt and other Arab regimes. The article added "Intensive CIA operations even involved founding the American Friends of the Middle East - a pro-Arab Organization in the U.S. - as well as widespread meddling in internal Arab politics."

The article continued that Soviet support of the Arabs began in 1955, which caused the U. S. to be more careful not to cause an anti-Western Arab union to be formed that might topple America's right-wing Arab allies. NASSER was said to have steered clear of any major direct confrontation with the U.S. and "the U.S. has never attempted to really clamp down on him." Thus the Arab revolutionary impulse, fearful of challenging the West, turned to "challenging Israel as a Western tool" and condemned "Israeli imperialism." This hostility to Israel provided a kind of anti-imperialism that was able to appeal to both progressive leftists and traditional monarchies in the Arab world. In 1956 Israel joined the British and French attempt to reestablish by force Western control over the Suez Canal after NASSER nationalized it, and Israel also supported the French in the Algerian war. To the Arabs it seemed that Israel had aligned herself with the exploiters. This signalled the Russians to begin helping the Arabs to get as many friends as possible among the non-aligned countries even while local communists in Egypt, Algeria and Syria were being jailed. Russia felt that the Arabs were moving to the left to justify Russian support.

The article said the social changes in Algeria and Egypt were significant but also inadequate because "they destroyed the power of the traditional upper class without in any significant sense passing power on to that very broad base of the Arab pyramid. The reforms in Syria and Egypt came about as a result of military coups d'etat which placed men in power who were willing to introduce reforms.

The article continued by stating "The identification of Israel rather than the oil companies and their monarchies-as the serious extension of imperialism has allowed Arab progressives to play at revolution, through periodic anti-Israel tirades, without

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taking essential revolutionary action." In reference to the six day Arab-Israel war the article stated "the Soviets were clearly unprepared to assess its implications," in reference to withdrawal of UN troops from Gaza and Aqoba. It added "The Soviets continuously underestimated the emotional depth and political intensity of the Arab-Israeli conflict." It added that Russia began immediately to rearm Eghpt and Syria after the defeat, specifying only that their weapons be better used.

The article stated "The Central Thesis of this essay is that the Great Powers cannot be expected to be concerned, on any consistent basis, with the interests and needs of the Arabs and Jews who live in the Mideast," but are preoccupied with their own prestige and security needs. It added that both the Arabs and the Jews identify their opposition with the nation of imperialism supported by the American oil companies.

The article added that "The Arab denial of legitimate Jewish nationhood as the basis of Israel is the subject of deserved ridicule. But that the mainstream of Zionism has, in like fashion, denied the existence of a legitimate Arab quest for nationhood is not commonly admitted. This factor has been of great significance in the formation and sustaining of Arab hostility towards Israel. The Arabs will never be able to turn their energies from opposing Israel to the development of an Arab nation so long as the Israelis hold the existence of an Arab nation to be a threat." The Israelis viewed the drive toward Arab unity and independence as a threat to them. ABBA EBAN conferred upon Israel the very nationhood that Israel denied to the Arabs. The Arabs find this position most difficult to accept when the Jews deny them the same position. The article stated that "Israelis must come to accept the fact that nationhood is an aspiration which some Arabs hold without being conned into it by NASSER; and that an Arab State - if it became a reality (as a confederation or a nation) - is not necessarily a threat to Israel."

The article concluded that "The Arab Nation and the Jewish Nation are both legitimate concepts which can survive together only if they exist as part of the same social revolution to meet the needs of the people of the Mideast."

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The April - May, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" Magazine, lists ROBERT SCHEER as Editor in Chief and carried a two page article entitled "The 'peace' Candidates" by ROBERT SCHEER. In this article, SCHEER discussed the Vietnam War and Democratic presidential candidates ROBERT F. KENNEDY (now deceased) and EUGENE McCARTHY. SCHEER was critical of each of these candidates because they were not among the original protestors against U.S. participation in the Vietnam War.

The June 15, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" Magazine stated that this issue marked the beginning of "Ramparts" as a fortnightly magazine which will appear in the same format as it has previously appeared. It stated that features planned for the first few editions include (in part) several articles on the problems of today's Cuba, including an interview with FIDEL CASTRO by ROBERT SCHEER."

The August 10, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" carried a two-page article entitled, "The Night BOBBY Died," by ROBERT SCHEER. In this article, SCHEER stated he was present at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California with ROBERT F. KENNEDY on the evening of Primary Election Day, June 4, 1968, in the Royal Suite, while the KENNEDY campaign workers were waiting for the returns to come in. He wrote that he was also in the Empire Ballroom while ROBERT KENNEDY was giving his victory speech and while KENNEDY was shot about 12:29 A.M.

The September 28, 1968, issue of "Ramparts" carried a feature-length article dealing with the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which was described as "a Ramparts special report" by staff members and it named 23 persons including ROBERT SCHEER as responsible for this report.

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WEH/dp

The San Francisco Chronicle daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue of March 3, 1969, carried the column of WILLIAM HOGAN entitled, "World of Books: Eldridge Cleaver, Written on the Run." In this article HOGAN discussed a new book "Eldridge Cleaver: Post-Prison Writings and Speeches," which was edited by ROBERT SCHEER published by the book publishing branch of Ramparts magazine. The article continued by stating that SCHEER compiled this book from pieces that appeared previously in Ramparts magazine and from speeches delivered by CLEAVER at various times. The article concluded by stating that a book entitled "Berkeley On 0 Dollars a Day," by ROBERT SCHEER and his Ramparts colleague PETER COLLIER is presently under negotiation with publishers.

V. SPEECHES AND TELEVISION APPEARANCES OF THE SUBJECT

July 17, 1966

A protest rally for persons jailed as a result of Auto Row and Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-in demonstrations was held at San Francisco City Hall plaza July 17, 1966. The crowd at the rally was estimated at from 400 to 1,000 people. ROBERT SCHEER was one of the speakers and said that if Governor BROWN had not freed these sit-in demonstrators by election day, SCHEER would tell the people to march to the jail housing these demonstrators, rather than going to the polls.

SF T-35 on 7/20/66  
Observation by SA of FBI

August 6, 1966

The August 6-9 Committee sponsored the Third International Days of Protest, August 6-9, 1966, at San Francisco Civic Center Plaza, San Francisco. This demonstration numbered about 2,500 people on August 6, 1966. One of the speakers was ROBERT SCHEER, who stated that the demonstrators should not get discouraged, but should continue their picketing and demonstrating.

Observations by SAs of  
FBI  
SF T-35 on 8/8/66

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SF 100-46832  
WEH/dp

September 7, 1966

The "Stockton Record" newspaper, Stockton, California, issue of September 8, 1966, carried a news article headlined, "Editor Attacks U. S. Policy in Vietnam; Sees National Peril." In this article it was stated that ROBERT SCHEER had delivered a speech at the Raymond College High Table, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, on September 7, 1966. SCHEER maintained that the concept of an international communist conspiracy was false and the U. S. is mistaken in considering it a unified, ever-growing force that can only be contained by force. He stated that the communist conspiracy is a movement that does not hold together because of nationalistic interests. He cited the Sino-Soviet dispute and the international squabbling between satellite countries and the major communist powers. He said the Vietnam conflict began as an internal dispute and if the U. S. withdrew from the conflict this withdrawal would reaffirm the communists' confidence in the possibility of peaceful co-existence.

He concluded that if anyone is genuinely concerned about American security, he is going to have to work to reverse American foreign policy.

October 18, 1966

"The Guardsman," weekly student newspaper at City College of San Francisco, in its issue of October 19, 1966, carried a news article headlined, "Scheer Lectures on Involvement in Southeast Asia." The article stated ROBERT SCHEER spoke at the College Theater to a capacity audience. He was reported to have reviewed the historical changes in Vietnam, the French role in Vietnam affairs, and the limited policy set by President KENNEDY of only sending 30,000 advisors as "technical aid only for a limited period of time to prevent a colonial posture." The article stated further, "In a summary conclusion SCHEER said that if there is an international communist movement, it should cease to exist, that there are hardly two communist countries that coexist, that communism is in truth a form of nationalism and that practically speaking, 'it does not exist.'"

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SF 100-46832

WEH/dp

December 2, 1966

Discussion Unlimited, Incorporated (DU), sponsored a meeting December 2, 1966, in the auditorium of Los Angeles Trade College, 700 block, Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, with from 1,000 to 1,500 people in attendance. The topic of the discussion was "What Will the New Development on the Left Be?" ROBERT SCHEER from "Ramparts" magazine, EUGENE GENOVESE from Rutgers College in New Jersey, and DOROTHY HEALEY from Southern California District CP were the speakers. HEALEY spoke first, stating that the most important things for the groups on the left to do today were to unite on common grounds and to be critical on grounds where they cannot agree, as well as to give allegiance to the other 14 socialist countries in the world. She described these countries as the hope of the future. ROBERT SCHEER attacked her bitterly, his main contention being that he felt he could not even say he was a socialist because of all the crimes that are committed in the name of socialism. He said he could not align himself with other countries in the socialist world because of the barbaric deeds committed by some of these countries.

He led a vicious attack against the Soviet Union, against the STALIN era, against the crimes that were committed in the Soviet Union against Jewish people and Jewish culture, and against other religious people and intellectuals in the Soviet Union. He made reference to the two writers who had been recently jailed in Russia. In a rebuttal and question and answer period the attack went back and forth, mainly between GENOVESE and HEALEY against SCHEER for his anti-Soviet Union position. SCHEER constantly brought up Hungary, stating that the oppression that went on in Hungary is no different than the oppression of the United States in Vietnam. He also said the Soviet Union is a sick society just as the U. S. is a sick society, and he is quite sure that the workers in each society are not much aware of or care about the relative difference of the sickness.

SF T-30, on 12/9/66

SF T-31, on 12/13/66

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The PW issue of December 10, 1966, and December 24, 1966, also carried news articles on the above-described forum. SCHEER's remarks are reported in the December 10, 1966 issue as follows:

"Scheer, who ran as a peace candidate in the Democratic primary in the Seventh Congressional District, winning nearly 45% of the vote, spoke of the kind of revolution he would like to see. 'Revolution is better than rebellion,' he said, 'but I am interested in what a revolution will lead to....Soviet society is vicious....I want a revolution that means the right of a man to control his own life.'

Referring to Marxism, Scheer said, 'The theories don't work. The working class is not getting poorer and poorer.'

"It is true,' he said, 'that the 'New Left' has no ideology, (but because of that) it does not follow that it should accept the old ones...Why is there a New Left?

"The old Left was tired, cynical, frightened... LSD is more important than (considered by the 'Old Left')...The young people who have looked at the American Dream and said it isn't so great have made a statement more profound than anything the Old Left has ever made'."

A characterization of DU is contained in the appendix.

February 9, 1967

"The Daily Cardinal," student newspaper of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, in its issue of February 10, 1967, carried an article headlined, "Scheer Hits 'Mythology' of U.S. Anti-Communism." This article stated as follows:

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"'Anti-Communism is what holds the American people together, not the Judaeo-Christian ethic,' radical author Robert Scheer told 500 people in the Social Science building Thursday.

"He argued that the United States is attempting to impose on the Southeast Asian crisis the 'myth' of a monolithic Communism and the policy of 'containment' that developed out of the post-World War II Eastern European situation 20 years ago.

"He said that America has become 'so imbued with the anti-Communist mythology' that it has become the over-riding criteria for all, and especially foreign policy decision-making.

"He cited the investigations of philosopher Bertrand Russell's Vietnam 'War Crimes Tribunal' which purports to show American use of 'fragmentation bombs' that are not effective militarily, but which demoralize the population. 'And these bombs are designed not so much to kill as to torture.'

"'What is frighteningly horrible about this whole policy,' he said, 'is that it works. It succeeds militarily even where it fails politically.'

"He urged his listeners to 'support the Vietcong, or National Liberation Front...given the fact that they are the only ones standing up to the American 'intrusion' over there.'

"He said that it is not the North Vietnamese who have shown 'bad faith' in efforts to negotiate, 'but us.' They have already offered concessions, he said, 'even though it is we who are bombing them.'

"Russian and Chinese foreign policies, before and after the death of Stalin, he said, 'have been essentially conservative, and not aggressive.' He cited as evidence the Trotsky-Stalin conflict and Mao Tse-tung's early differences with the regular Chinese Communist Party apparatus over this issue."

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March 16, 1967

A meeting was held at Hospitality House, Balboa Park, California, March 16, 1967, to hear ROBERT SCHEER talk on the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). He was introduced as editor of "Ramparts" magazine. His only comments concerning the CIA were that the CIA was the "whipping boy" for high officials of the U. S. Government. He indicated that if anything went wrong with the policy of the high government officials, they could always blame CIA for their failures.

In discussing the Vietnam war, SCHEER stated the President of the U. S., along with other government officials, were guilty of murder of innocent women and children. SCHEER then spoke of a trip he had taken to France and Belgium. He said he had talked to important officials in these countries and gained the impression that these officials were opposed to the war policy of President JOHNSON, particularly the bombing of North Vietnam. SCHEER alleged that there were more bombs dropped in Vietnam than were dropped during World War II. He claimed that the reason the U. S. was using anti-personnel bombs against the people of North Vietnam was because they did not agree with the U. S. and the use of anti-personnel bomb was of a punitive nature.

SCHEER took the position of an independent criticizing both the "Commie" and "Bircher" elements.

SF T-89, on 3/29/67

April 4, 1967

The "Yale Daily News", student newspaper of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, issue of April 5, 1967, carried an article relating that ROBERT SCHEER spoke at the Law School Auditorium of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, on April 4, 1967, explaining the principles of "New Politics." SCHEER described the "New Politics" as a movement which seeks to bring about a substantial change in American society.

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April 15, 1967

ROBERT SCHEER spoke at the rally of the Spring Mobilization Committee Against the War in Vietnam which was held April 15, 1967, at Kezar Stadium, San Francisco, California, with about 55,000 people in attendance. SCHEER remarked that General WESTMORELAND had stated that the Vietnamese people would have to "bleed more" to learn they had met their match in this war. SCHEER commented that despite United States' "intervention" in Vietnam, there would be "other Vietnams" as other rights groups and countries had their own nationalist expressions. SCHEER went on to say that "other people will make revolutions" and, thus, the U. S. would have to go into other countries. "If other people want communist revolutions, so be it" added SCHEER. Other speakers at this rally urged immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam.

SF T-60, on 4/17/67  
Observation by SAs of FBI

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE  
WAR IN VIETNAM (NMCEWV)

The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMCEWV) was an ad hoc organization composed of several anti-Vietnam war 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 SMCEWV 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.

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October 7, 1967

The "Daily Utah Chronicle," University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, in its issue of October 6, 1967, carried a news article entitled, "National Perspective on Vietnam issues," which announced that a program entitled, Spectrum Vietnam, would be held in the main ballroom of the Union Building, Saturday, October 7, 1967, at noon. This would be a panel discussion with CARL OGLESBY of the Students for a Democratic Society and others. The article provided the following background data:

"Scheer, a Political Science graduate of City College of New York, was appointed Maxwell Fellow in Public Administration at Syracuse University. Two additional years of graduate study as a Teaching Assistant in Economics and as a fellow in the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, followed. He then taught American Government at City College of New York.

"Mr. Scheer visited Castro's Cuba in 1960 and co-authored with Professor Maurice Zeitlin, CUBA: TRAGEDY IN OUR HEMISPHERE.

"He was appointed foreign editor of 'Ramparts Magazine' in '65, managing editor in '66, and vice president of the corporation in '67.

"In spring of 1965 and again in 1966 he traveled to Southeast Asia, touring Laos and Vietnam. Findings of his trips were published in the report HOW THE UNITED STATES GOT INVOLVED IN VIETNAM.

"Scheer has been active in the New Politics movement and is a member of the Board of the National Committee for New Politics."

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The same paper stated that at 7:00 PM, October 7, 1967, Utah Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT and GALE McGHEE, Senator from Wyoming, would speak on Vietnam.

The "Daily Utah Chronicle," issue of October 18, 1967, carried a news article headlined, "Spectrum Chronicle Debate," which stated that ROBERT SCHEER of "Ramparts Magazine" was looking into the possibility of bringing a libel suit against the "Daily Utah Chronicle" for using slanderous misquotes attributed to him in the coverage in the Spectrum Vietnam, October 7, 1967. This article explained that the night editor of this paper rewrote the story at a time when he could not contact any sources, hence the inaccuracy.

The "Deseret News", Salt Lake City, Utah, newspaper issue of October 3, 1967, carried a news article, "Spectrum Vietnam, Question Unresolved." This article related that ROBERT SCHEER described as Editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, attacked the arrogant American myth that "we are always good guys fighting on the side with angels with a monopoly on democracy, peace and freedom."

The article said "he contended the mood of communism is now nationalism, not world expansion and that the Communists are now more concerned with internal problems than presenting a united front to defeat democracy." The article added "Mr. Scheer and Mr. Oglesby charged that the U.S. is supporting the wrong side in Vietnam because of its economic interest. The real issue in Vietnam and other troubled areas of the world is poverty, according to Scheer and Oglesby."

A symposium on Vietnam was held October 7, 1967 at the University of Utah, Student Union Building Ballroom, Salt Lake City, Utah. The panel of speakers included a senator from Utah, a senator from Wyoming, CARL OGLESBY, former President of Students for a Democratic Society, and ROBERT SCHEER, Editor of Ramparts magazine. There were about 150-200 people present at this meeting including at least seven CP members. This function was called Spectrum - Vietnam.

Following this meeting a social party and discussion was held at the residence of one SUE GOODRICK in Salt Lake City on October 7, 1967.

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Both CARL OGLESBY and ROBERT SCHEER were present. The time was spent generally in questioning OGLESBY and SCHEER by youths of the New Left who were attempting to find themselves. There were about 50 persons present at this meeting including at least three CP members.

SF T-90, 10/11/67

Television, October 11, 1967

ROBERT SCHEER was introduced as Editor of Ramparts and as spokesman for the New Left when he appeared as a guest on the LES CRANE Show on television station KTTV, Channel 11, Los Angeles, California, on October 11, 1967. SCHEER stated on this program that due to electoral procedure it would be impossible to place a candidate on the ballot - that the industrialist and monied interests controlled the ballot system. SCHEER said "we" had no money and because of time and other factors, it would be impossible to obtain the thousands of names to place an eligible candidate on the ballot. He added "we" would have to take over the polls. He claimed that in order to make necessary changes in the present political structures "we" would have to "take over" the establishment in Washington.

SF T-91, 10/13/67

November 20, 1967

"The Fairfield Republican" newspaper published at Fairfield, California, in its issue of November 21, 1967, carried an article headlined, "Leftist Calls U.S. 'Bought Out Society' in J. C. Talk." This article stated that ROBERT SCHEER, editor of Ramparts magazine, spoke November 20, 1967, at the Solano College Gymnasium and delivered a blistering attack on what he termed the "bought off society." He decried what he termed an "exploitive corrupt war economy fostered by a profiteering business community."

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The article said SCHEER stated "We invoke the devil theory of communism to explain the reality of desperate social revolution." SCHEER concluded "Vietnam is only the extension of this unhealthy American characteristic, not an isolated example of mistaken policy. It is an integral part of a policy of corrupt self-seeking deception." After explaining that ROBERT SCHEER visited South Vietnam twice, the article quoted SCHEER as saying, "I think we have to realize that the Vietnamese are indeed fighting for their freedom - but their freedom from us. They are nationalists trying to create a national revolution, and they can't be explained away with a label."

SCHEER alleged that the United States was in the Vietnam war to make a profit. He called for staged withdrawal of U.S. troops over a period of years.

In reference to the domestic scene, SCHEER warned that sterner measures against dissent were coming and that President JOHNSON's talk about peace was a "con job." SCHEER said people were rioting in America because "they have no legitimate avenue of dissent." In summary, SCHEER urged concerned youth not to become complacent but to remain aware of the problems and refuse to conspire with liberal politicians who try to make dissent irrelevant. SCHEER told the group, "Block the halls and block the airports. This may be one of the times when to behave reasonably is to behave irresponsibly."

November 21, 1967

The "University of Washington Daily" newspaper, Seattle, Washington, issue of November 21, 1967, carried an article announcing that ROBERT SCHEER, editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, would speak at the Hub Auditorium, November 21, 1967, under sponsorship of the Political Union. The article said that SCHEER, who is leading proponent of the New Left, served on the Board of Directors of the National Conference for New Politics, which held its convention in Chicago. It stated that SCHEER was currently collaborating with WARREN HINCKLE, also on the "Ramparts" staff, in writing a book about the "Vietnam lobby".

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The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" newspaper, Seattle, Washington, in its issue of November 22, 1967, reported that ROBERT SCHEER spoke to an overflow audience at the University of Washington, Hub Auditorium, November 21, 1967. The article stated that SCHEER said it was arrogant for Americans to decide what is best for the Vietnam people. SCHEER said it was an "obscene argument that withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam would result in a blood bath. He claimed the United States was operating on a war economy and suggested that our loss of pre-eminence in world trade as well as in jobs which rely on military contracts accounts for much of our reluctance to pull out of Asia. SCHEER predicted that 1968 may be the "last democratic election" for this nation. He predicted that the far left and the far right would grow as Americans seek alternatives. SCHEER advocated taking the billions spent on the Vietnam war and applying them to domestic problems. He alleged that unless this is done, there would be more violence and more riots in American cities.

December 8, 1967

"The Ram" newspaper of Fordham University, Bronx, New York, in its issue of December 12, 1967, carried a news article reflecting that ROBERT SCHEER gave a speech December 8, 1967 at the Fordham University Campus Center Ballroom before a crowd of 250. The article stated that SCHEER said the United States should withdraw from Vietnam and not worry about the fate of that country. In speaking about the means of demonstration, SCHEER was quoted as saying "Use your bodies imaginatively. Block railway tracks and government buildings. Violence is the only serious alternative." With regard to opposition to the war, SCHEER blamed the rowdy character of recent demonstrations which have been blocked by the economic and political power structure. He said "I support these tactics out of desperation, though I would like to see the growth of a serious left to challenge the people in power."

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January 26, 1968

"The Daily Californian" newspaper, which is self-identified as being published daily by the Associated Students of UCB, on January 29, 1968, carried a news article entitled "Radical Groups Emphasize Need for Mutual Self-Protection". This article described a rally sponsored by MAPS held at noon on the UCB campus January 26, 1968, in which "members of the PFP, "Ramparts", Black Panthers, the mathematics faculty and political activists addressed the crowd in drizzling rain. The article carries summaries of the speeches of numerous people, including BETTINA APTHEKER KURZWEIL, a self-admitted Communist Party member, and ROBERT SCHEER. The article contained the following regarding SCHEER:

"BOB SCHEER, Managing Editor of Ramparts magazine, also spoke. He began with a comment on the carnival mood of the rally.

Roman Carnival

"There is something obscene or bizarre about the Roman carnival attitude when seven people are in jail,' he commented, referring to the fact that Martha's Laundry was playing on the lower "plaza and evangelists were singing and preaching on the corner.

"The United States is now fighting a war of examples,' he said. 'They're saying "there are certain things which we will not tolerate and we will make examples of those who attempt them,"' he continued.

"And the war of examples in Vietnam has been brought home,' he added.

"He strongly emphasized the fact that the government will permit a type of false liberty so that one feels free--as long as it does not intrude on government policies.

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Intruding Struggles

"Marines won't go to jail and the people who sent them won't go to jail but we will.' Nevertheless, he said, 'We must engage in struggles that intrude.'

"Most of us were not born to be revolutionary. But one becomes a revolutionary not out of choice but when the situation demands it,' he stated. 'The time calls for it now and we must find solidarity in a spirit of CHE GUEVARA,' he concluded"

A leaflet issued by "Campus Stop the Draft Week Committee" advertised a noon rally to be held Friday, (January 26, 1968) at UCB with six speakers, including ROBERT SCHEER and BETTINA APTHEKER.

SF T-92, 1/26/68  
Observation by SA of FBI

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper, issue of January 27, 1968, reported on the rally at UCB, which was held January 26, 1968, attended by about 700 persons.

This article quoted ROBERT SCHEER as follows;

"We must switch to tactics which intrude, which are effective. We must act in the spirit of a CHE GUEVARA because this is the time for the spirit of a CHE GUEVARA.'

"We must start to plan now for the next Stop the Draft Week,' the editor of Ramparts Magazine urged. 'We must seriously think of filling the jails because Stop the Draft Weeks must go on, and if jail is the price to pay, we must pay it.'

"Unless protest is effective, it is a charade,' he said."

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Television, February 4, 1968

On February 4, 1968, ROBERT SCHEER appeared as a guest on a nationally televised "Firing Line" television show at 6:30 PM, Pacific Standard Time, where he was involved in a type of debate with WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, Editor of "National Review". BUCKLEY stated ROBERT SCHEER was invited to appear on this program to explain the un-American attitude of SCHEER and also of "Ramparts" Magazine. SCHEER said he was not previously apprised of the exact topic but in any case could not speak for "Ramparts" since he is only one member of the editorial board. SCHEER then became evasive, claiming he wanted a definition of "un-American" before he could answer BUCKLEY. During this show, SCHEER stated that "National Review" Magazine had maligned SCHEER when it stated he traveled to Cuba in violation of State Department regulations and SCHEER requested a retraction be printed. SCHEER did not state that he had traveled to CUBA illegally in 1960 and legally in 1968, but such is the case. SCHEER was very glib but was very evasive in answering BUCKLEY's questions and statements. SCHEER's statements showed him strongly in opposition to the Vietnam war.

Television, February 7, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER appeared on the Pat Michaels' television show at 10:30 p.m. on KTVU, Channel 2, Oakland on February 7, 1968. During this appearance, SCHEER stated he attended the Cultural Congress held in Havana, Cuba in early January, 1968. He said he traveled in Cuba via Mexico City as an accredited correspondent with the approval of the State Department and that he traveled alone. The interview related to SCHEER's work as managing editor of "Ramparts Magazine."

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**Television, February 23, 1968**

ROBERT SCHEER was interviewed by BRANT FRAYNE and PAUL SALTZMAN at the Expo '67 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in June, 1967, and the results of this interview were shown on Canadian Broadcasting Company television network on February 23, 1968. Some of the points emphasized by SCHEER in this interview are as follows:

"Ramparts" magazine, of which SCHEER is Editor, tries to be exciting and to fill a void in American life. It tries to handle the stories the other magazines do not have the guts to handle and to give some diversity of opinion in the mass media of America. It is an experiment in seeing whether American freedom and democracy really works. Other magazines are locked into the establishment because of the funding required to start a magazine and the income received from advertisers, while "Ramparts" is probably the only large circulation magazine in America that does not depend on advertising.

"Ramparts" made a decision to challenge the big magazines and to turn to a secular monthly magazine two and a half years ago (about January, 1965) and it no longer has any connection with or particular interest in the Catholic Church. It is aimed at challenging the establishment and its readers, who are primarily in the 15 to 40 year age group.

"Ramparts" has been called a muckraker and left-wing. It is on the left of the political spectrum since it opposes the war in Vietnam and is interested in removing the ghettos in American life. "Ramparts" is biased as a left-wing opposition to "Time" magazine but "Time" is biased toward the establishment and toward maintaining the status quo. "Ramparts" has never been sued for libel or had a serious challenge to its factual accuracy. "Ramparts" has a small staff of only 30 and has successfully challenged the other big magazines with extensive advertising revenue and has done a more factual reporting job on the Vietnam War, its casualties, civil rights stories and stories on such topics as the children of suburbia rebelling against suburban community and its values.

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"Ramparts" magazine is largely staff produced and has nothing to offer but the guts and freedom of its reporters to report facts as they see them. "Ramparts" does not edit the reporters' articles for opinion or value of concept. These articles are only edited for size and possible emphasis for a particular issue so that there would not be four articles on Vietnam in a single issue, for instance. When "Ramparts" sends a reporter to do a story it prints what the reporter writes even though the Editor does not necessarily agree with that reporter's viewpoint.

SCHEER feels that the United States is more afflicted with an extremely biased press because in the United States we have the illusion of freedom and Americans are raised to believe that we have a free press while in fact the press is controlled through "an interlocking directorate of big business, big military and big government" that effectively manages the news so that it is not troubling or upsetting to their interests.

SCHEER believes that the honest reporting of news by "Ramparts" is doing "an awful lot of good" because a generation is being raised in the United States that knows how to be free for a change and "is not going to buy the nonsense that comes out of Washington". The youths are asking some very searching questions about American society and are not satisfied with the usual glibness so they are willing to go on marches because they do not buy these answers. This is a very large minority of youths.

Most of the American soldiers in Vietnam have been raised to believe that their country always does right and have an implicit racism. They realize that the Vietnamese do not really share United States objectives. For instance "There is a 650,000 man Vietnamese army that never does any fighting". "It is very clear that the Viet Cong has considerable support from the countryside and has done some very fine things in the countryside."

There are some cracks in the brainwashing and some disillusionment with the war in Vietnam even among American troops. More people have refused to fight and more people in the army

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have taken those critical steps rather than go along with the fighting. It is not a significant number yet, but SCHEER believes it is growing. "We have to figure out whether the United States is Rome on the rise or Rome in decay and hopefully America's empire is on the verge of cracking up."

When asked if he could make a generalization about the American housewife and American married life, SCHEER stated, "The average American is drunk most of the time." SCHEER explained that the average American has a couple of drinks before starting home and several more when he arrives at home. The cocktail hour is all about getting "yourself numb enough that you can take your wife and kids and then you usually fall asleep in front of the television."

SF T-93, 3/6/68

March 1, 1968

The "Albion Pleiad," Albion College weekly newspaper, Albion, Michigan, in its issue of March 1, 1968, carried an article headlined, "SCHEER Rips NORRIS, College." The article stated SCHEER was scheduled to speak on the "relevance of academe in response to cultural needs," but abandoned this topic and instead dissected the speech given by Albion College President LOUIS W. NORRIS to freshmen at this school in the fall of 1967. SCHEER said Dr. NORRIS' speech stressed the importance of vicarious learning and the central role of the "great conversation." SCHEER said the "great conversation is a bore." SCHEER stated that white middle class Americans want to make a revolution without doing anything revolutionary. SCHEER said Dr. NORRIS stated in his speech "hippies" did not belong on Albion's campus. SCHEER replied to this "with these ideas he shouldn't be president of a university, and I wouldn't have to make these statements if he hadn't given such a speech to the freshmen." He said that America can no longer engage in foreign aggression in the guise of extending freedom." SCHEER concluded his speech by stating that to alleviate these crises America should dismantle the defense apparatus, turn to a peace economy and get out of Vietnam.

One of the critics of SCHEER's speech was quoted in this article as saying, "Some of what he said was admirable, but he was so irrational and so boorish and had excruciating bad taste."

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April 3, 1968

ROBERT SCHEER was one of many persons who was present and spoke at the University of California, Irvine, California (UCI), on April 3, 1968, when an anti-Vietnam program was held. No publicity was afforded this activity in the local metropolitan newspapers and the "Anthill", campus newspaper, published at UCI, did not publish any of the speeches delivered nor any quotes taken out of context, but merely contained an outline of the program.

SF T-94, 10/16/68

April 17, 1968

"Iowa State Daily," which is a student newspaper published at Iowa State University (ISU), Ames, Iowa, carried an article in its issue of April 17, 1968, headlined, "'Ramparts' Editor SCHEER Keynotes 'Dissent' Series." This article stated that ROBERT SCHEER, editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, would speak on "dissent, revolution and the Democratic process" on April 17, 1968, in the Great Hall, Memorial Union, ISU, as part of a series of talks sponsored by the National Affairs Institute (NAI). The article included background information to the effect that ROBERT SCHEER received a B.A. Degree in Economics and Political Science from the City College of New York, and then served as a Maxwell Fellow in Public Administration at Syracuse University.

The "Ames Daily Tribune," Ames, Iowa newspaper, issue of April 18, 1968, carried a news article headlined, "ISU Dissenters Knock System." This article reported that ROBERT SCHEER was the first speaker at ISU's "dissent" series and spoke April 17, 1968. The article reported that SCHEER stated America did not need BOBBY KENNEDY or GENE MC CARTHY, but needed a whole new political ideology. SCHEER stated "if liberals can't come up with some alternative to the prevailing political thought, the right wing is likely to do it instead." SCHEER said "our basic ideologies are going to have to be challenged if we are going to face and solve our problems." He called particularly for critical examination of the philosophies on which the United States foreign policy is based, the attitudes behind its welfare program, and the whole basis of its political system. He stated this nation is ripe for political change and the right wing has frightened ability to come up with ideological alternatives.

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April 23, 1968

"The Spectrum," weekly newspaper of the State University of New York at Buffalo, New York, in its issue of April 23, 1968, carried an article announcing that a series of talks by new leftists on the central issues of the day, would begin April 23, 1968. ROBERT SCHEER was listed as one of the speakers, noting that he had spoken at the University in 1967, and was very well received.

"The Spectrum" did not carry a follow up news story concerning SCHEER's talk, and there was no reference to SCHEER's plans in the Buffalo, New York, area in the local daily papers.

May 11, 1968

The "Bozeman Daily Chronicle," newspaper, Bozeman, Montana, issue of May 12, 1968, carried an article relating to the speech of ROBERT SCHEER at Montana State University, May 11, 1968. The portion of the article relating to ROBERT SCHEER reads as follows:

"Robert Scheer, 31-year-old editor of the New Left Ramparts Magazine, who flew here directly from Havana, Cuba, said our simplistic reason for intervention in Vietnam was the 'myth of the international communist conspiracy' also called the 'Devil Theory.' The Devil Theory has disintegrated, whether our state department will admit it or not, he said.

"This reality plays havoc with the most cherished tenant of our foreign policy," he said. Scheer cited the squabbling between Russia and Red China, and more recently between Czechoslovakia and Russia, as evidence of the disintegration of the international conspiracy. He said that our foreign policy should be humanistic rather than jingoistic. Americanization of the rest of the world should not be our goal, he added.

"Scheer said the United States should swallow its pride and get out of Vietnam. He said it might be good for the U.S. to lose a little face in Vietnam. Maybe it would be healthy for us to admit we made a mistake, that we can be wrong." 3 Copies

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"The Exponent", student newspaper, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, issue of May 17, 1968, carried a news article bearing the headline, "Ramparts Editor - War is not U.S. vs Commies." This article stated that a Vietnam symposium was held on Saturday, May 11, 1968, during which ROBERT SCHEER stated no peace or negotiations are possible unless the United States is willing to admit that the war in Vietnam is not primarily a struggle between communism and democracy." SCHEER reportedly alleged that the state department's monolithic concept of communism is the main reason that we are in that war. SCHEER stated "that the Viet Minh forerunner to the Viet Cong was a serious struggle for independence and fought the French who they considered as foreign aggressors. Both Diem and Ky, South Vietnamese leaders, worked for the French and thus the Viet Cong consider them traitors to their people. Since the U.S. supports Ky and formerly supported Diem, it was natural for the Viet Cong to fight against the U.S." SCHEER said "the U.S. should settle for something along the line of the 1954 Geneva accords to get out of Vietnam." SCHEER added that he thought it would be good for the U.S. to lose face because we have become too arrogant.

Television, June 3, 1968

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" newspaper issue of June 4, 1968, carried an article by MIKE CULBERT, Executive Editor, which related that KTVU, Channel 2, Oakland, California, taped a television show June 3, 1968, for viewing on that station at 10:30 p.m., June 5, 1968, in which PAT MICHAELS, host, questioned ROBERT SCHEER, "A new left leader and editor of 'Ramparts' magazine" and SCOTT STANLEY, JR., "Editor of 'American Opinion' magazine, major organ of the John Birch Society." The article stated that a surprise questioner from the audience during this show was DAVID GUMAER, a 29 year old Chicagoan who infiltrated the Du Bois Clubs of America for the Chicago Police Intelligence Division and served on the registration committee of the National Convention for New Politics, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, during Labor Day weekend of 1967. - The article stated GUMAER also testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Executive Session in December, 1967. GUMAER stated ROBERT SCHEER was "completely surrounded by communists" at the New Politics Convention. SCHEER is reported as replying, "If you're saying I'm a communist, go ahead and say it, and I'll sue." SCHEER called GUMAER a "fink". SCHEER said he is not a communist and the communists he has known are "too conservative" for him.

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This newspaper account of the PAT MICHAEL's television show on KTVU, Channel 2, was verified by former SA MARVIN BUCHANAN, 2150 Franklin Street, Oakland, California, on June 19, 1968.

August 19, 1968

The agenda for the National Student Association (NSA) Convention which was held at Kansas State University (KSU), Manhattan, Kansas, August 17-26, 1968, stated that there was scheduled a "discussion of the movement for social change in America on both a theoretical and a practical level," conducted by four individuals including ROBERT SCHEER.

An article in the August 21, 1968, issue of the "Kansas City Star" newspaper stated that TOM HAYDEN, former President of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and ROBERT SCHEER, editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, had both spoken at the NSA Convention. In this regard, the article stated "despite the militancy of their demands and aggressiveness or their charges of the JOHNSON-HUMPHREY Administration, at no time has HAYDEN or SCHEER called explicitly for violence. The printed material appearing here maintains the same guarded stance."

An article in the "Manhattan Mercury" newspaper, Manhattan, Kansas, issue of August 20, 1968, stated, "In an open forum, ROBERT SCHEER, editor of 'Ramparts' Magazine, said 'If students don't act at the (Democratic National) Convention, they must decide what their reaction is going to be when all their efforts for EUGENE MC CARTHY are swallowed up by a HUMPHREY machine. If the American people are not left with a vote against the war in Vietnam after this Convention, all the work of the students and middle class, all the efforts in the primaries, all the fund-raising will have been in vain and the Democratic process will have failed.'"

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On August 23, 1968, NICK DELLERE, Del Mar Rental Company, Municipal Airport, Manhattan, Kansas, advised that on the late afternoon of August 19, 1968, ROBERT SCHEER was picked up by charter aircraft at Municipal Airport, Kansas City, Missouri, and was flown to Manhattan, Kansas. On the morning of August 20, 1968, SCHEER was returned to the airport at Kansas City, Missouri, by charter aircraft which charter flights were arranged for and paid for by a representative of NSA.

September 26, 1968

A meeting billed as "America as a Racist Culture", sponsored by the Associated Students of the UCI, was held on September 26, 1968, with about 2,000 persons in attendance, mainly students. ROBERT SCHEER was one of the main speakers talking on American imperialism, stating it was exhibited through the history of this country and was now being shown in Vietnam. SCHEER criticized the California Board of Regents for having refused ELDRIDGE CLEAVER the opportunity to lecture at a class at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB). SCHEER defended HUEY P. NEWTON, Founder of the Black Panther Party (BPP) (characterization to be found in the appendix), and stated that because of all of the problems there had evolved a close coalition between the BPP and the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP). SCHEER praised ELDRIDGE CLEAVER as the best choice among the presidential candidates (running on the PFP ticket). SCHEER said this is a racist society in which we live and the government's efforts to "control" the black man is causing opposition to the government. He said we were forced into the streets in Chicago and society blocked our demands. SCHEER claimed "we must oppose that force."

At the same meeting, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information of the BPP and PFP presidential candidate, also spoke, condemning the racist pigs, the police, the courts,

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gun control laws and the racist power structure. CLEAVER recommended that everyone obtain guns and hidethem so that they would be available when needed.

SF T-95, 10/14/68

The PFP was legally qualified as a political party on the California ballot through the obtaining of approximately 67,000 signatures of registered voters.

November 14, 1968

"The Dartmouth", Dartmouth College daily newspaper, printed at Hanover, New Hampshire, in its issue of November 15, 1968, carried an article headlined "Scheer provides sharp contrast in symposia focus". This article reported that a senior symposium was held at Dartmouth College on November 14, 1968, with five speakers participating. The article began by quoting ROBERT SCHEER, Editor in Chief of "Ramparts" magazine, as stating "you must use the means at hand, which might mean burning your ROTC building to challenge the institution". The article said "the program climaxed with Scheer's appeal for the students of the college to assert themselves 'by challenging the institution that is manipulating your life'". SCHEER reportedly added, "the spots closest at heart are where you can best challenge the manipulators. I suggest you get busy at task". He added, "even in the woods at Dartmouth, where there aren't any girls, the elements for a confrontation exist. I told a similar group at Columbia this, but they wouldn't believe it. But look what happened". The article stated that the audience applauded loudly at the conclusion of SCHEER's plea.

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VI. WRITINGS ABOUT SCHEER

"Human Events" publication, Washington, D.C., in its issue of April 8, 1967, carried a story headlined, "The Inside Story of 'Ramparts' Magazine". A portion of this story, "Scheer's Radicalism", reads as follows:

"Probably the best known nationally of Ramparts' staffers is Managing Editor Robert Scheer, who, at 30, has made a career of New Leftism. A former member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee, he is the most articulate of the Ramparts crew and contends that he is an anti-Communist.

"Last year Scheer ran for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Congress in Berkeley, hinging his entire campaign on getting out of the war in Viet Nam and getting into the 'War on Poverty.' Several weeks ago, Scheer traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to meet with the Communist-controlled International Union of Students and representatives of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Communist Viet Cong in South Viet Nam.

"Not publicized in his race for Congress but revealed later was the fact that Scheer's campaign coordinator was Carl Bloice, a 28-year-old Communist party member. Bloice's CP membership was hardly a secret, for several years he had been a by-lined staff writer for People's World, the Communist weekly on the West Coast, and then he was publications director of the Communist-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

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"From Berkeley to D.C.

"At last summer's Communist party convention in New York City, Bloice was elected to the CP's National Committee and the requirements for serving on that policy board make it clear Bloice has been a CP member since at least January 1964, although intelligence agencies place it many years earlier.

"Just two months ago the newsletter of the Robert Scheer campaign - he is keeping his organization intact under the name of Community for New Politics (CNP) - carried a social note: 'Carl Bloice, heretofore coordinator for CNP, has left Berkeley for the larger battlefield in Washington, D.C., where he will be a correspondent for People's World and The Worker. At a farewell party December 23 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scheer, Carl was presented with several going-away gifts, including a larger than life poster of Mao-Tse Tung....Carl has indicated he will be an occasional correspondent [for the Scheer newsletter].... We all wish him the best of luck in Washington and we feel fully comforted by the fact that we are not losing a coordinator, but gaining a spy.'

"Tax Money Helped

"The portrait of Mao probably brought a gust of laughter when it was unveiled and presented to the Moscow-line Bloice, and the 'gaining a spy' phrase was simply New Left humor. The story makes two important points: 1) Scheer's campaign manager was a Communist, and 2) The Capital correspondent for two Communist newspapers will contribute occasional articles to Scheer's campaign organization.

"Scheer has told Human Events that he hired Bloice 'for his technical competence'; that he likes him as a person, but violently disagrees with his politics.

"Communist Bloice, however, was only one of Scheer's supporters. Another backer was the U. S. Treasury,

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which channeled funds into Scheer's campaign. It worked this way. During his campaign one of his workers was Mrs. Phyllis Haberman O'Donnell, who has been chairman of the East Bay DuBois Club. Mrs. O'Donnell worked on a work-study program directed by the University of California's Department of Criminology (which is now practically another Sociology Department) and was assigned to a leftist group called Welfare Rights Organization as a case worker. In truth, she worked for the Scheer campaign and reported on it at WRO meetings.

"The work-study program was originally funded through the Office of Economic Opportunity, receives its funds through the National Defense Education Act and is overseen by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

An article by IVAN SHARPE appeared in the San Francisco Bay Guardian daily newspaper published at San Francisco, California, in its issue of March 27, 1969, entitled "Ramparts - revolution with limousine service." This article reflects numerous interviews with present and former officials of Ramparts magazine and analyzes factors that led to this magazine's financial difficulties. The article places primary blame for the bankruptcy on WARREN HINCKLE and ROBERT SCHEER for their extravagant spending, such as taking their wives on trips for Ramparts and spending huge sums of money. Most of the blame was placed on WARREN HINCKLE because frequently his expense account would be more than the money he raised on promotional trips. The article gave most of the credit for the sensational stories and exposes to ROBERT SCHEER, who obtained them from his new left contacts. It reported that HINCKLE had destroyed Ramparts and SCHEER was angry about this. SCHEER decided to stay on as Editor-In-Chief of Ramparts and his salary has been reduced from \$15,000 to \$10,000 per year in an effort to help the magazine out of its financial problems.

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VII. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a physical description of the  
Subject:

Name	ROBERT SCHEER
Address	6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland, California
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	April 4, 1936
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Married	September 15, 1957, to SERENA TUREN SCHEER, date of birth October 16, 1939, at New York. Divorced, September 23, 1965, in San Francisco.
Remarried	October 22, 1965, to ANNE BUTTERFIELD WEILLS SCHEER, date of birth March 14, 1942, at California.
Height	5'10 1/2"
Hair	Light Brown
Eyes	Brown, wears dark rimmed glasses
Occupation	Writer
Peculiarities	Wears Van Dyke beard
Father	FREDERICK JACOB SCHEER, born May 5, 1898, in Germany, U.S. Citizen
Mother	IDA KURAN, born April 24, 1900, in Russia, not a U.S. citizen.
Wife	ANNE BUTTERFIELD WEILLS SCHEER, 6468 Benvenue Avenue, Oakland California.
Employment	Editor in Chief, Ramparts Magazine, San Francisco, California
U.S. Passport Number	D163804, issued February 5, 1963 - turned in and new passport number G041559 issued January 28, 1966
Wife's U.S. Passport #	D167218, issued February 25, 1963 renewed January 28, 1966
Education	City College, New York - BA Degree in Political Science, June, 1958 Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, MA University of

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California, Berkeley,  
California, 1960-61

Arrest Record

None

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AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

According to an article in the March 8, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, TRACY SIMS stated among other things that following a sit-in demonstration in San Francisco during October 1963 by various civil rights groups, the groups realized that a central, coordinating committee was needed. The formation of AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED) was the result and SIMS became its chairman.

A source reported on December 9, 1963, that in December 1963 TRACY SIMS attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Communist Party Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club.

A second source, on May 12, 1964, described AHCED as a central body of representatives from militant youth organizations whose purpose was to work for equal civil rights and to put pressure on establishments and employers to hire more people from the minority races, especially Negroes.

A third source reported on March 13, 1964, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on March 11, 1964, KIPP DAWSON, a representative of AHCED, related among other things that AHCED was directed and controlled by the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area.

A fourth source reported on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, KIPP DAWSON attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party.

Second source related on May 12, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area consisted of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of San Francisco, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College. According to source, any member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco who attends San Francisco State College is automatically a member of the club at San Francisco State College.

A fifth source reported on February 3, 1965, that on February 3, 1965, a press conference was held at 1365 Turk Street, San Francisco, California. At this press conference, an official of AHCED announced and passed out press releases that as of February 3, 1965, AHCED was no longer in existence.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka  
Black Panther Party for  
Self Defense

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization which preaches black supremacy.

NEWTON, aforementioned, is incarcerated in the Alameda County Jail, Oakland, California, awaiting trial on charge of murder of an Oakland police officer.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

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DISCUSSION UNLIMITED, INC.

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "...to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems".

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original coordinator of the group was BERNARD LUSHER, who in 1961, was educational director of the Southern California District Communist Party.

This source was recontacted on April 9, 1965, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited, Inc. has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum-type organization.

On May 10, 1966, another source reported that Discussion Unlimited, Inc. continues to operate as a forum-type organization.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - BERKELEY BRANCH;  
W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter;  
Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley DuBois Club;  
East Bay DuBois Club

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, was originated in October 1962, principally through the efforts of MATHEW HALLINAN.

This same source advised in October 1963, that MATHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party (CP) Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP On-Campus Youth Club during September 1963.

A second source advised that a leaflet distributed by the Berkeley DuBois Club in September 1964, reflected the name of that organization to be the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America - Berkeley Branch."

This same leaflet, under the heading "The DuBois Clubs of America" reads as follows: "The Berkeley DuBois Club is a part of a nation-wide socialist youth organization founded in June of this year. It attempts to bring together those action-oriented youth who consider socialism to be a visible alternative to the ills of this society."

As of April 23, 1965, the Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club was registered with the University of California as an "off-campus" membership organization. As such, it could present lectures on campus with prior University permission and was allowed to set up and maintain a literature table on campus.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,  
aka. DuBois Youth Group, San Francisco  
DuBois Club, San Francisco DuBois  
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN:

- (1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
- (2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
- (3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March 1963, that the DuBois Club was both conceived and originated by TERENCE HALLINAN.

A third source advised on April 9, 1965, that in April 1965, TERENCE HALLINAN advised he was not a member of the Communist Party (CP) but considered himself a communist and intended to join the CP as soon as he passed his bar exams.

A fourth source advised on June 29, 1964, that at a general membership meeting held on June 28, 1964, the DuBois Club voted to affiliate with the parent organization, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA).

The fourth source advised on April 26, 1965, that the DuBois Club is currently active as a membership organization, has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, and continues to follow the line and policy of the DCA.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

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The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

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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.

This source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent election of the BAFPCC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

This source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC included 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 second source advised on January 10, 1964, that at a BAFPCC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPCC.

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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 by the Attorney General of the United States 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 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.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

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.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

1. "The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists." Also cited as one of the "long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations" which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has "affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the 'peace' campaign."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist "peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.)

fronts \* 2. Cited as being among "international Communist \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE  
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with the headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)  
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

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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 2, 1965, 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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**SECRET**1STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965 SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966 issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The National Headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE (VDC)

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 reveals that the purpose of the VDC is 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.

During the period from August 18, 1966 to October 7, 1966, the VDC was publicly announced as having been expelled from the UCB as a recognized on-campus organization.

A third source advised on September 29, 1966, that PETE CAMEJO was the chief spokesman for the VDC in its attempts for reinstatement as a recognized UCB on-campus organization. Following the reinstatement of the VDC in October, 1966, CAMEJO decided to disband the Campus Chapter of the United Committee Against War (UCAW), which he had organized to replace the VDC on the UCB campus when it was expelled. The UCAW Chapter was disbanded and the VDC subsequently became an "affiliate" of UCAW.

The third source further advised that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by PETE CAMEJO. Source added that the VDC is no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there is no continuity between the original and current VDC.

A fourth source on October 27, 1966, identified PETE CAMEJO as a current member of the SWP.

The fourth and a fifth source in September and October, 1966, identified UCAW as an organization in the San Francisco and East Bay areas whose activities were directed toward protesting United States foreign policy in Vietnam, and is controlled and dominated by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

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WOMEN FOR PEACE, aka  
Women Strike for Peace

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Berkeley, California, contained an article in the November 19, 1965, evening edition reflecting that in November, 1961, when concern mounted over radioactive fallout from nuclear testing, a group of women in Washington, D. C. started Women Strike for Peace. The idea spread rapidly throughout the country and now embraces 900 groups, including Women For Peace groups in the San Francisco Bay area.

These groups support programs to achieve goals such as:

- (1) Continued disarmament negotiations.
- (2) A strong and flexible United Nations.
- (3) Planning now at state and national levels for conversion to peace-time economy and positive efforts to ease world tensions.

The women act as individuals and as a group, with specific actions suggested by individuals and groups from all over the world. Decision to participate jointly on any given suggestion is democratically arrived at by members of the Coordinating Committee. Effective cooperation with other peace groups is encouraged. Monthly Coordinating Committee meetings and general meetings, as warranted, are open to all and announced in mailings to members. There are no dues or membership forms nor conditions for membership.

To stir an awareness of the need for peace, Women For Peace encourage public education in peace objectives at local schools and sponsor peace-oriented demonstrations and public meetings, newspaper ads, billboards, and candidates for public office. On the national level the group attempts to influence government officials by letters and conferences.

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SECRET

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AF 100 - 48822

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka. the 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 state 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.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: The San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, 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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SF 100 - 48022

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 nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, 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 SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title	ROBERT SCHEER
Character	SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS (KEY ACTIVIST)
Reference	Report of SA WILLIAM E. HUGHES dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

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

SF T-23 with whom contact has been insufficient to establish his reliability.

**SECRET**

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