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1 JUL 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Legislative Counsel

ATTENTION : Mr. Patrick Carpentier -

FROM : Robert W. Gambino
Director of Security

VIA : Associate Deputy Director for Administration

SUBJECT : Information Digest

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2 JUL 1976

1. Reference is made to the attached list of eleven questions from Congresswoman Bella Abzug in regard to the newsletter Information Digest. Our records indicate that for approximately eight months in 1972-1973 this Office was provided copies of the newsletter by John R. Norpel, a staff member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This Office has never subscribed to the newsletter nor provided any funds to anyone associated with the newsletter.

2. Attached as Tab A are specific answers to the eleven questions posed in Congresswoman Abzug's letter. Attached as Tab B is a memorandum for the record dated 31 December 1975 which was originally prepared for the Review Staff (with an information copy to OLC) in connection with a Senate Select Committee request that the Agency provide a comprehensive report on all aspects of the Agency's relations with the Legislative Branch. This memorandum details the relationship between Mr. Norpel and the Office of Security. As you will note, Mr. Norpel also had fairly extensive dealings with your Office when he was associated with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

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Robert W. Gambino

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TAB

ANSWERS TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS
IN CONGRESSWOMAN ABZUG'S LETTER
OF 25 JUNE 1976

Question 1

What CIA entities subscribed to Information Digest (also periodically called Intelligence Report), and during what periods?

Answer

The Office of Security never subscribed to Information Digest.

Question 2

From what sources other than the publisher did any CIA entity receive, on a regular or irregular basis, Information Digest (or any surrogate), and during what periods?

Answer

During the period from approximately September 1972 until April 1973, the Office of Security received copies of Information Digest from a staff member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This staff member voluntarily provided these copies in the belief that the information therein would be of interest to the Office of Security.

Question 3

What monies were paid by CIA entities, and to which addresses, for subscriptions or contributions to Information Digest (or any surrogate or agent thereof)?

Other than the subscription price, is CIA aware of any other government funds or monies which were used in any way to support the activities of Information Digest? If so, please provide a detailed description of such payments.

Answer

No money was paid by the Office of Security for or to Information Digest. We are not aware of any other government funds or monies which were used in any way to support the activities of Information Digest.

Question 4

To what divisions within the CIA, and to what regional offices, was the Information Digest (or any surrogate) distributed on either a formal or informal basis?

Answer

The Information Digest was maintained within the Office of Security and was not distributed to any other components.

Question 5

How was information supplied to CIA entities by the Information Digest (or any surrogate), or information derived from Information Digest, utilized? To what entities, both internal and external to the CIA, was this information disseminated by CIA?

Answer

Material from Information Digest was used as part of the data base which was accumulated to assess the threat posed to Agency personnel and facilities by the dissident activities which were in vogue at that time. The only known dissemination of any items from Information Digest was through their inclusion in the Situation Information Reports (SIR's) which were prepared by the Office of Security for internal Agency consumption. A portion of the SIR's was a calendar of forthcoming events, and this portion was regularly given to the Secret Service but there was no other regular dissemination made.

Question 6

What is the legal authority, if any, upon which CIA relied to pay monies to Information Digest? to utilize its data? to disseminate to other agencies this material?

Answer

The CIA paid no monies for Information Digest. The data was only used for reference purposes and was not of itself the basis for any action by the Office of Security.

As stated above, the only regular dissemination outside the Agency was to the Secret Service and the only type of information disseminated was that which concerned planned dissident activities. The Secret Service was interested in this information in connection with its mission to protect the President of the United States.

Question 7

How is information received from Information Digest currently stored? Has the data been integrated into active or inactive files maintained by CIA on particular individuals or groups? In what manner or form may the information derived from Information Digest be retrieved?

Answer

The Office of Security has a one volume file labeled "Information Digest" which contains all copies of the Information Digest which have been received. These issues are dated from 8 September 1972 until 27 April 1973. The names of individuals and groups mentioned in the newsletter have been heavily indexed and may be retrieved by a check of Security indices.

Question 8

What information, if any, did CIA, its entities, or agents, supply to Information Digest (or any surrogate), or its agents? Please describe in detail the nature of any such information given or shared; the legal basis for such exchange; and the identity of CIA entities which supplied such information.

Answer

None

Question 9

If a formal or informal relationship existed between CIA, its components, or agents to supply information to Information Digest or its agents, by whose authority within the CIA was such relationship initiated and approved?

Answer

No such relationship existed.

Question 10

Is the CIA aware of any instance in which a governmental entity supplied information on individuals or organizations to Information Digest or its agents? Please provide details of any such arrangements.

Answer

No

Question 11

Does CIA currently subscribe to or receive publications similar to Information Digest; and if so, for what purposes?

Answer

No

TAB

31 December 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Office of Security Legislative Relations
(Senate Internal Security Subcommittee,
John R. Norpel, Jr.)

1. During the late 1960's and until circa early 1972, personnel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS), to include the Research Director/SISS, John R. Norpel, Jr., were in continuous contact with the Office of Legislative Counsel (OLC) exchanging information of mutual concern to the SISS and the Agency. On several occasions the SISS requested and received Agency information bearing upon "peace movements" and possible international Communist involvement in U.S. anti-war activity. These SISS information requests apparently were based on SISS interest in domestic dissident, and specifically "New Left" activity, which was the general topic of SISS hearings and publications during this period. Concurrently, personnel of the SISS volunteered information to the OLC about domestic dissident and "New Left" activities when SISS personnel felt the information was germane to Agency interests.

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OLC brought the information concerning the source to the attention of Richard Ober, Chief, CI/SO, but there is no indication in the CI/SO file concerning the confidential source that he was ever utilized as a directed source by CI/SO.

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[Redacted]

5. Circa early 1972, the Office of Security, specifically the Operational Support Division/Special Activities Branch (OSD/SAB), in their continuing activities relative to domestic dissident activities affecting the security of Agency personnel and installations (Project RESISTANCE),

[Redacted]

6.

[Redacted]

[redacted] which were indexed into Office of Security indices for further reference to specific domestic dissident personalities and organizations, particularly in reference to Project RESISTANCE interests. The information provided [redacted] was not normally formalized into memoranda but was incorporated into weekly "Situation Information Reports" (SIR's) prepared by OSD/SAB. OSD/SAB did not provide [redacted] with copies of the SIR's or other Agency-originated documents. [redacted] was well aware that the Agency, and the Office of Security in particular, was interested in domestic dissident activity, particularly when that activity affected Agency security of facilities and personnel.

7. [redacted]

27 June 76

Hjoc

John Rees: His Newsletter Supplied Data on Antiwar Activists

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

John H. Rees, a shadowy, British-born figure active in antiwar circles here in the early 1970s, was a police informant who surreptitiously gathered data for an elaborate private intelligence newsletter he has circulated to local police and the FBI, CIA and Congress.

Thus, through Rees' newsletter, "Information Digest," the names of thousands of persons associated with the antiwar movement went into police files and in some cases formed the basis for specific political dossiers. The digest still is published today.

Secretive and eccentric, Rees, 49, used false names and sometimes masqueraded as a Catholic priest. He was known variously as John O'Connor, John Seeley or just "Father John" among activists in the movement.

He lived in a commune with his wife, Louise, also known as Sheila O'Connor, and operated a radical "book store," financed by police, near Dupont Circle to attract youthful dissidents and provide cover for himself.

District of Columbia police also installed a bugging device at another location used by the Rees couple and recorded meetings, planning sessions and general conversation there in weeks just prior to the massive May-day demonstrations here in 1971.

Details of Rees' operation were disclosed earlier this month by New York State legislative investigators in a report on the New York state police intelligence apparatus and its utilization of Information Digest.

Most details outlined in the report, published by the New York State General Assembly office for legislative oversight and analysis, have been independently corroborated by official and private sources here. Additional information about Rees' activities also has been collated from these and other sources.

Rees also is one of several central figures in a recent investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office here into allegations of illegal surveillance tactics by the intelligence division of the D.C. police department during the antiwar years. The investigation ended inconclusively with no action recommended against those suspected of involvement.

Rees sold or gave away his biweekly mimeographed newsletter to as many as 43 recipients, most of them law enforcement agencies such as the D.C. police and Maryland and New York state police.

The FBI and CIA received Information Digest unsolicited from Rees and deny supporting it financially.

Staff members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and the now defunct House Internal Security Committee (HISC) also received the newsletter.

Rees still maintains a link with Congress through his wife who is on the staff of Rep. Lawrence P. McDonald, (D-Ga.), an archconservative and member of the national council of the John Birch Society.

Also on McDonald's staff is Herbert Romerstein, a veteran HISC investigator who is one of few persons now maintaining direct contact with the furtive Rees.

Rees' newsletter, which contains numerous reports on rightwing, antiwar and leftist organizations, also has been sold to several news organs including one "major broadcast network," according to Romerstein who would not elaborate.

Activists in Washington's leftist community who have seen samples of Rees' newsletter are alarmed at its detailed descriptions of internal meetings and its sophisticated analysis of leftist politics.

They said this suggests that Information Digest is not the product of a single freelance police informant and his wife but is part of a much larger intelligence network involving police and private individuals.

"It's just the tip of the iceberg," said one veteran movement observer. "The material in there reflects a sophisticated data collection system that would take a whole bureaucracy to run."

In some editions of Information Digest, Rees refers to a "filing/indexing service" he maintains. He also provides for recipients a confidential telephone number and a Baltimore post office box number through which he can be contacted.

Leftist activities contended that this suggests that he not only gives but receives information from police agencies and that Information Digest is some type of central clearing house for a nationwide intelligence exchange system.

Romerstein denied this, saying the "radical left is trying to make something out of nothing."

He said Rees, a journalist by training, relies largely on published material—radical newspapers, leaflets and other literature—and on exchanging information with fellow journalists.

"He may have informants in some of the radical organizations," Romerstein said, "but they're private, not government."

Romerstein would not discuss how Information Digest is financed except to say that Rees "never made any money on it."

Rees apparently provided the digest free to some law enforcement agencies. The CIA acknowledged receiving "some (unsolicited) copies," according to a letter last Feb. 2 to New York state legislative investigators.

"We do not know why we were put on the mailing list," the letter said. "... and can only assume a shotgun approach was used in distributing it to various federal and state agencies."

The FBI said it has no record of receiving the newsletter, but William F. Haddad, director of the New York state legislative oversight office, said FBI officials told him they received it on an unsolicited basis.

Haddad said there is no evidence that the publication receives federal financial support.

In the Nov. 19, 1971 edition of Information Digest, Rees made a plea for money, noting that it cost \$50 in supplies and postage for each issue, plus "the ever increasing overhead of maintaining a filing-indexing service."

Of the general findings in Haddad's report, Romerstein said: "Some are right and some are wrong, and I'm not going to say which is which."

He said, "I'm not going to let Haddad clean up his act. I'm speaking for Rees now, and he doesn't want Haddad squirriling off the hook."

Rees now lives in almost total anonymity and refuses to talk with reporters.

Last winter, he agreed to meet briefly in a motel room here with investigators looking into D.C. police intelligence activity, but he gave them little information. He would not even tell them where he lives, a source said, citing fear that his life could be endangered.

Rees' wife, now working as a researcher in Rep. McDonald's office, also refuses to talk to reporters.

Several members and employees of the National Lawyers Guild, a longtime leftist legal assistance organization mentioned prominently in Information Digest, said Louise Rees worked in the Guild's Washington office in 1972 and 1973 while her husband was working as a police informant.

"She was terrific, very efficient," called Sheila O'Donnell, a former member

officer. "She was kind of an office coordinator . . . She put together a (Guild) membership list complete with home addresses and phone numbers . . . She maintained and updated our donors' list, things like that."

In 1971 and 1972, Rees and his wife lived at 1616 Longfellow St. NW, a commune with a floating population in a quiet cul-de-sac near Carter Barron Amphitheatre.

John Rees also set up the "Red House Book Store" at 1247 20th St. NW near Dupont Circle. The store was stocked with radical tracts and underground newspapers but few books. D.C. police funds were used to pay the rent for the eight or nine months the store existed.

Sources close to the investigation of D.C. police intelligence activity say there is no evidence that the locations on Longfellow Street or 20th Street were bugged. But police did install a listening device at a third location used by the Rees couple and recorded numerous conversations there, the sources said. The sources would not identify the location.

In one bizarre development, Robert Merritt, a former FBI informant, told The Washington Post that after the Red House Book Store was set up, the FBI apparently did not know the store was a D.C. police front and instructed him to obtain information about it.

"I stole mail and some telephone num-

bers from that place and gave them to my FBI contact," Merritt said.

Samples of hundreds of pages of Information Digest examined by The Post indicate that Rees and his informants penetrated numerous internal meetings of both rightwing and leftwing organizations, gathering political literature and the names, addresses and biographical backgrounds of participants.

Also included were repeated analyses purporting to show how Communist and other Marxist cadres were interwoven with memberships of what ostensibly were "peace" and "antiwar" groups.

The Feb. 19, 1971 issue of Information Digest, for example, displays a massive list of supporters of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), an umbrella organization which sponsored many demonstrations during the antiwar years.

An analysis of the list, Rees said, shows that the "Trotskyist dominated NPAC has made significant . . . inroads into the groups and constituencies usually regarded as the preserve of the Moscow-controlled Communist Party USA."

At the other end of the political spectrum, Information Digest contains detailed notes on such groups as the Ku Klux Klan, Minutemen, Aryan Brotherhood and the Posse Comitatus.

The March 7, 1975 issue of Information Digest reported that each "central

organization" member of the Socialist Liberation Front, an antiwar Nazi Party spinoff on the East Coast, was ordered to obtain equipment including .45 automatic, 12-gauge shotgun, .308 rifle, gas mask and bulletproof vest. The report did not say what the equipment was intended for.

D.C. police officials acknowledging Information Digest during the antiwar period but will not say if Rees was an informant for the government. They cite a general policy of not disclosing the names of informants. Rees' role as a salaried informant was confirmed by The Post through sources.

"We were getting it then (during antiwar years)," said Insp. Alfred Ferguson, former head of the department intelligence division, "but we were not paying for it . . . We had an employee (paid informant) who was getting it by . . . I always assumed it was his own report."

Ferguson said he terminated the informant in 1973 as the antiwar movement cooled and the department stopped receiving information.

Insp. Robert Zink, current intelligence division chief, said excerpts from Information Digest have been placed in specific antiwar groups and individuals. He said he could not be certain if the division, under pressure from the FBI, had been instructed to do so. He said the department had not been instructed to do so.

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INFORMATION DIGEST

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APRIL 27, 1973

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CORPORATE TARGETS*

*SENSITIVE

The last issue of the *Information Digest* [4/16/73] provided a calendar of corporate annual meetings this spring at which issues of "social responsibility" will be raised by various activist groups.

The groups organizing anti-corporate activities this year which range from proposing resolutions to picketing and sit-ins include the following:

CHURCH PROJECT ON U.S. INVESTMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA - 1973 (475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027): The Church Project is a cooperative grouping of boards and agencies of six Protestant denominations (American Baptist Churches, Protestant Episcopal Church, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Unitarian-Universalist Association) and of the National Council of Churches and independent Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa.

The participants in the Church Project are filing resolutions on southern Africa individually with the corporations in which they own stock. The Church Project is handling media presentation and proxy solicitations (focusing primarily on institutional investors) in behalf of all the resolution proponents.

Financial support for the Church Project comes from the participants. The Project has one full-time employee, a Tim Smith, assisted by 10 people from the participating groups.

The Church Project grew out of a coalition formed in 1971 to promote corporate responsibility in southern Africa and to work for majority rule in the countries of southern Africa. In 1970, five church agencies filed shareholder resolutions concerning South Africa, Southwest Africa and Angola with five corporations.

The number of participating groups this year has expanded (the most recent additions being agencies of the United Church of Christ (UCC) and Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa) as has the number of corporations involved. Participants who have filed resolutions this year calling for disclosure of activities in South Africa include:

- The Women's Division, Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church (Caterpillar Tractor).
- The World Division, Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church (Eastman Kodak).
- American Baptist Board of Education and Publication (First National City Bank).
- Agencies of the United Church of Christ (Ford Motor Co.).
- The Board of Christian Education of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (General Electric).
- Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. (IBM).

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CORPORATE TARGETS (CONT.)* SENSITIVE

PSO is comprised of, and supported by, a small group of Standard Oil stockholders led by a James Hoy, an entomologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Hoy has stated that PSO will not solicit proxies in behalf of its resolutions, but will seek media exposure to gain support from small shareholders.

PSO is a member of the Western Corporate Action Alliance, which includes the California chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW), Women's Job Rights, Berkeley Interracial House, the Glide Foundation and the Center for New Corporate Priorities.

M. FAE MCCREA AND JOHN M. MCCREA (P.O. Box 172, Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146): The McCrea's are seeking "to affirm the political nonpartisanship" of the U.S. Steel Corp. John McCrea, an associate professor of chemistry at Indiana University, claims that in 1969, while he was employed by U.S. Steel, he was pressured to contribute in an election campaign. Last year the McCrea's resolution to ban any U.S. Steel political activities received nearly 7% of the vote. They have not actively solicited proxies.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION (100 East 85th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028): The Field Foundation policy is to actively press management for change in cases where the operations of corporations in which it holds stock adversely affect groups to which it has made grants.

In 1972, the Field Foundation presented resolutions to the Pittston Company and Kennicott Copper relating to the health and safety of mine workers and to the environment. The resolutions were aimed at operations in the Appalachian Mountains, an area of major activism for the foundation.

This year, Field has submitted three resolutions to Pittston requesting the company to supply information on the outstanding claims from the Buffalo Creek flood last year, to initiate annual reports on mine safety practices and efforts to correct ecological damage, and to provide transcripts of its annual meetings.

The Field Foundation proxy efforts are managed by its executive director, Leslie Dunbar.

CLERGY AND LAITY CONCERNED (235 East 49th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017): Clergy and Laity Concerned (CLC) was organized in 1965 by New York clergymen in opposition to the war in Vietnam. Its prime focus has been on ending the war. Its activities have included "Project Unsell," a national advertising campaign to "help unsell the war;" publication of the bi-weekly newspaper, *American Report*; sponsorship of daily four-minute "American Report" radio spots; and a nationwide campaign which has included demonstrations at plants as well as a shareholder resolution to force Honeywell to end the production of antipersonnel bombs.

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CORPORATE TARGETS (CONT.) *SENSITIVE

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
(Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.).

Participants filing resolutions on fair employment practices in southern Africa include agencies of the UCC (Mobil Oil and Newmont Mining). The Department of Education and Social Concern of the Unitarian-Universalist Association has filed a resolution with EXXON Corp. on new investment in Angola; and three participants have filed resolutions to stop operations in South West Africa - Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa (American Metal Climax and Newmont), UCC agencies (Continental Oil), and Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church (Phillips Petroleum).

PROJECT ON CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY (1525 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036): The Project on Corporate Responsibility (PCR) was founded in 1970 by "public interest lawyers seeking new ways to make corporations more socially accountable." Until recently, its principal vehicle has been the shareholder resolution. Late last year PCR established a Center on Corporate Responsibility to conduct litigation, research and educational efforts on a variety of issues.

PCR is best known for its "Campaign GM!" This attack on General Motors, PCR's earliest effort, included 1971 proposals to place "public interest representatives" on the GM Board, and to require GM to disclose its policies on minority hiring, air pollution control and auto safety.

PCR broadened its scope in 1972 and presented resolutions to Ford, Chrysler and AT&T, proposing expansion of their boards of directors, and to six drug companies seeking more detailed labeling of the drugs they sell overseas.

This year, PCR is seeking disclosure of political contributions and lobbying activities by Eastman Kodak, GM, International Telephone & Telegraph and Union Oil of California.

PCR has also filed resolutions that IBM, Levi Strauss and Xerox all circulate shareholder nominations for director in their proxy materials. The PCR is actively soliciting support this year from institutional investors and other shareholders. Philip W. Moore directs PCR's proxy activities.

PROJECT STANDARD OIL (6075 East Alta, Fresno, California 93727): Project Standard Oil (PSO) is primarily concerned with the policies of Standard Oil of California on environmental matters, and in particular with that company's contributions to campaigns against environmental protection issues raised in California referenda.

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CORPORATE TARGETS (CONT.)* SENSITIVE

CLC has also petitioned EXXON and General Electric concerning their military and defense production with regard to the war in Southeast Asia and on provisions for a transfer to "civilian-oriented production."

CLC is not formally soliciting proxies, but it will conduct a publicity campaign on behalf of its Honeywell resolution. CLC now claims some 50 local chapters and a membership of over 40,000. It now has a national staff of 7, headed by Executive Director Rev. Richard R. Fernandez.

CLC has worked closely with the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, and its various predecessors - all directed by the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA). CLC members and officials have traveled extensively to Hanoi, Stockholm and Paris and worked diligently to further the cause of the North Vietnamese communists and the Vietcong.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U.S.A. (815 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017): The Episcopal Church, acting through its Executive Council Committee for Social Responsibility in Investments, has proposed resolutions for the past three years to prevent corporate actions they claimed upset the ecological balance in Puerto Rico. This year's resolution is directed at American Metal Climax and is identical to last year's resolution which received about 3 percent of the shareholder vote.

Rev. Everett W. Francis is directing the Episcopal Church's shareholder efforts, and the Corporate Information Center of the National Council of Churches is actively soliciting proxies on behalf of this proposal.

NOTE: It must be appreciated that these are thumbnail sketches only of the radical activist groups. Additional information is available on file.

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WILLIAM HINTON

The chief publicist for America's Maoist communists since 1966 is a vigorous 54-year-old Fleetwood, Pennsylvania farmer, William Howard Hinton. In a series of lecture tours criss-crossing the U.S., Hinton has told his audiences of the wonders of Chinese communism and helped to create a climate in which the violence-prone American Maoist groups such as the Revolutionary Union (RU), the October League (OL), the Vneceremos Organization (VO) and the Attica Brigade (AB) could gain an increasing acceptance.

Born on February 2, 1919 in Chicago, the son of Carmelita Chase and Sebastian Hinton, he received his B.S. in 1941 from Cornell University and studied also at Harvard. Hinton was married to and divorced from a Bertha Sneck; he is now married to a Joanne Raiford and has four children (Carmelita, Michael, Alyssa and Catherine). Hinton has written several books on China including *Fanshen*, *The Iron Oxen*, *Turning Point in China* and *Hundred Days War*.

Hinton's first visit to China was made in 1937 when he crossed Manchuria en route to Russia from Japan where he had been working for six months as a newspaper reporter. [Maybe in 1937 there were still boy adventurers just like in the comic books].

In 1941 and 1942, Hinton was a farm manager at the Putney School in Putney, Vermont. In 1943, he was drafted under the Selective Service System but was sent to a camp for conscientious objectors. In 1944 he applied for military service but was rejected and returned to the Putney School.

In 1945 and 1946, Hinton was a propaganda analyst in China for the Office of War Information. On his return to the U.S. he worked briefly for the National Farmers Union before returning to China in 1947.

In China Hinton worked successively for the United Nations as a tractor technician, for the communist revolutionary government in Shansi Province and for the communist government in Peking. In 1956, he returned to the U.S. and worked for seven years as a truck mechanic in Philadelphia. Since 1963, Hinton has been a grain farmer in Pennsylvania.

In 1971, Hinton returned to Peking for a six-month period during which time he worked in a steel plant and met with Premier Chou En-lai. In 1972, he was identified in Congressional testimony as a covert member of the Revolutionary Union (RU).

During the time that Hinton was a tractor instructor at Northern University in South Shansi Province, the university was a guerilla institution; and in 1948 more than half of the students were involved in the "land reform movement," a Maoist phrase encompassing state seizure of the land and property and the forcing of all farmers into monolithic state collective farms. As an "observer," Hinton took an active role in this program and described it in violent detail in *Fanshen*.

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Information Digest

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WILLIAM HINTON (CONT.)

In 1954, Hinton testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. During the course of his testimony he had frequent recourse to the protection of the Fifth Amendment. He refused to say anything concerning membership in communist groups, his associations with communists or his activities on their behalf.

Senator William E. Jenner, then (1954) chairman of SISS, described Hinton's family in the following terms:

"... One sister, Jean, was a friend of the notorious Nathan Gregory Silvermaster under him at the old Farm Security Administration. Another sister, Joan, was an atomic research assistant at the Los Alamos project where she had access to classified material. Like her brother William, Joan also went to China and stayed there after the Communist triumph. She got a job through another American, Gerald Tannenbaum, who was executive director of the China Welfare Fund headed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen.... In China, Joan married Erwin (Sidney) Engst, who was also an old UNRRA man. Today the Engst's are somewhere in the depths of Inner Mongolia serving the Communist cause. Joan came out of obscurity long enough to make a bitterly anti-American speech at the Communist-inspired fraud known as the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, regarding which the subcommittee also expects to reveal a great deal.

"The Putney School, which is run by William Hinton's mother and where he himself was employed, is a story in itself. One of its faculty members was Edwin S. Smith. Smith later became a registered propagandist for the Soviet Government. He distributed photographs attempting to prove that the United States practiced germ warfare in North Korea. Another person closely associated with Putney was Owen Lattimore. The subcommittee found, after a 15-month inquiry, that Lattimore was a 'conscious, articulate instrument in the Soviet Conspiracy.'

"Lattimore built the Pacific Operations Branch of OWI [Office of War Information] for which Hinton later worked in Chungking. John K. Fairbank was at the top of OWI's Chinese organization. Benjamin Kizer ran the Chinese branch of UNRRA [United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration] for which Hinton also worked.

"Lattimore, Fairbank, and Kizer all were key figures in the Institute of Pacific Relations. All three were named as Communists in sworn testimony before us.

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WILLIAM HINTON (CONT.)

NOTE: The Putney School, founded by Hinton's mother, is still providing "progressive" education. During the mid-1960's, it was one of the most favored training organizations for the U.S. Peace Corps. Mother Hinton, now in her 80's, is still active in espousing communist causes, and visited the People's Republic of China with the rest of her family in 1971.

Carmelita Chase Hinton

Joan Hinton Engst, by marriage related to the Buxenbaum family active in CPUSA politics, remains in China. According to radical, undocumented sources, Jean Hinton is living in Putney, Vermont. Hinton's daughter, Carmelita, now also living in China, took an active and leadership role, according to her father, in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution as a member of the Red Guard.

Proletarian
Carmelita Hinton

During his years as a Maoist propagandist in the U.S., William Hinton has helped organize and develop the Revolutionary Union (RU), the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars (CCAS), and most recently U.S. - China Friendship Associations which are now mushrooming across the U.S.

MAYDAY 1973

Maoist communist groups in the eastern U.S. will gather in New York City on Sunday, April 29, for a rally and march sponsored by the November 4 Coalition.

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Plans for the May Day event call for the Maoists to assemble in three locations (Harlem, South Bronx and Central Park) at 12 noon and march to Randalls Island for a 2 pm rally.

The groups reported to be taking part include: Attica Brigade (AB), Revolutionary Union (RU), Puerto Rican Workers Organization, Black Workers Congress (BWC), October League (OL), I WOR KUEN, Puerto Rican Student Union, Columbia Anti-Imperialist Student Committee, Taxi Rank & File of New York City, Final Warning, Outlaw, Guardian, Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC), Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PRSP), the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF, On the Move, and Park Slope People Against the War.

Other groups which are supporting the demonstration and march are Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), El Commette, the Asian Coalition, The Support Committee for the Philippines, and the African Information Service.

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CPUSA's NEW FRONT*

*SENSITIVE

Plans are now being completed for a national conference in Chicago, May 11-13, 1973, to launch a National Defense Organization Against Racist and Political Repression (NDO). This conference is seen as an attempt by the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) to develop a new national front in which the issues of prisons, police brutality, political repression and attacks on the legal system can be welded into an entity; and which will attract a broad base of support from minority, religious and non-aligned radicals.

This conference is of major importance because it is CPUSA's attempt to replace its series of antiwar coalitions [People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), New Mobe, etc.] with a new multi-issue organization.

The NDO is presently operating from Room 425, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011 [212/243-8555 & 8556]. The conference call is signed by Angela Davis, Carlos Feliciano, Billy Dean Smith, Rev. Ben Chavis and Fr. Philip Berrigan.

The letter which is being circulated with the conference call, dated 5/22/73, states in part:

"In recent months many people have expressed outrage at the unabashed encouragement of racism issuing from government circles. We have all watched with dismay Nixon's attack on the living standards of working and poor people and his efforts to eliminate and curtail our democratic rights.

Our job, however, is not only to criticize the rising repression. We must also actively and persistently prevent its further acceleration, and the further deterioration of our rights and liberties. One of our essential weapons in this fight must be a defense organization which can mount national and international campaigns against racist and political repression. We need a defense organization which can serve as a shield between people's struggles and the government's apparatus of repression. ...

Those of us who are writing to you are women and men--Black, Brown and white--who have spent many months in this country's wretched prisons as a consequence of our political beliefs and activities. We have challenged the policies and practices of the government--such as the savage aggression against the people of Indochina, and the official attempts to suppress the liberation struggles in Puerto Rico, Africa and around the globe. Our work in our communities was seen by the government as a serious threat to the status quo of racism and poverty at home. We are but a few; there are hundreds more like us who have been forced to spend long terms in prison. ...

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CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

As sponsors and as active participants in organizing this conference we want to impress upon you the gravity of this growing repression and the importance of your support of our efforts to fight back. ..."

The conference call itself appeals to "progressive men and women throughout the U.S. - to working people, black, brown, red and white; to students and professionals, to clergy and church people, to members of groups and clubs."

Full of the traditional rhetoric used by the CPUSA, the call includes the following statements which provide clear indications of the NDO's targets and tactics:

"WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PRESENT. We are alarmed about the appeal to racism which daily emanates from the White House. The new Nixon offensive against the liberation struggles of black people, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Asians and Indians has become more ruthless than ever before. In the barrios and ghettos, police violence is steadily mounting.

WE ARE CONCERNED about the drastic efforts to suppress growing movements of workers, poor people, women, and those who resist foreign wars of aggression.

Fabricated 'conspiracies' and other frame-ups are employed to behead and crush our movements for change. And those who have already become the victims of police forces and courts are more greatly oppressed behind the prison walls.

WE ARE CONCERNED because the Nixon Supreme Court decisions are turning back the clock on civil rights and civil liberties. Extensive police and army intelligence networks, legalized wire-tapping, 'no-knock' laws and other repressive legislation have already eroded our rights.. Chicanos, Latinos, Africans, Asians, Arabs and other nationals are unjustly deported for their political activities. Workers rights to organize and strike are beaten down by anti-labor legislation and executive orders.

WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT OUR FUTURE. Nixon is calling for the reinstatement of the death penalty and the elimination of insanity as a legal defense. He demands that 'offenders' be 'punished without pity' and takes a hardline no-amnesty position on war resisters. These are all ingredients of his campaign for an 'end to permissiveness' and are grim signposts of the intense repression which lies ahead. ...

BUT WE HAVE LEARNED THAT THESE FORCES OF RACISM AND REPRESSION CAN BE DEFEATED. We know that victories can be won. They have been won in the movements for the freedom of Angela Davis, Bobby

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(cont.)

CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

Seale and Erika Huggins. Members of the Black Panther Party in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit and New Orleans have been set free. Los Siete de la Raza, the Harrisburg defendants, the Soledad Brothers and Carlos Feliciano have been acquitted, thanks to the work of people's defense campaigns. ...

The repression of this period is calculated, organized and systematic. In its center is the seed of fascism, which, if allowed to sprout, would strangle us all. To successfully confront and bring a halt to this systematic, nationally organized repression, we need a national apparatus to organize our resistance.

WE NEED A NATIONAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION."

Support for the NDO is being generated by a number of diverse groups who met in New York City on March 17 for a national pre-conference meeting organized by Charlene Mitchell, CPUSA candidate for the U.S. Presidency in 1968. The efforts made in Southern California provide a typical pilot project for NDO's regional organizing.

LOS ANGELES PILOT PROJECT

On February 24 at Los Angeles City College, some 278 persons attended the founding of the United Defense Against Repression, Southern California (UDAR). A constitution and by-laws were adopted; decisions made to publish a bi-lingual newspaper, *The Defender*; a 46-person assembly elected; and a Statement of Principles adopted as follows:

"We defend the democratic and the constitutional rights of all persons and organizations victimized as a result of struggles for peace, freedom and economic security or singled out for attack as a result of racist and/or political repression.

We recognize that in most instances the victims of repression are the poor and the workers and most especially those from the Black, Brown and other minority communities.

We help the activist and the victim of repression form defense committees. We develop public meetings, engage in mass public education, provide legal defense.

We publish educational material, hold cultural events and work with like-minded defense groups on defense issues.

We seek to wipe out from the statute books repressive legislation, undermining the Bill of Rights, and to enact progressive legislation, seeking to extend the democratic rights of the people, particularly in the fields of arrest, trial and imprisonment.

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CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

We maintain a counseling service on immigration, naturalization and matters relating to military service.

We work with a panel of attorneys.

We operate a bail fund.

We publicly solicit and urge financial support for our program."

Among the 130 organizations represented from 41 Southern California cities were:

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 1108 and 2070
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Long Beach
Bay Area Cultural Club
Black Students Union (BSU) - Los Angeles City College
Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ (UCC-CRJ)
Centro de Accion Social Autonomo (CASA)
City Terrace Jewish Cultural Club
Chicago Cultural Club
Committee of the Arts Against Repression (CAAR)
Communist Party, Southern California (CPUSA)
Catholic Human Relations Council
Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights - Los Angeles, Eastside, Mexican, Northwest, Valley and Westside branches
Emma Lazarus Clubs - City Committee
Fur Workers Union
Hollywood Jewish Cultural Club
International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)
Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs
La Raza Unida - San Fernando Valley
Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA) - L.A. City College
Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR)
National Lawyers Guild of Southern California (NLG)
Peace and Freedom Party - Long Beach (PFP)
Peoples World, Southern California Committee
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Southern Conference Educational Fund - Los Angeles Friends (SCEF)
Social Service Union - Local 535, SEIU
Teamsters Union
United Steel Workers of America - Local 2869
US Organization
Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW)
Venceremos Organization (VO)
Waiters Union - Local 17
Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL)

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CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

Workshops held at UDAR's founding meeting included sessions on Prisons and Prisoners, Immigration and Deportation, Police Brutality, Repressive Legislation, Repression in the Armed Forces, and Structure and Organization.

The day following UDAR's conference (2/25/73), the new group's Assembly met at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. Members of the UDAR Assembly are:

Max Aragon	Maria Gaitan	Keta Miranda
Louise Bauers	Mike Holman	Valerie Mitchell
Ethel Bertolini	Robert Klonsky	Otha McKinney
Gregory Binion	Chukia Lawton	Nathan Shapiro
Maxine Bracy	Herbert Magidson	Bill Takahashi
Laurie Chen	Alex Mestas	William Taylor
Rose Chernin	Leah Nudell	Mauricio Terrazas
Bert Corona	Nareshimah Osei	Audrey Tieger
Fr. Mark Day	Natalia Ramirez	Delfino Varela
Rev. Alvin Dortch	Frederic Rinaldo	Sabina Virgo
Charles Dubois, Sr.	Javier Rodriguez	Frank Wilkinson
Jad Doucette	Frank Ramos	Nancy Windbush
Rev. Edgar Edwards	Billy Dean Smith	Jerry Wright
Fred Firestone	Joseph Allen "Mongo" Smith	Mike Wolfson
Lucy Fried	Francoise Spaulding	
Clifford Fried	Earl Satcher	

Elections held at this first meeting, and at a second Assembly meeting on 3/11/73, resulted in the following appointments:

Honorary Chairpersons: Rose Chernin and Rev. Mark Day
 Vice Chairpersons: Bert Corona, Alvin Dortch, Bill Takahashi
 Executive Secretary: Robert Klonsky
 Treasurer: Lori Chin
 Administrative Secretary: Maria Gaitan
 Field Organizer: James W. Harrison, aka Nareshimah Osei
 Editor of *The Defender*: Frederic Rinaldo

NOTE: This listing includes several identified members of CPUSA who had previously been active with the Los Angeles Peace Action Council (LAPAC).

Of particular interest is the involvement of Robert Klonsky, whose radical activities in recent years have been eclipsed by those of his son, Mike, founder of the Maoist communist October League, Marxist-Leninist (OL). Robert "Bob" Klonsky, 65, was Organizational Secretary for CPUSA in Pennsylvania and Delaware in the '50's and a Smith Act defendant in 1953.

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CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

ANALYSIS

The founding convention of the NDO, in addition to launching a new national communist-dominated coalition, will bring into sharp focus the disunity of the radical left in the U.S.

At this time there is no indication that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and other Trotskyist splinter groups are in any ways involved with the NDO. One Maoist group, Venceremos, attended the Los Angeles convention; however, the primary Maoist organizations, with which Venceremos has ideological problems, were not present. According to reliable radical sources, these groups have not yet decided how the NDO will affect their operations or what their involvement should be.

The conflict between the various communist groups over support of the NDO is of particular importance to observers of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and the other communist groups which once were totally dominated by CPUSA, but which now have a number of members belonging to the Maoist tendencies.

In an internal document of restricted circulation, the NLG has brought the NDO to the notice of certain of its members, stating:

"To be sure, the concept of a nationwide defense organization is a weighty one. Whether or not the NLG should associate or align itself with this particular attempt to establish such an organization is a decision which can only be made after widespread discussion...."

We [the National Office staff] will meet April 19 with members of the New York City chapter who have previous experience either with the New York Defense Committee or the Angela Davis Defense Committee. We would then like to convene a meeting in New York City of the regional vice-presidents or designated regional representatives who, having discussed the issue at length with people in their region, will be prepared to spend an unlimited amount of time in intense political discussion, out of which a Guild decision on participation in the conference will come.

... this request requires your immediate attention. There are clearly several important political problems to be encountered before a decision can be made...."

The concept of the National Defense Organization is, of course, typical of CPUSA's "united front" tactic. However, the advent of the Maoist organizations, their present aggressive recruiting campaigns and abundant funds will cause the new CPUSA front many problems.

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CPUSA FRONT (CONT.)*

*SENSITIVE

ANALYSIS (cont.)

Probably the greatest problem for the NDO will center around the various groups attitudes toward violent revolutionary actions.

Violence as a communist tactic:

An April 19 article in the *Daily World* by Rick Nagin entitled, "*The Guardian rushes in where Engles refused to tread,*" is of particular importance in the anticipated quarrels which will develop around the NDO. Nagin's article complains of misrepresentation of CPUSA's position on violence by Mike Klonsky, founder of the October League, and by Irwin Silber, executive editor of the *Guardian*, at a New York Guardian Forum organized by that newspaper and a number of Maoist groups.

The *Daily World* reminds its readers that the program of the CPUSA states:

"The people must be prepared to meet any eventuality. While we seek a peaceful path, as preferable to a violent one, this choice may prove to be blocked by monopolist reaction. Socialism must be sought, therefore, by whatever means circumstances may impose."

The *Daily World* continues:

"Klonsky and Irwin Silber, however, elevated 'armed struggle' to the level of a principle, evidently based on Chairman Mao's saying that 'Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.'

"The working class must prepare for armed struggle,' Silber urged, though he did not say whether this should be introduced as a resolution to trade unions or should be adopted by the strikers at the Farah pants plant....

"Perhaps Silber is only romantically associating himself with armed struggle 'in principle' and does not mean this to be taken seriously in any concrete situation. If so, this is the height of irresponsibility, as too many gifted, dedicated people have already died partly because of such 'general' calls to 'pick up the gun.'

"Perhaps, the new Maoists are only speaking of some undefined future date when socialism is on the order of the day. Yet, they object to the Communist Party's recognition that even under such conditions a peaceful transition may be possible....

"Under present world conditions the possibility of a relatively peaceful revolution is even greater than during the lives of Marx, Engels and Lenin. This is because the anti-imperialist forces in

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the world today, when they are united, now outweigh the forces of imperialism and may be able to block ruling class attempts to drown a revolution in blood.

It is exactly in this context that the danger of Maoism and other divisive forms of narrow nationalism and middle class radicalism lies. These forces vacillate and at any moment may line up with the basic anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-democratic thrust of U.S. imperialism.

The latest example of this line-up is, in fact, the effort to form a Maoist party in the U.S., a 'new communist party.' The Chinese Maoists are actively involved in this and the U.S. government would, at the very least, welcome any effort to counter the growing influence of the Communist Party.

In the recent period nearly all the groups involved in the Guardian forum have sent delegations to China to confer with important officials of the Chinese CP....

Unfortunately, the Guardian, the Maoist groups hovering around it and the various other anti-Communist 'left' sects seem committed to a course that constitutes an attack on left unity and can only drive working people away from radical ideas and the fight against monopoly."

With these arguments being openly discussed, the possibility of communist violence becomes a probability as each faction vies with its rivals for a leadership role as the "revolutionary vanguard."

And at the NDO founding convention, the questions of whom to defend, and for what acts, will be of critical importance.

ICSC

The Irish Community Support Committee (ICSC), 1215 Noe Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94114, was formed this year by activists from the Irish Community Defense Committee (ICDC). ICDC was formed in October, 1972, in response to the convening of a federal grand jury to investigate activities including the supply of weapons in support of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

ICSC has broader aims than the ICDC, a part of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA). These include "(1) direct support for the struggle in Ireland; (2) educational efforts to inform Americans about the true character of the struggle in Ireland and (3) defense of individuals and groups harassed or prosecuted for their assistance to the Irish struggle."

ICSC is planning to publish a regular newsletter, organize a speakers bureau, and hold "regular protests against British terrorist activities, and United States government support of British imperialism."

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*SENSITIVE

Since the material on the National Defense Organization (NDO) was written, documentation has been obtained that the first list of sponsors includes the following:

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy
John J. Abt, Esq.
Eqbal Ahmed
Hursel Alexander
Herbert Aptheker
Max Aragon
Ramon Arbona

Fred Bell
Jane Benedict
Rev. Dan Berrigan
Rev. Phil Berrigan
Julian Bond
Anne Braden
Carl Braden
Allan Brotsky, Esq.
Margaret Burnham, Esq.
Haywood Burns, Esq.

Rev. Ben Chavis
Prof. Noam Chomsky
Bob Chrisman
Virginia Collins
Walter Collins
Rep. John Conyers, Jr.
Marvel Cooke
Bert Corona
Richard Criley
Ricardo Cruz

Margo Dashielle
Angela Y. Davis
Sallye B. Davis
Rep. Ronald V. Dellums
Dave Dellinger
Ethel Dotson
Armida Duran
Rev. Alvin Dortch

Rev. Edgar Edwards
Chuck Eppinette, Jr.
Alicia Escalante
Al Evanoff
Arthur O. Eve

Stanley Faulkner, Esq.
Abe Feinglass

Carlos Feliciano
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Rev. W.W. Finlator
Rev. Allen Fisher
Harold Ford
Odell Franklin

Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales
Pat Gorman
Jesse Gray
Fr. James E. Groppi
Gene Guerrero
Rev. Edward Guinan
Larry Gurley
Jose Guterrez
Fannie Lou Hammer
Jim Houghton
Leamon Hood
Al Hubbard

Nancy Jefferson
Rev. Irv Joyner

Ola Kennedy
Rev. Muhammad Kenyatta
Rev. Charles Koen
Prof. Frederick W. Kraus
William Kunstler, Esq.

Anna Langford
Sidney Lens
John Lewis
John Line
Alfredo Lopez
Walter Lowenfels
Prof. Beatrice Lumpkin
Fr. Lawrence Lucas
Prof. Salvador Luria
Bradford Lyttle
Conrad Lynn, Esq.

Sr. Elizabeth McAllister
Al McSurley
Margaret McSurley
Rev. Richard McSorley
John T. McTernan, Esq.

Mako East & West Players
Peggy Smith Martin
Rev. Paul Mayer
Rev. William H. Melish
George Merritt
Kate Millett
Howard Moore, Jr., Esq.
Claudia Morcum
Rev. H.C. Mulholland
George P. Murphy, Jr.
Charlene Mitchell
Ernie MacMillan

Adrienne Nelson
Fr. Joseph O'Rourke
Nareshimah Osei
Dr. Helen Chavis Othow

Prof. John Papademos
Sidney Peck
Don Perdue
Seymour Posner
Jesse Prostem
Suzanne Post
Rev. Harold Quigley

Rev. George Reddick
Anton Refrigier
Fred Rivaldo
Antonio Rodriquez, Esq.
Javier Rodriquez
Carlos Russell
Irving Sarnoff
David Scribner, Esq.
Pete Seeger
Judi Simmons
Modjeska Simkins
Billy Dean Smith
Joseph "Mongo" Smith
Martin Sostre
Jack D. Spiegel
Dr. Benjamin Spock
Rev. Henry Starks
Amy Swerlow
William Tate
Jarvis Tyner

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ADDENDA (CONT.)*

***SENSITIVE**

Jackie Vaughn, III
Joe Walker
Paul Walker
Prof. James Warf

George W. Webber
Charles White
Dave White
Prof. Fred Whitehead

Frank Wilkinson
Rev. Cecil Williams
Ronnie Williams
Henry Winston

The May 11-13 conference will be held at the Pick Congress Hotel (Florentine Room), Chicago, Illinois, with Angela Davis as the keynote speaker.

Workshops already planned include:

Friday, May 11

7-11pm: Registration; Workshop selection, Housing arrangements
Planning Committee meets with plenary session chairpersons;
workshop leaders and plenary speakers.

Saturday, May 12

9:30 - 11:00 am Opening Plenary and Keynote Address.

11:00 - 12:30 pm Workshops on Prisons and Prisoners, Police Brutality,
Immigration and Deportation, Repressive Legislation,
Repression in the Armed Forces (including Repatriation
and Amnesty), Repression and Labor, Repression of
Political Organizations and Individuals.

12:30 - 2:00 pm Lunch Break

2:00 - 3:30 pm Plenary Session - Proposal on structure and workshop
developments.

3:30 - 6:00 pm Continuation of workshops.

6:00 - 7:30 pm Dinner Break

7:30 pm MASS RALLY

Sunday, May 13

10:30 - 2:00 pm Final session of workshops

12:00 - 1:30 pm Lunch Break

1:30 - 4:30 pm Closing Plenary - resolutions, workshop reports,
business and announcements.

5:00 pm New National Steering Committee meets.

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INVESTIGATIVE NOTES

Jim Larson of Berkeley, California, recently elected president of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG), has chosen an "interim advisory body." Members include Ron Romines and Conci Bokum, Santa Clara Valley; Wini Leeds, Doron Weinberg, Matt Zwerling, Steve White, Al Brotsky, Jennie Rhine, Eve Pell, Paul Rupert and Daniel Boone, Bay Area; Dan Lund, Paula Litt, Joan Anderson, Neil Herring and Cathy Stout, Los Angeles.

A People's Law School operated by the SEATTLE NLG chapter, March/April, 1973, included the following instructors: Phil Katzen, Doug Honig, Wayne Nelson, Dan Sever, Lar Halpern, Jim Herrick, John Caughlan, Phil Mortenson, Jeff Spence, John Rassier, Howard Ratner, Rochelle Kleinberg, Ruth Nordenbrook, Chris Mrak, Sasha Harman and Bob Czeisler.

Speaker at the CHICAGO NLG chapter luncheon on March 2 was Renault Robinson, leader of the Afro-American Patrolman's League of the Chicago Police Department. Robinson called for reforms within the Department and suggested that police brutality suits are the most effective means of facilitating this reform. He discredited indictment by the U.S. Attorney's office as a viable means of reform because "the Justice Department stymies so many of these indictments in Washington."

The NEWARK LAW COLLECTIVE (NLC), 108 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102 (201/622-4545), consisting of Stuart S. Ball, Edward Carl Broege, Anne W. Elwell, Craig H. Livingston and Paula G. Roberts, is seeking new and additional members. The NLC is "house-counsel" to the N.J. Gay Activist Alliance (GAA), the N.J. chapter of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PRSP), and "insurgent labor caucuses."

DAN SIEGEL, Berkeley, California radical activist since 1964 who as a member of the NLG Southeast Asia Military Law Project was arrested last year by the Philippines Constabulary for his involvement with anti-Marcos guerillas, has been appointed administrator of the Berkeley Rent Control Board at a salary of \$19,200. [Siegel claims that he will donate "much" of this salary to his "favorite political and social causes."] On May 4, his appeal to the California Supreme Court against the refusal of the California State Bar to grant him a license to practice law will be heard.

A BALTIMORE, MARYLAND rally on April 23 calling for a new trial for convicted Black Panther Party (BPP) killer Irving "Ochiki" Young listened to NLG lawyer Harold Buchman; Bernard Brown, National Association for Justice; Maryland State Representative Walter Dean, Jr; and U.S. Representative Parren J. Mitchell. Star of the rally, William Kunstler, was a no-show; but sent a tape recording from the Virgin Islands where he is presently defending some more murderers who claim to be revolutionaries.

The NLG National Office is organizing a LEGAL DEFENSE/OFFENSE COMMITTEE to operate this summer in Rapid City, South Dakota on behalf of the American Indian Movement (AIM). Leadership in South Dakota is being provided by NLG lawyers Mark Lane and Ramon Roubideaux. Other NLG members taking a leadership role in this project are Beverly Axelrod, Sharon Baker, Jeffrey Goldstein, Mary Judd, John W. Keller, Eleanor Korngold, Fran Olsen and David Rockwell.

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