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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 11/21/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15/69 - 11/12/69
TITLE OF CASE "GIDRA"		REPORT MADE BY NORMAN R. JOHNSON	TYPED BY rb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - ASIAN-AMERICAN	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 11/6/69, captioned
"ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka IS-CH."

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed report contains summaries of information found in the April through October issues of "Gidra". No effort has been made at this time to report any additional background available concerning individuals or groups mentioned. Concerning these, it is anticipated that a thorough file review will be conducted and information obtained will be included in a subsequent report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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COPIES MADE: See Cover Page B <i>Philadelphia</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">105-17435-1</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> SEARCHED <i>mm</i> INDEXED <i>mm</i> SERIALIZED <i>mm</i> FILED <i>mm</i> DEC 1 - 1969 FBI - PHILADELPHIA </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> <i>PA,</i> <i>P. 2</i> </div> </div>
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- 9 - Bureau (RM)
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Two copies of this report are being submitted to offices which have individuals or organizations mentioned within their territories. Information copies are submitted to offices conducting Chinese investigations in order to alert those offices of these groups. Dissemination to military authorities is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of: **NORMAN R. JOHNSON**
Date: **11/21/69**

Office: **Los Angeles, California**Field Office File #: **105-27572**

Bureau File #:

Title: **"GIDRA"**Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY -- ASIAN-AMERICAN**

Synopsis: "Gidra" is self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It commenced publications in April 1969, and was incorporated as a non-profit organization in California on 6/6/69. It claims to have circulation of 8,000 to 9,000. The paper is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles. A review of the issues from April through November, 1969, reveals numerous articles concerning the Third World (non-white) activities. It claims to advocate no political system nor does it avow allegiance to any organization. The paper contains background and information concerning numerous campus and civic Asian-American organizations, many of which are associated with New Left and militant activities. Details concerning the backgrounds of these organizations are set forth. Identities and background of individuals associated with the paper and with the various organizations as obtained from the April through November 1969, issues are set forth. Founding directors are SEIGO HAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and COLIN WATANABE.

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DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

FOUNDING AND PURPOSE

The October issue of "Gidra" contains a self-description as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It began publishing in April 1969, and has a press run of 7,000 to 8,000 copies per month. All staff labor is donated.

The October issue states that "Gidra" became a registered non-profit corporation on June 6, 1969.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The files of the Corporations Office, Los Angeles County Courthouse, as reviewed on October 30, 1969, reveal that "Gidra" filed incorporation papers on June 6, 1969.

The directors are:

~~TRACY OKUDA
2714 South Rimpac Boulevard
Los Angeles, California~~

~~SEIGO HAYASHI
10026 Graham
Los Angeles, California~~

~~COLIN WATANABE
5230 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California~~

The purpose of this organization is "to engage exclusively in charitable and educational activities in order to develop initiative and leadership in Asian-American youths and to inform Asian-American youths of current matters affecting

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themselves and other minority groups, including but not limited to the providing of educational, welfare, vocational training and medical services as are permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1954, or the corresponding provisions of any future Internal Revenue Law".

LOCATION

The first issue indicated that Gidra was located at 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles. In the June issue this was changed to 1926 La Salle Avenue, Los Angeles. Subsequent issues merely furnish the location as P.O. Box 18046, Los Angeles, telephone 734-7838. Investigation has determined that "Gidra" is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles.

An article in one of the issues indicates that the title, "Gidra" was obtained from the name of a serpent or monster that appeared in a Japanese movie.

GENERAL CONTENTS

Volume 1, number 1 edition of "Gidra" was published in April 1969. The lead article on page one explains the background of the Third World Liberation Front at Berkeley and San Francisco State College, stating that one of the major demands is a Third World College, which is a program to be administered by Third World People.

The article describes the Third World as follows:

"Recently a different kind of organization has appeared on many college campuses. Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans, American Indians, and other people of color have come together to form what have come to be called 'Third World' organizations.

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"At Berkeley and at San Francisco State, an organization known as the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is trying to 'create programs that are responsive to the needs of people of color.' Student strikes, violence, both by police and striking students, and mass arrests have marked this struggle for 'self-determination.'"

The first edition carries an article concerning the firing of Dr. THOMAS NOGUCHI as Los Angeles County Coroner, as well as articles titled, "Yellow Prostitution," "Yellow Power," and "Yellow Brotherhood Plans Car Wash."

The paper lists the staff members by first name only and states that it is published monthly by the Gidra Staff, 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles.

The October issue carries an editorial stating that "Gidra" is a student-initiated newspaper that attempts to provide a forum for discussions of issues confronting individuals of Asian ancestry in contemporary America. "Gidra" advocates no political system. They avow no allegiance to any organization and solicit the support of all.

The May issue contains an article with obscenities concerning oppression of the Orientals by Caucasians as well as an article concerning the repeal of Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950. A picnic, which is referred to as "cincip" is publicized. This was to be held on July 27, 1969, and was sponsored by the Asian-American Studies Center of University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Pioneer Project, Council of Oriental Organizations, Asian-American Political Alliance, Yellow Brotherhood, and Oriental Concern.

The various issues from April through November 1969, contain information concerning formation and background of Asian-American organizations as well as obscene articles and stories concerning beatings of Orientals by Caucasians, and location of draft counseling services.

The November issue contains an article from "Nommo", the news magazine of the Black Student Union (BSU) at UCLA, and states that they have agreed for an exchange of a series of articles.

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STAFF MEMBERS

The various editions list the following as staff members:

DINORA GIL (May 1969 - July 1969)
SEIGO HAYASHI
LAURA HO (May 1969 - September 1969)
MIKE MURASE
JAMES OKAZAKI
TRACY OKIDA
COLIN WATANABE
CAROL HATANAKA
CAROL MOCHIZUKI
LOIS MORI
KRISTINE TASHIMA (May 1969 - October 1969)

Added in July 1969 edition:

ERNEST HIROSHIGE

Added in September 1969 edition:

JULIA AIHARA
KAY FUNAKOSHI
WARREN FURUTANI
GLENN ISHIMOTO (dropped October 1969)
DIANE JUE
NATHAN JUNG
JANET KANEKO
AUDRE MIURA
IRENE MIYAGAWA (dropped November 1969)
FRANK OGATA (dropped October 1969)
ALAN OTA
JUNE SAKAUYE
LAURA SHIOZAKI
NAOMI UYEDA
EDDIE WONG
SUZI WONG (dropped October 1969)
ROBERT WU

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MIKE YAMAKI

Added in October 1969:

MELVIN AKAZAWA
IVY IWASHITA
YURI KURAHASHI (dropped November 1969)
CRAIG MATSUMOTO
JIM MATSUOKA
VIVIAN MATSUSHIGE
AMY MURAKAMI
ELAINE TANI
MARY TANI

Added in November 1969:

YUKI KITAHARA
IVAN OHTA
YASU OSAWA
JAMIE TOTSUBO
SUZANNE TOTSUBO

ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

The following Asian-American organizations are mentioned in "Gidra" editions from April through November 1969:

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)
San Francisco

The May edition carries an article signed by AAPA soliciting material for a new Asian-American Journal, the title of which is undecided. Material concerning political and social activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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The October issue reveals that a new Asian-American quarterly has been established, and titled 'AION' (CTC 0337). The article states that AION means a new state of mind--a new psychic era. The ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist diction meaning wholeness totality, universal harmony, the self. The quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America. The AION staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the AION Staff, San Francisco, and adds for further information and for submitting of manuscripts to contact JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.

The October issue also contains an article by COLIN WATANABE, concerning a nationwide conference on Asian-American studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969. During the general meeting a member of the audience pointed to Mr. ELGIN HEINZ and asked him to comment on the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco primary and secondary schools. Mr. HEINZ is employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as the Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop: Asian Experience in America. As HEINZ rose to speak, he was cut short by BING THOM, Berkeley Chapter, AAPA, who said, "If you were a man of integrity, you would resign and let an Asian take your place." HEINZ replied that he had reported to his superiors that he felt "ineffective" and that he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE, Los Angeles

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"'A time comes when silence is betrayal.' That time has come for Asian-Americans in relation to the political and racial turmoil in America. Asian-Americans on the whole either have deluded themselves that the turmoil need not concern them, or feigned ignorance of it. Who among us can deny this fact!

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Notable exceptions there have been to be sure; and to them we pay the respect which is their proper due. But the fact remains; most of us are guilty of silence and apathy, whatever the degrees may be. Thus, believing that all existing organizations in the Asian-American community are too committed to the status quo and believing that silence must cease now, we as Asian-Americans announce the establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance.

"Our organization will speak out on issues which have a direct bearing on Asian-Americans as well as on others. To take stock of our own particular position in present-day society, to reassess our relationship to the dominant white majority, and even more important to define our relationship to the Black, Mexican, and Indian liberation movements----these are the initial main purposes for which this organization has been established. The crucial question facing us today is not that of integration. Now there is the more compelling question which we must pose first, and that is: what is this society which we have sought, too often with ludicrous fervor, to become integrated into? Is it that society which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people? Is it that society which is waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam? Such questions and others like them, we feel, must be raised, and in doing so we wonder whether American society as it exists as present is worth integrating into. That we are Americans, we do not deny. What kind of Americans we are, however, is for us to decide.

"Because we have elected to remain silent, our existence has been taken for granted. That we Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances can not be denied. Conditions in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles give indisputable evidence of them.

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"And despite the hallowed and much heralded 'success' of many Asian-Americans there still remain subtle forms of discrimination in society which most of us experience one way or another. Moreover we have been, and still are, used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities. Those who say to oppressed Minorities 'follow the example of the oriental,' or variations thereof are making racist statements, for they are saying in fact 'they know their place.'

"For those Asian-Americans who wish to break their silent betrayal and join us, we welcome you. We do not presume to judge those Asian-Americans who have preceded us in the past. But we will not hesitate to judge those who persist in dragging up past examples as shining models to be followed in the present and those who elect to remain silent.

"For further information contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI, ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537."

ASIAN-AMERICAN
EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE (AAEC)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian-American Experimental College was created during June of 1969. The objectives of the College were to enable Asians to get together and discuss interesting, as well as socially relevant subjects such as Social Conflict and the Process of Change, Creative Writing, Chinese Theater, and Movement Exploration as seen from an Asian viewpoint.

"The classes have since acquired a loyal following, although the response in terms of numbers has been less than first expected. As

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"a result, a camaraderie has sprung up between the class members, as well as many enlightening rap sessions, resultant forthcoming projects, and an enjoyable time.

"It is the hope of those currently involved with the Asian-American Experimental College that the idea of this type of College will perpetuate itself, and that the classes this year will be marked as the first (stage) with many more to come.

"For those interested in the College, contact ALAN NISHIO or LINDA IWATAKI at 746-2537 or write to the Center for Social Action, 681 West 34th Street, Los Angeles 90007."

The June issue of "Gidra" states that the AAEC was formed during the summer of 1969, and that it meets at the homes of participants.

ALAN NISHIO would lead a class on Social Conflict and the Process of Change. This class will examine from the Asian-American point of view, the role of conflict in society as a way to bring about social change. Other topics will be: revolution vs evolution; conflict and community action; creative risk taking; accomodation, protest, confrontation, and negotiation.

The instructors for a course entitled Asian-American Leadership Development will be ALAN NISHIO and LARRY KUBOTA. Some of the other courses will be: the dance by YVONNE NAKAMURA; Asian Drama by JEANNIE JOE; and Oriental Youth by MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA.

The July edition carries an article by LINDA IWATAKI describing some of the courses of the AAEC. The Writers Workshop meets Tuesday evenings at 2959 Somerset Drive, and is conducted by RON WAKABAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and LINDA IWATAKI.

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Oriental Youth meets Wednesday nights at 4125 Olympiad, and is conducted by VICTOR SHIBATA and MIKE YAMAKI, organizers of the Yellow Brotherhood.

Chinese Theatre is held Wednesday nights at the Inner City Cultural Center (ICCC), 1615 West Washington Boulevard. It is conducted by JEANNIE JOE, who is on the Administrative Board of the ICCC.

ASIAN-AMERICAN MOBILIZATION AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The September 1969 issue of 'Gidra' carries an article that the above is a newly formed organization that will hold a meeting on September 14, 1969, at the residence of DEWEY AJIOKA, 2563 Nichols Canyon Road, Hollywood Hills, California.

The meeting is open to all interested in helping to educate and involve our Asian community in American policies. Unlike most social and civil rights groups, this organization is composed of old and young--second and third generation Asians, who have united for a common cause.

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR PEACE

The October 1969 issue of "Gidra" states that the above organization was recently formed to work for greater equality for Asian-Americans in the formulation of American domestic and foreign policies. It endeavors to eliminate the stereotype image of the Asian as a "quiet American," through political involvement.

The initial project for the organization is the National Vietnam Moratorium for October 15, 1969.

This same edition of "Gidra" reveals that there will be a meeting of this organization from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., October 19, 1969, at the Centenary Church, 3500 Normandie Avenue.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA;
Also Known As ASIAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains an article concerning a meeting of the representatives of the Asian-American Movement, which was held at Centenary Methodist Church, Los Angeles, during which the "Sunday Evening Movement Crowd" of about 40 discussed the possibility for an "umbrella" organization of Southland Asian-American organizations.

WARREN FURUTANI of the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL) and VICTOR SHIBATA of Long Beach State College and the Yellow Brotherhood, co-chaired the program. They proposed "better coordination and communication" among the organizations and established the following committees: Educational Opportunities and High Potential Programs Recruitment; Communications Center and Information Clearinghouse; Asian-American Studies and Related Curriculum Development; Social Action; and Fund-Raising Committees.

Another meeting will be held November 23, 1969. For information contact WARREN at 626-4471 or VICTOR at 430-9514.

Elsewhere in the November 1969 issue is a notice that the Asian-American Organization of Southern California will meet at Centenary Church, 3500 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, at 7:30 p.m., November 23, 1969. All Asians invited. For further information call 734-7838.

ASIAN COALITION

The September 1969 edition of "Gidra" describes the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian-American community and student organizations including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Coalition announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 through September 20, 1969.

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COUNCIL OF ORIENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (COO)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"The Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) was the outgrowth of a community need. The need for an inter-Oriental ethnic organization has been ever present but the vehicle to bring about this coalition was unavailable. It was through the sponsorship of the County Commission on Human Relations responding to a community request, that the seed was implanted. People from the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Korean communities sat down to map the organizational structure and strategy of the council.

"The first project undertaken by COO was to provide a tutorial program at Castelar Elementary School located in New Chinatown. It was brought to COO's attention that Castelar school had a high student population of Chinese and Spanish speaking pupils and that many had difficulty with the English language. Although this program was started a little less than two years ago with only a handful of volunteers from Occidental College, the tutors now number close to 80 college students from UCLA and operate autonomously from COO.

"During the summer of 1968, the International Institute, Mel Sherman, executive director, along with COO co-sponsored with funds from EYOA, a survey conducted in Little Tokyo and New Chinatown to determine the condition of the aged and newly arrived immigrants.

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"In November of 1968, the International Institute and COO was funded by EYOA to create an Oriental Service Center to help meet some of the social welfare needs in the Oriental Community.

"This center has been operating under increasing demands for its services and hopefully an expansion of the center is in sight.

"Other concerns have been pursued by committees within COO. Such concerns are employment, especially for the newly arrived and also the youth. Education has also been a concern and attempts have been made to present innovation curriculums to such projects as APEX. Outings for Senior Citizens have also been programmed by COO.

"Rather than go on endlessly explaining what COO had done or plans to do, perhaps it would be better to explain the purpose of the organization as defined in the Articles of Organization.

"The purpose shall be to inform and to educate as well as to seek solutions to the needs and problems of the Oriental Community. We shall seek to cooperate and coordinate with individuals, groups or agencies who are also involved in these same goals."

EAST-WEST PLAYERS (EWP)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"Established in 1965, the East-West Players, a talented troupe of dedicated Asian actors, have sought to build a theatre company where Asian artists

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could create a truer and more meaningful place in the American theatre. This would offer new opportunities for professional artists and would stimulate the development of new talent. It would help to bridge the cultural gulf and promote understanding between East and West.

"Some of the on-going projects available for Asians to participate in include a series of artistically superb company productions like the recent "Three Kyo-Gens," workshops on acting, voice training, dance and ethnic movement classes, a development program for playwrights with an annual playwriting competition. Scholarships are offered to stimulate the development of new talent. Call NO 50774 for more information."

The November 1969 issue contains notice regarding \$1,000 prize for best play about contributions or problems of the Japanese-American offered by EWP. Write to East-West Players, 2562 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles.

GUERRILLA THEATRE; Also
Known As THIRD WORLD
GUERRILLA THEATRE (TWGT)

The November 1969 issue has an article concerning the TWGT, which was presenting a program at UCLA on October 29, 1969, called "Experiment in Protest." The theatre is composed of Blacks, Chicanos, and Asians and has worked on the development of a new form in theater--"Protest Theater."

Included in the TWGT are the following Asians:

LUTRE AUTAJAY, JR.
WARREN FURUTANI
LINDA IWATAKI
JEANNIE JOE

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ELAINE KASHIKI
LARRY KUBOTA

The play which deals with oppression of people of color was written by JEANNIE JOE, who is presently working with the Inner City Cultural Center. For information, call 825-2975.

ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT

The July edition of "Gidra" reveals that the above project needs tutors to teach people of all ages who have language difficulties. The project will operate at the Alpine Playground, Castellar Street Elementary School, Belmont High School, and Lincoln High School, as well as in the homes of individuals.

For information concerning this project, call NEIL CHAN, 825-2976.

Further details concerning this project are reported under the activities of organizations at UCLA.

ORIENTAL CONCERN

The May edition carried an article concerning a workshop sponsored by the Race Relations Committee of Oriental Concern on May 26, 1969, at the International Institute, 435 South Boyle Street, Los Angeles. One of the speakers, DENNIS OGAWA, a graduate student at UCLA, said that instead of being a melting pot, the United States was a "molding pot--turning everyone into gray flannel suits." Another speaker, KAZ HIGA, an Art teacher at LACC, talked about the Oriental stereotype.

RON TAKAKI, Professor of History, UCLA, stated that the Asians must refuse to be used by the white Americans and must "take care of our Uncle Toms."

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The article continues, "We have a vested interest in the Black Revolution, it is a society of viable ethnic pluralism, which would benefit all minorities, and we cannot have ethnic pluralism until the present system is destroyed."

PIONEER PROJECT; (PP)
JAPANESE COMMUNITY PIONEER CENTER (JCPC)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization.

"We are a group of people representing the three generations in the Japanese community. Our purpose is to combat the growing feeling of alienation in our community. We hope to open lines of communication and to create an organization that is responsive to both the needs of its members and the needs of the community.

We have two types of activities. The first type is the so-called work project which is used to raise funds as well as to bring people together. The funds raised by our work projects are used to finance trips or other activities in which the entire community is invited to participate. The Senbei Sale now going on and the planned field trip are examples of the things we do.

"Our group was specifically formed to work with our Pioneer (Issei) generation. We have found that it's a ball and is also a good way to learn more about our cultural heritage. We are not quite a year old and there's room for a lot more people. So if you're interested, we meet Thursday nights at the Union Church in Little Tokyo, 120 North San Pedro Street. For more information, please call 626-4471."

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The September edition of "Gidra" states that the JCPC is a group composed of all generations and various organizations within the Japanese community and its intentions are twofold:

(1) Provide a meeting place downtown for senior citizens.

(2) Promote vital lines of understanding and communication, which is vital to survive as an Asian-American community.

The Interim President is Reverend HOWARD N. RORIUMI, Los Angeles Union Church. Vice-Presidents are MORI NISHIDA of the PP and T. TAKEDA of the Meiji Club.

Other articles in "Gidra" reveal that PP is for elderly Japanese-Americans and sponsor various picnics and sales to raise funds. One of their spokesmen is MORI NISHIDA.

The October edition announces the opening of the Pioneer Community Center, Sun Building, 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles. For information call JIM MATSUOKA, NO5-0540, or FAYE TAZAWA, at the JACL, 626-4471.

The September edition contains notice of a picnic to be sponsored by PP. For information call FAYE TAZAWA at 223-9025.

The November issue of "Gidra" contains an article by JIM MATSUOKA concerning the opening of the Japanese Pioneer Community Center at 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles, which will provide the elderly Issei in Little Tokyo with a place to rest, socialize, and enjoy various recreational activities.

The opening was on October 19, 1969. The Center has a main reception room, a Shogi room, a kitchen, and a library. Membership dues are six dollars per year or 50 cents per month.

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The article continues, "Little Tokyo, a community virtually destroyed by the Relocation in 1942, and which has been shunned by many younger Japanese-Americans in favor of newer communities, is beginning to recover the dignity, pride, and unity that it possessed in its heyday. The Pioneer Center is a tribute to Little Tokyo and especially to the people of the community. 'People Power' is what makes community and 'People Power' is what made the Japanese Community Pioneer Center."

RED GUARD PARTY

The May edition of "Gidra" carries an article by LAURA HO stating that the Red Guard Party is a revolutionary political party born in San Francisco. Some of the members are as young as 14 years of age and are from former street gangs. They have dedicated themselves to educating the community about the sources of their oppression and to "resisting that oppression with their very lives if need be."

The Red Guards are initiating a free Hot Breakfast for Children, they have been opposing the destruction of a playground in Chinatown, San Francisco, and they have been writing and distributing a free newspaper, "Community News."

The article sets out the 11 point program of the Red Guard.

YELLOW BROTHERHOOD (YB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Yellow Brotherhood was formed to deal with problems facing Asian young people. Gang fights that often result in serious injury or death, problems in school that lead to dropping out, and the use of drugs are among the reasons for the formation of the Yellow Brotherhood.

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"Since its inception at the beginning of the year, the Brotherhood has sponsored several activities. A car wash was held to raise funds for a center where members could work and study. The Brotherhood established a temporary center in the Centenary Methodist Church. A benefit dinner was held to raise funds for a semi-permanent center during the summer.

"For further information contact MIKE YAMAKI (293-9503) or VICTOR SHIBATA (Ax 10403)."

The April edition described the YB as an organization of young men that is actively doing its part to alleviate the problem of delinquency and crime. Oriental adults refuse to believe that any anti-social behavior exists in the young Oriental community, whereas 75 percent of high school boys have used or are using marijuana or drugs. The YB was conducting a car wash in their campaign to raise funds to establish a youth center in the Crenshaw area to serve adolescents. This is to include recreational facilities and reading rooms.

The May edition indicates that the YB was successful in awakening \$500 worth of conscience in the Senior Japanese-American Citizen League during their convention at the Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969. The money is to be used for scholarships.

The June issue reveals that YB sponsored a dinner at the Crenshaw YMCA on June 22, 1969.

The July issue states that MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA are organizers of the YB.

The September issue states that MIKE YAMAKA was a spokesman for YB at the Junior JACL convention in Santa Cruz.

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The July issue carries an article by MIKE MURASE concerning the YB and the dinner held on June 22, 1969, at the Crenshaw YMCA, which was attended by about 300 persons.

The Master of Ceremonies was VICTOR SHIBATA. A number of young high school students spoke, furnishing personal testimonials about their problems with dope and how the YB helped them to correct their past errors.

Some of the meetings of the YB have been held at the Centenary Methodist Church, which was made available by Reverend SANO. The main meeting place has been at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI, whose son, MIKE YAMAKI, "is the loquacious and glib spokesman for the group."

The article notes that the Secretary of YB is LAURENCE LEE, and that JOHN OHTA is on the Board of Directors. One member is identified as GREG MC MURRAY. Other guest speakers were Dr. DAVID MIURA, Chairman of the National Ethnic Concern Committee of the JACL, who commended the YB for their appearances at the NOGUCHI hearings. Also speaking were JANE TAKABAYASHI, Progressive Westside JACL, and JIM MIYANO, Asian-American Social Workers.

YELLOW POWER

The April edition contains an article by LARRY KUBOTA, titled, "Yellow Power." The article states that Yellow Power is a call for Asian-Americans to end the silence that has condemned them to suffer in this racist society. Yellow people are fighting side by side with other Third World people for reform in society. They desire a rejection of the passive Oriental stereotype. "In the world revolution now under way, the heroes are no longer people who are white. Today the heroes are ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MALCOLM X, MAO Tse-tung, and CHE GUEVERA."

The September issue states that at the Junior JACL Convention in Santa Cruz, AAPA member RON TAKABAYASHI, spoke about Yellow Power.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS IN EASTERN U.S.

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained a letter from DON NAKANISHI, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

NAKANISHI stated as follows:

'Dear Gidra,

"It became obvious to me this summer when I returned to Los Angeles that most Asian Americans did not understand the progress of the movement in the East, and that they had many misconceptions about the Asian Americans that live and study here. I hope that in this brief discussion I will be able to bring the East coast movement up to date and to establish a needed channel of dialogue between the two areas.

"The most blatant misconception that Asian Americans on the West have about us in the East is that there are very few of us and that for the most part we are all bananas. There are approximately 100,000 Asian Americans on the East scattered throughout large urban areas and universities. The largest concentration is in New York City where some 60,000 Chinese Americans (40,000 of which live in New York Chinatown) and 10,000 Japanese Americans reside. Others are in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. To this we can add approximately 3,000 Asian Americans in various colleges and universities, private and public, e.g. 400 at City College of New York and 200 each at Yale and Columbia. Most of these urban areas have JACL and CACA chapters, but their involvement in the movement is minimal. But, at the same time, there are Asian American political organizations who are very much in the movement and must begin at this time to establish

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"permanent links with their brothers on the West coast. These include:

"Asian Americans for Action
225 Lafayette Street, Room 713
New York, New York 10012

"AAPA at Columbia
c/o Chris Iijima
521 West 11th Street, no. 53
New York City, New York

"AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

"(Also AAPA at Sarah Lawrence and CCNY, and Concerned Asian Americans addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above)

"The presence of these Asian American political organizations is not as obvious as in the West, but their significance lies in the fact that the East is the center of mass communications, the power structure, and major capitalistic undertakings. The actions we take in this arena will have greater national impact on the long run. The issues which we have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American Studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World. We feel even more oppressed because of our small number, but once our actions are acknowledged their effects will hopefully add greater impetus for the movement in the West.

Peace,
Don Nakanishi
Yale University,
New Haven, Conn."

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The November 1969 issue also contains a full page three column letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, who indicates that he is in the Department of Psychology. The letter discusses Yale and its traditions and relationship with the city of New Haven. He comments on politics and racial activities in the city and indicates that he has been in attendance at Black Panther Party teach-ins. He also attended a public meeting concerning the October 15 Moratorium. He completes his letter with the following:

'Before I left Los Angeles, Mori Nishida warned me that the assimilation process would be more subtle on the East Coast and it would be tough to deal with; he was right. Don Nakanishi and I have been trying to confront this kind of mentality, and it is exceedingly difficult, particularly in the type of atmosphere that Yale and New Haven offer. However, we have found at least one other highly interested guy and several other persons who might be labeled as curious. Let me convey some good news. Next semester there will be a course on Asian Americans offered at Yale. The main instructor will be a man named Chitoshi Yanaga (the Japanese Arthur Godfrey) who specializes in Japanese political development. However, the format of the course will be towards guest speakers. Yanaga is allowing Don Nakanishi, a Yale junior from East Los Angeles (he's good), have a free hand in setting up the course. Currently, Don would like to make the course an Asian American history course, but I feel that an interdisciplinary approach would prove more valuable and more confronting to the participants. There seems to be some money floating around Yale, and Don would like to use the funds to attract such guest speakers as Miyakawa from Boston and Masaoka, Inouye, and Mink from Washington. I would like

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"to see us get Mary Kochiyama and other more militant people for speakers also. The biggest problem seems to be finding Asian Americans to take the course; so far, there has been more White interest than Asian."

The classified columns of the November issue contain the following:

"WANTED--East Coast Asian Americans who are concerned (or curious) about understanding the position of the Asian American in contemporary American society, who are concerned with promoting programs for political and social awareness and action, and who are interested in forming an organization to meet these needs. If you are interested (or know of persons who might be interested), contact: Glenn Omatsu, 420 Temple St., New Haven, Conn. 06511."

CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains a letter from ALAN HOTTA, Acting Editor, "The New Canadian." He compliments "Gidra" on its paper and states that the "New Canadian" is published bi-weekly. Regular contributors are M. SITARR and MORITA ICHIRO, but they use articles from local as well as Japanese and American papers. The regular English section editor, K.C. TSUMURA, 'used to write about such things as cases of discrimination, racism in school texts (reporting), was involved in an attempt to form a Japanese Canadian literary society, and was generally 'involved.'"

The article states there was little reaction and the writer himself has in the past "written a few politically oriented 'Yellow Power' articles (a fact which succeeded only in getting a number of people uptight.)"

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
Los Angeles Area

Following is a resume of Asian American activities reported at various colleges in the Los Angeles area as reported by "Gidra" from April to November 1969:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
(UCLA)

The April edition states that an institute for the studies of American Cultures is being established at UCLA because of the demands of Third World Students at San Francisco State College, Berkeley, and other colleges in California. "Institute" and "Center" are terms used by the university for programs to facilitate faculty research.

The American Culture Institute has four Centers:

Afro-American Studies Center

Asian American Studies Center

Mexican-American Studies Center

American-Indian Studies Center

The Asian American Studies Center is to be composed of eight students, four faculty members, and four members of the community. The Acting Interim Director is Dr. HARRY H.L. KITANO, Associate Professor of Social Welfare.

The Center has two projects underway; a tutorial project staffed by volunteers operating at the Castelar Street Elementary School in Chinatown, and at Nora Sterry Elementary School in West Los Angeles.

The May edition reports that the administration wanted the student representation in the center cut to four, the same as the faculty, because of a fear of student power.

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The May edition carries an article concerning a class called "Orientals in America" offered at UCLA in the spring of 1969. The course was initiated and developed by MIKE MURASE, a student. There were 150 students and 40 auditors in class, 90 percent being Oriental. Some of the lecturers for the course were noted as follows:

History - STANFORD LYMAN, Sociologist, University of Nevada, Reno

Labor Movement Among Asian Immigrants - KARL YONEDA, longshoreman in the Bay Area since 1936.

HARRY H.L. KITANO, School of Social Welfare, UCLA.

A discussion by a panel of six East-West Players concerning Orientals in the theatre.

Other panels were to have representatives from the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), Yellow Brotherhood (YB), "Gidra", and Oriental Concern.

The June edition reports that the Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) was formed at UCLA by 50 persons in support of the "Coalition." The AASA is described as a loose confederation of radical student groups. The AASA created a sub-group known as the AAPA. For information, call 451-9277 or 734-7838 (Gidra). The student chairman of the group is identified as SUZI WONG.

The June edition states that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center were a team of students, faculty, and community people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, Instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The July edition complains that the UCLA administration is trying to make all the decisions and that they want the AASA to move to Royce Hall, while the AASA wants to remain in Campbell Hall.

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The October issue states that the Asian American Studies Center does not have departmental status and hence does not give courses. However, by working with the Council of Educational Developments, Experimental Course Program, the Center has been able to indirectly sponsor a number of courses. A total of ten courses will be offered. The center is becoming involved in community programs. A major goal of the Center is the establishment of a community center to be located in the ethnic community.

Another article states that several local groups are planning to establish much needed community service centers in areas with large Japanese populations. The recently resurrected Japanese American Community Services, the Yellow Brotherhood, the Asian American Coalition, the JACL, and the UCLA Community Research Program are among the groups working on these centers.

The Japanese American Community Services is working in the Little Tokyo area, while the Yellow Brotherhood is canvassing the Crenshaw area for suitable facilities and funds.

ALAN NISHIO, who is currently working at the University of Southern California's Center for Social Action and UCLA's Community Research Program, states that there is an urgent need for a group of individuals to get together to develop a proposal to be submitted to private and Government funding agencies. For more information call Community Research Program at UCLA.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian American Studies Center was established at UCLA in the fall of 1968. The Center has three principal areas of involvement: (1) Asian-American community affairs, (2) student affairs and curriculum reform, and (3) student and faculty research on the subject of Asians in America.

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"The Center has been active in the area of community affairs. Together with the UCLA Oriental Concern and the Council of Oriental Organizations, the Center created the Castelar Street Elementary School Tutorial Project, which provided tutors for over 80 children with language and other scholastic difficulties. GIDRA is partially sponsored by the Center, as is CINCIP.

"Surveys of student and teacher attitudes toward ethnic studies development were conducted by the Center in preparation for anticipated curriculum reforms. The student-initiated course, "Orientals in America" was underwritten by the Center. Future plans include the drafting of degree granting programs and the possible development of a 'Third World' college."

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 edition of 'Gidra' contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"At the end of May some students at UCLA decided to form the Asian American Student Alliance. It was hoped that this organization would meet the need for students to unite and actively take part in shaping the social and political issues that affect their lives on the campus and in the community.

"A.A.S.A. would not only express the sentiments of Asian American youths, but also create an awareness of the responsibilities that an Asian American has to himself, his community, and the community at large.

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"A.A.S.A. lies dormant during the summer, for many of its members are not attending the summer quarter. The group of people who are trying to build A.A.S.A. still feel that an organization of students is vital. It is hoped that in the fall, A.A.S.A. will again become active.

"For further information contact the Asian American Studies Center, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian American Political Alliance. These are its principles:

"1. Law is Power, not Justice

The law-makers, judges, and law enforcers serve the very rich. Laws are made to maintain the power of this group. In the Delano Grape Strike, Filipino and Chicano workers are trying to create a Union which will have the power to improve their lives. The grape growers see this movement as a threat to their power to exploit the workers for huge profits. The law is on the side of the growers. Laws which would favor the workers (anti-scab laws) are not enforced because the police and the courts are on the side of the growers.

"The history of Asia is a history of oppression sanctioned and encouraged by law. Laws prohibited Asians from buying land, intermarrying, and testifying in court. The law which would enable the Government to put

"anyone in a concentration camp without trial. The incarceration of 112,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans during World War II without trial or charges was defended by the U.S. Supreme Court. Law does not mean justice. It means power. We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws.

"2. The University

The University mass produces skilled and educated workers. It has become the servant of business and industry. Isolated and aloof, the University has created problems for society rather than solving them. The involvement in war-related research is an example of how the University helps to oppress peoples of the world while fattening the coffers of large corporations in this country. The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents.

"3 Abolish Racism

We recognize that minority groups in America are being economically, socially, politically oppressed. It is a racist society which is perpetuating this racism. We feel that ethnic pride and cultural identity are of utmost importance to all Asian-Americans. But on the other hand we cannot condone a nationalism which pits one minority group against another (e.g. the rift between Chinese and Japanese). We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society.

"4. Abolish Economic Discrimination

At present power and money exist in the hands of a few. Even within the Asian-American community we find Asian businessmen exploiting

other Asians (e.g. immigrants) Schools in economically lower areas have inferior facilities, materials, teachers. In Los Angeles, with 42.9 percent 'minority' population, the student to-teacher ratio is 32.7 whereas in the Beverly Hills District the ratio is 24.9 (source: L.A. Times, Feb 23, 1968, p. 18). If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone

"5. Abolish Discrimination of Women

We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community. Due to an obsolete cultural heritage, Asian females have been relegated to an inferior status even more deplorable than women in the general society. Women are invariably paid less than men for the same jobs. For example, the median male income in California is \$5109; for women it is \$1812. All of the deprivation that racial minorities experience are felt by women. In fact, women as a group are even more oppressed than any race. If we are sincere in working for the freedom of all people, we cannot ignore the women who make up half of this country.

"6. Serve the working class.

We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class. The working class comprises the majority of Americans, white and non-white. The 1960 census shows that among men 25 years and older, 85.6 percent of Japanese-Americans, 38.1 percent of Chinese Americans, and 97.3 percent of Filipino-Americans make less than \$8,000 per year. (This is the amount designated by the U.S. Government

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"as adequate income for a family of four). The overwhelming majority of our people are working class. If we want to serve our people, we must serve the Asian-American working class, not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers.

"For more information, contact AAPA at the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN HIGH POTENTIAL PROGRAM
UCLA

The November 1969 issue of *Gidra* contains an article by KATHY AOKI and YURI KURAHASHI. AOKI is a student in the program, while KURAHASHI is a teaching assistant. The article relates the difficulties encountered in the program and the lack of finances. It solicits the support of readers. High Potential students will sell subscriptions and copies of "*Gidra*" to raise funds as well as showing movies and holding dances.

The director of the program is identified as ALFRED ESTRELLA, 2230 Campbell Hall, UCLA.

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ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Oriental American Tutorial Project of UCLA has been active in tutoring elementary school students in need of help in English at Castelar Elementary School for the past year. The Project realizes that the need for such a program throughout the 'Oriental Community' is urgent. We, therefore, are attempting to expand the Project during the summer months to encompass as much of this need as possible. We will specialize in tutoring those people who do not have a basic proficiency in English. It is with this intent that we hope we can get your cooperation in recruiting tutors and tutees.

"This Project will be open to tutees of all ages. The tutors will be selected from high school age and up. The Project will be open to the entire 'Oriental Community,' that is, any Oriental in need of help in any area can receive it.

"The Project will run on a one-tutor-to-one-tutee basis. If there are not enough tutors for this, small classes will be set up. Also, tutors may tutor a small family as a group in the tutee's houses. The individual sessions will be set up at the tutor's convenience and each tutor may tutor as long and as many times a week as he wishes with a two-hour weekly minimum.

"Training programs will be initiated in cooperation with the English as a Second Language Department at UCLA. These will be mandatory for all tutors. Tutoring centers will be set up in the community and tutees can be tutored in their homes if they wish.

"Car pools will be arranged for tutors and tutees in need of rides to the different areas. Call Neil Chan, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, 825-2974."

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ASIAN RADICAL MOVEMENT
(ARM) UCLA

The November 1969 issue contains an article concerning the "political persecution" of LAURA HO, a student at UCLA and a member of the Asian Radical Movement. The article is written by SUZI WONG and COLIN WATANABE. It describes HO's sentencing on October 27, 1969, and the boisterous crowd that was on hand. The article goes on to point out irregularities in her trial. She had been arrested in July as a result of a meeting with UCLA administrators during which she wrote a series of demands on the Chancellor's office. A month elapsed between the crime and the arrest. The article points out that there have been a number of student demonstrations with malicious mischief, but that LAURA HO is among the very few facing civil proceedings and that "her real 'crime' in the eyes of the University's administration lies in her political convictions and her effectiveness in organizing these beliefs into action."

The article states that programs such as the Asian American Studies Center were instituted to placate those individuals who were most vocal and active in the fight against inequalities. It is the contention of LAURA HO and fellow members of the ARM that such programs "blind students to the fundamental faults of the University by channeling students into 'safe' activities." LAURA was active in bringing unity to the "radical movement" and was among those who wanted to see an alliance with the Third World (non-white) students.

The November 1969 issue contains a letter from JANICE IWANAGA, ARM, UCLA. She refers to an Asian Studies Conference held at Berkeley September 20, 1969, and September 21, 1969. The article then reflects on the use of or relevance of a major in ethnic studies. The studies were a result of agitation by students demanding a Third World College, and have exploded throughout the state, channeling precious energy and action into the collection of dead data. She believes ethnic studies groups should stop studying classical material and involve itself in issues of today, "women's liberation, US aggression in Southeast Asia, Title II, the Security Pact with Japan, low wages, and poor working conditions of Third World peoples, etc., etc."

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The November 1969 issue contains an article titled "Reflections in a Slanted Eye", which was a colloquium concerning the Asian American student and the university which was held on November 2, 1969. An Asian American Guerilla Theatre presented skits dealing with the Asian Experience in America. There were to be panel and informal group discussions and the film, "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" was to be shown. Programs such as High Potential, The Asian American Tutorial Project, the Asian American Studies, Nisei Bruin Club, Gidra, Asian Radical Movement, Asian American Political Alliance, and a guest from Berkeley, FLOYD HUEN were to be presented. For details call 825-2975.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (USC)

The August edition states that an Asian American Experimental College is to be established in September 1969. For further information, call LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at the Center for Social Action.

The October edition states that a course on Japanese Americans is being offered this fall with a course on Chinese Americans in the spring. The school has ostensibly created an "ethnics studies" department and a major in Ethnic Studies is available. However, in the case of Asian American studies, this was done by reclassifying existing courses in the Far Eastern Asian Studies Department. No new faculty members have been hired. An effective Asian American student organization has yet to be formed because a "canny administration is able to anticipate and placate disgruntled students."

Further details concerning the Asian American Experimental College and personnel involved are reported in a separate part of this report.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LOS ANGELES (CSCLA)

The June 1969 edition reports information concerning WILLIAM CHUN, JR., who was a candidate for student body president, but was disqualified for distributing derogatory campaign literature.

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The October issue states that for information concerning courses at CSCLA, one should contact:

BILL TSUJI RA 3-5652

JIM MATSUOKA NO 5-0540

FAYE TAZAWA 626-4471

The first formal course on Asian Americans is to be offered during the winter quarter. The Asian American Studies Group provides an informal setting for those interested in Asian American studies. This group works closely with Oriental Services Center, Pioneer Project, and the Japanese Pioneer Community Center.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT LONG BEACH (CSCLB)

The May issue states that Oriental Concern was sponsoring a dance at the Parkview Women's Club on May 29, 1969.

The June edition carries an article concerning EVELYN YOSHIMURA who is described as a leader and spokesman for a group of Asian students, CSCLB, Oriental Concern, the Asian American Center, and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance. YOSHIMURA condemned the police action at Berkeley before a meeting of the Academic Senate.

The August issue states that Oriental Concern has attempted to create an Asian American Student Center and that an office building has been secured in Gardena, California, to be used as a community center. They have helped ten people obtain admittance to school through the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP). Some of these ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood. For further information call 430-9514.

The October edition states that there are 100 students enrolled for a course entitled "The Asian American." For information, contact EVELYN YOSHIMURA. The Oriental Concern is working on the development of other courses and is planning the eventual establishment of a Department of Asian American Studies.

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The group has established a Drug Rehabilitation Center at 16804 South Western Avenue, Gardena, California, which has been operating since August 1969. This Center offers free counseling, tutoring, and other services to persons with a drug problem.

Oriental Concern has also established an EOP for Asian American students and has a total of 20 students enrolled for the coming academic year.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT
CENTER (CSCLB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"In September of 1968 there was an attempt on the CSCLB campus to create an Asian American Student Center. At the beginning of this year the center was initiated by Oriental Concern.

"The purpose of the Center is to enable Asian American students to explore their identity as Americans of color; to begin to deal with the problems of their communities (delinquency, lack of social responsibility, etc.) which have been ignored in the past because of the popular misconception: 'Orientals don't have any problems.' To begin to deal with the question of an Asian American identity, a class on the Asian American was created, and will be offered this fall for unit credit. This summer, other classes are in the process of being created for the Spring, dealing with the history, sociological problems of Asian Americans as well as the rich cultural heritage brought to America from Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines and other parts of Asia.

"In terms of community problems, the Asian American Student Center has secured an office building in Gardena in hopes of using it for a community center. This center will eventually be run by people of Gardena, to begin to deal with the problems of the young people such as drugs, delinquency, and interpersonal relationship.

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"On campus, the Asian American Student Center has gotten about ten people into school through the Educational Opportunities Program for the fall. Some of the ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood.

"This fall, the Asian American Student Center will be working on new classes, and will attempt to gather information in terms of surveys and studies about the various Asian American communities. This will be an attempt to dispel that myth that there are no problems in the Asian American communities.

"For further information, call 430-9514, or write to the

Asian American Student Center
c/o California State College at Long Beach
6101 East 7th Street
Long Beach, California 90804 "

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT DOMINGUEZ HILLS

The October 1969 issue states that this college has a course in Japanese language. For further information, contact NADINE HATA, History Department, 1000 East Victoria Boulevard, Dominguez Hills, California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT SANTA BARBARA

The October 1969 edition states that a course entitled "Asians in America" will be offered.

The student organization, Asian American Alliance, plans to develop other courses. Other activities include the development of library resources and the creation of community-oriented programs. The small and largely middle class ethnic community makes the latter rather difficult.

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SACRAMENTO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contained the following information concerning Asian American activities and courses at colleges in the Sacramento area:

SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE

For information, contact ANDY KAWASAKI, 2121 12th Street, Sacramento.

This school offers a course, "Asian Experience." Other courses are expected in the future. The students of Asian ancestry at the college make up 10 per cent of the student body, or 1100 out of 11,000.

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE

Contact Asian Americans for Action.

The Ethnic Studies Center developed a curriculum leading to a Bachelors of Art degree in Ethnic Studies. There are post graduate courses projected in this field.

The Asian Americans for Action, comprised of faculty and students, was instrumental in development of the Asian American curriculum within the Center.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT DAVIS (UCD)

Two courses being offered. Contact the Asian American Studies Division.

Asian American Concern was formed in late January 1969, among the Asian American students on campus and has been a driving force behind the creation of courses offered and the formation of the Asian American Studies Division of the Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, under whose auspices the courses are given. The group's goals are the creation of an ethnic

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studies program at Davis, and the improvement of communication between Asian American students on the Davis campus and other college campuses throughout the country.

The November 1969 issue contains two page quotations from a talk given by ISAO FUJIMOTO, UCD, on Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969, at UCD. The article is entitled "The High Cost of Saving Face the American Way."

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

A chapter of the Asian American Political Alliance is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian American students enrolled at this private college. The \$2,400 per year tuition has limited the number of non-whites on campus. As a step toward remedying this situation, fifty full scholarships have been made available to incoming freshmen.

SAN JOAQUIN DELTA COLLEGE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Contact Delta College Filipino Association, 3301 Kensington Way, Stockton, California.

Out of a total enrollment of 6,200 there are 18 students of Filipino ancestry. The Filipinos are outnumbered by the Japanese and Chinese students, but the Filipinos are most active. The Filipino Student Association has been initiating course development as well as development of community service programs.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SAN FRANCISCO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contains the following information concerning Asian American courses and activities at colleges in the San Francisco area:

SAN FRANCISCO CITY COLLEGE

Asians and Asian Americans compose 47 per cent of the student enrollment. Courses in Conversational Cantonese

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and Chinese American History have been developed. There is a great need for adequate counseling of Asian American students.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Contact PENNY NAKATSU, Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707.

This college offers 18 courses in the Asian American Studies Program. A complete list obtained from the college catalogue is set forth.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT BERKELEY

Contact AAPA, 509 Eshleman Hall.

The AAPA plays a major role in the direction of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department. The organization is active in community projects and continues to speak out on social and political issues.

The creation of the Asian Studies Division resulted directly from the political action of the Third World Strike during the winter quarter of 1969. The involvement of Asian students in the Third World Strike resulted in the course, "The Evolution of the Asian in America." Other courses are being offered.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

Contact PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose.

The college offers a student planned course, "The Asian-American Experience."

There are 750 students of Asian ancestry on the campus. About 20 are members of the AAPA. Few of the others are active.

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CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT HAYWARD

Contact PAM TAU, Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward, 582-5334.

College offers course, "Asian American Communities."

There are 200 Asian Americans in a student body of
9,000 to 10,000. Other courses are expected.

The AAPA in addition to working on course development,
has also established a center for development of community
oriented programs. The center will build a library of books
and films on the subject of the Asians in America and will
offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and
community people. A number of special admission slots are
available for students needing financial or academic assistance.

DE ANZA COLLEGE

Contact Mrs. ADRIENNE KWONG, 21250 Stevens, Cupertino,
California, 257-5550.

No courses currently, but are anticipated. Asian
Americans on campus are yet to form an effective organization.
Several projects have been initiated. The Chinese American
Citizens Alliance has an extensive collection of monographs
of the Chinese American society.

INDIVIDUALS

Following is a list of individuals involved in Asian
American movements as disclosed in the April through November
1969 issues of "Gidra":

AIHARA, JULIA
AJIOKA, DEWEY

member of Gidra staff
2563 Nichols Canyon Road
Hollywood Hill, California

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	Meeting of Asian American Mobilization and Educational Committee to End War in Vietnam held at residence.
AKAZAWA, MELVIN	member of Gidra staff
AOKI, KATHY	student, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
AUTAJAY, LUTRE, JR.	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
CHAN, NEIL	call at 825-2976, concerning tutors for Oriental American Tutorial Project.
ESTRELLA, ALFRED	Director, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
FUJIMOTO, ISAO	University of California at Davis-- gave lecture at University of California (UC) at Davis on Vietnam Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969.
FUNAKOSHI, KAY	member of Gidra staff
FURUTANI, WARREN TADASHI	member of Gidra staff--writes regular column entitled "Warren Report"--former member of staff of Asian American Studies Center, UCLA--appointed Field Director of Special Projects for the Pacific Southwest District of the JACL in move to bridge the generation gap in JACL--former tutor supervisor, College Readiness Program, a special educational program for Third World students at the College of San Mateo--former Counselor for Educational Opportunities Program at San Jose State College--helped establish Asian American High Potential Program at UCLA--former member Asian American Political Alliance, San Jose State College-- articulate speaker; has lectured

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at UCLA, University of California at Berkeley, College of San Mateo, University of Pacific, San Jose State, CSC Long Beach, and numerous high schools--has written article in *Gidra* concerning student demonstrations and attacks by the "pigs".--Spoke at First Vietnam Moratorium Day on October 15, 1969, at CSC Long Beach, stating, "The Vietnam War is only one reason for a need for change in the U.S. We as a people must cut off the ugly tentacle of imperialism that reaches to the Far East as well as all the other tentacles that reach throughout the world today."--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.

GIL, DINORA member of *Gidra* staff, May to July 1969

HATA, NADINE History Department, CSC Dominguez Hills--call for information regarding courses.

HATANAKA, CAROL member of *Gidra* staff
HAYASHI, SEIGO One of founding directors and member of staff of *Gidra*--10026 Graham, Los Angeles.

HIGA, KAZ Art teacher at Los Angeles City College--spoke about the "Oriental stereotype" at meeting of Oriental Concern.

HIROSHIGE, ERNEST member of *Gidra* staff since September 1969.

HO, LAURA Wrote article entitled, "Pigs, Pickets and a Banana" for May issue--member of *Gidra* staff from May to September 1969--wrote article about Red Guard Party in San

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Francisco for May issue--described as member of Asian Radical Movement, UCLA--Picketed meeting of JACL at Disneyland Hotel in April 1969, where S.I. HAYAKAWA was speaking. Referred to HAYAKAWA, President of San Francisco State College, as a "banana: yellow skin, but white inside"--in article relates her problems with police and security officers of hotel when she sat on floor and was threatened with arrest--other articles in paper refer to her activities and arrest at UCLA for involvement in demonstrations during summer of 1969.

HOTTA, ALAN Acting Editor, "The New Canadian", a paper published in Canada for Asian Americans.

HUANG, PHILIP Assistant Professor of History, UCLA--leader in founding Asian American Studies Center at UCLA.

HUEN, FLOYD from Berkeley--speaker at UCLA program for the Third World Guerilla Theater.

ICHIOKA, YUJI Principal instructor at UCLA in course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article which was translation of item written by NAHAJI YAMANAKA in 1924, concerning the racial problems in America at that time.

ISHIMOTO, GLENN member of Gidra staff, September to October 1969.

IWANAGA, JANICE Asian Radical Movement, UCLA.

IWASHITA, IVY member of Gidra staff

IWATAKI, LINDA signed Asian American Political Association policy article,

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	telephone 746-2537--for information concerning Asian American Experimental College contact at 746-2537--instructor in writers workshop of Asian American Experimental College--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
JOE, JEANNIE	drama instructor, Asian American Experimental College--on administrative board of Inner City Cultural Center, 1615 West Washington Boulevard--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater--wrote article for July issue about Chinese theatre stating that it was "in her blood" because she "grew up with it and it has been a large part" of her life.
JUE, DIANE	member of Gidra staff
JUNG, NATHAN	member of Gidra staff
KANEKO, JANET	member of Gidra staff
KASHIKI, ELAINE	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KAWASAKI, ANDY	2121 12th Street, Sacramento; can furnish information concerning courses at Sacramento City College.
KITAHARA, YUKI	member of Gidra staff
KITANO, HARRY H.L.	Associate Professor of Social Welfare, UCLA--acting interim director Asian American Studies Center, UCLA.
KOCHIYAMA, MARY	described in letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, as a militant.
KUBOTA, LARRY	leader in Asian American Experimental College--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KURAHASHI, YURI	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969, teaching assistant, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.

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KWONG, ADRIENNE	21250 Stevens, Cupertino, California, telephone 257-5550---can furnish information concerning courses at De Anza College.
LEE, LAWRENCE LOUIE, STEVE	Secretary, Yellow Brotherhood. Signed article concerning Asian American Political Alliance--- telephone 746-2537.
LYMAN, STANFORD	Sociologist, University of Nevada at Reno--lectured concerning Oriental History in Los Angeles at the Orientals in America course at UCLA.
MATSUMOTO, CRAIG MATSUOKA, JIM	member of Gidra staff. member of Gidra staff--for information concerning the Pioneer Project, call at NO 5-0540--for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles call at NO 5-0540.
MATSUSHIGE, VIVIAN MILLER, JANICE MIRIKATANI	member of Gidra staff associated with Asian American Political Alliance, San Francisco--- c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.
MIURA, AUDRE MIURA, DAVID (Dr.)	member of Gidra staff Chairman, National Ethnic Concern Committee, JAACL--commended Yellow Brotherhood for appearance at NOGUCHI hearings in Los Angeles.
MIYAGAWA, IRENE	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
MIYANO, JIM	member of Asian American Social Workers--spoke at Yellow Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969.
MOCHIZUKI, CAROL MORI, LOIS MURAKAMI, AMY	member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff

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MURASE, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--student at UCLA--initiated and developed course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article full of obscenities for June issue--July issue wrote about Yellow Brotherhood meeting.

NAKAMURA, YVONNE

instructor in dance course at Asian American Experimental College.

NAKANISHI, DON

Yale University--interested in Asian movements in the East--setting up format for course in Asian Americans at Yale.

NAKATSU, PENNY

117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707--member of Asian American Political Alliance at San Francisco State College.

NISHIDA, MORI
NISHIO, ALAN

spokesman for Pioneer Project. Center for Social Action, University of Southern California, 681 West 34th Street--signed Asian American Political Alliance policy statement--began Asian American Experimental College--at JAACL convention at Disneyland on April 26, 1969; with tape recorder; threatened with arrest--guest speaker Council of Oriental Organizations conference--wrote article in May 1969 issue, stating "Orientals are being used by the white establishment...must develop independent base of power and align themselves with other members of the Third World for mutual self-determination and self defense. As Asian Americans, we must begin to delineate the needs of our community, organize around these needs, and start to become a viable political force in American society."

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OGATA, FRANK	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
OGAWA, DENNIS	graduate student, UCLA--spoke at Oriental Concern meeting on May 26, 1969.
OHTA, IVAN	member of Gidra staff.
OHTA, JOHN	member of Board of Directors, Yellow Brotherhood.
OKAZAKI, JAMES	member of Gidra staff.
OKIDA, TRACY	member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra--2714 South Rimpau Boulevard, Los Angeles--instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College.
OMATSU, GLENN	student, Yale University, 420 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut--interested in Asian movements in the East.
OSAWA, YASU	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, ALAN	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, DAVID	Culver City, California--wrote long article for November issue, ending with, "it is time we realize that our search for our identity begins with a conception of our Americanism and ends with a demonstration of our Americanism. It is time we begin to speak up and assert ourselves in a way to establish our identity and to contribute to American thinking, the synthesis of militant patriotism with liberal motives. The time is now."
SAKAUYE, JUNE	member of Gidra staff.
SANO, Reverend	Centenary Methodist Church, 3500 South Normandie, Los Angeles--church used for meeting by Yellow Brotherhood, Asian American Movement, and Asian Americans for Peace.

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SHIBATA, VICTOR

organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--
master of ceremonies at Yellow
Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969--
for information concerning Yellow
Brotherhood call at AX 1-0403--from
CSC Long Beach--leader in a class
on Oriental Youth at Asian American
Experimental College, summer 1969.
member of Gidra staff.

SHIOZAKI, LAURA
SUZUKI, BOB

spoke out against Title II of the
Internal Security Act during JACL
convention at Disneyland.

TAKABAYASHI, JANE

member of Progressive Westside JACL--
speaker at Yellow Brotherhood dinner
on June 22, 1969.

TAKAKI, RON

Professor of History, UCLA--at
Oriental Concern workshop held on
May 26, 1969, stated "We must refuse
to be used by white America. We must
take care of our Uncle Toms. We must
attack this racism. We must repudiate
HAYAKAWA loudly."

TANI, ELAINE
TANI, MARY

member of Gidra staff.
member of Gidra staff--2922 South
La Brea, Los Angeles--wrote article
protesting a book entitled "Nisei;
The Quiet Americans" by BILL HOSOKAWA.
member of Gidra staff, May to October
1969.

TASHIMA, KRISTINE

TAU, PAM

Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward,
California, 582-5334--call for
information concerning courses at
CSC at Hayward.

TAZAWA, FAYE

for information concerning Pioneer
Project, call at 223-9025--for
information concerning courses at
CSC Los Angeles, call at 626-4471.

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THOM, BING	member Asian American Political Alliance, Berkeley.
TOTSUBO, JAMIE	member of Gidra staff.
TOTSUBO, SUZANNE	member of Gidra staff.
TSUJI, BILL	for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles, call at RA 3-5652.
UYEDA, NAOMI	member of Gidra staff.
WAKABAYASHI, RON	instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College--spokesman for Asian American Political Alliance concerning Yellow Power at Junior JACL convention, Santa Cruz, California.
WATANABE, COLIN	member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra, 5230 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles--contributed article concerning a conference on Asian American Studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969.
WONG, EDDIE	member of Gidra staff.
WONG, LEORA	UCLA--wrote lengthy racial poem for November issue.
WONG, SUZIE	member of Gidra staff--June to October 1969--student chairman, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA--wrote article in June issue in support of Delano grape strike--wrote article in September issue concerning immigrant Chinese family in San Francisco and their poor living conditions.
WOO, DAVID	lawyer--past candidate for Los Angeles Junior College Board of Trustees--intervened for ALAN NISHIO and LAURA HO when threatened with arrest during picketing at JACL convention at Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969.

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WU, ROBERT

member of Gidra staff--high school student in Los Angeles--contributes regular articles using name "MELLOW YELLOW."

YAMAKI, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--leader in class on Oriental Youth by Asian American Experimental College during summer of 1969--meetings of Yellow Brotherhood held at residence of parents, Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI--described as loquacious and glib spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood--spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood at Junior JACL convention at Santa Cruz--for information concerning Yellow Brotherhood, call at 293-9503.

YONEDA, KARL

longshoreman, Bay Area of San Francisco since 1936--spoke concerning labor movements among the Asian immigrants at the course "Orientals in America" at UCLA.

YOSHIMURA, EVELYN

spokesman for the CSC Long Beach Oriental Concern as well as the Asian American Center and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance at Long Beach--condemned police action at Berkeley during interruption of Academic Senate meeting at CSC Long Beach.

YUNG, PATRICK

455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose--for information concerning courses at San Jose State College.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1972 *kle*

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	<i>EA</i>
Mr. Miller	<i>EA</i>
Mr. Callahan	<i>EA</i>
Mr. Casper	_____ b6
Mr. Conrad	_____ b7C
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Walkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 048 NY CODE

750 PM URGENT 3-14-72 BGW

TO DIRECTOR

ATTN: DID

FROM NEW YORK (100-163465) 4P

DEMONSTRATION AT SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (SIA),
 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (CU), NYC, MARCH FOURTEEN SEVENTY TWO,
New York City, N.Y.
 SPONSORED BY COALITION OF RADICAL AND RACIAL CAMPUS GROUPS
 IS-NEW LEFT, RM, STAG

ON THE MORNING OF MARCH FOURTEENTH SEVENTY TWO,
 A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION
 IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT A RALLY WAS BEING PLANNED FOR
 MARCH FOURTEEN SEVENTY TWO, TWELVE NOON, AT CU SUNDIAL TO
 DRAW THE ATTENTION OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY TO THE DEMANDS
 OF A COALITION OF RADICAL AND RACIAL CAMPUS GROUPS RELATIVE
 TO THE RELEASE OF A RESEARCH STUDY CONDUCTED BY SIA FOR THE
 US STATE DEPARTMENT ON THE POST WAR DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH
 VIETNAM, THE CONTRACT FOR WHICH HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO APRIL
 ONE SEVENTY TWO.

END PAGEONE

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Adm. data deleted

56 MAR 23 1972

AK
in white House
summary tel

MAR 20 1972

11-CV-2131-4b-592

PAGE TWO

THE COALITION FEELS THAT WHILE THE CONTRACT SHOULD BE STOPPED, THERE IS NO WAY OF PREVENTING THE UNIVERSITY FROM SECRETLY PROVIDING THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH THE STUDY. THEY FEEL THAT THE STUDY WILL BE VALUELESS IF IT WERE MADE PUBLIC AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS RELEASED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH WANTS IT TO REMAIN SECRET FOR SIX MONTHS. THE COALITION IS THEREFORE DEMANDING THAT THE ENTIRE STUDY BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC AT THE SAME TIME THAT IT IS RELEASED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT THE COALITION CONSISTS OF THE ~~ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)~~, ~~COLUMBIA ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT (CAIM)~~, ~~LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION (LASO)~~, ~~SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA)~~, AND THE ~~STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY (SOBU)~~.

ON MARCH FOURTEEN SEVENTY TWO, THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT TWELVE NOON, ON THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY FIFTY INDIVIDUALS ASSEMBLED AT THE SUNDIAL, AND THEREAFTER AT TWELVE FIFTEEN PM MARCHED OVER TO ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NYC, LOCATION OF THE SIA BUILDING.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

IN THE SIA BUILDING THEY FIRST WENT UP TO THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR, AND THEN DOWN TO THE NINTH FLOOR WHERE THE EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE IS LOCATED. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THEY RETURNED TO THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR AND CONDUCTED A SIT-IN/ OUTSIDE THE OFFICE OF RUTH RUSSELL, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CONTACT FOR SIA. AT TWO FIFTEEN PM, APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FIVE PERSONS WERE INVOLVED IN THE SIT-IN AND WERE MAINLY MEMBERS OF CAIM AND CCAS. MEMBERS OF LASO AND SOBU HAD NOT BECOME INVOLVED IN THE SIT-IN. NO BLACKS BECAME INVOLVED EXCEPT ONE GIRL FROM CAIM.

THE FIRST SOURCE AND A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE SIT-IN WAS ENDED AT FOUR THIRTY PM, WITH ABOUT THIRTY PERSONS INVOLVED. A QUANTITY OF ENVELOPES AND STATIONERY WERE STOLEN FROM DESKS OF THE OUTER OFFICES ON THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR, BUT NO DAMAGE RESULTED, AND NO ARRESTS WERE MADE.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE UTILIZED WERE

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED]

RESPECTIVELY.

SIS, NYCPD HAD BEEN ADVISED. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. NYO
WILL FOLLOW.

DI WA DC

R
A 20

11-CV-2131-4b-595

VIA TELETYPE
JAN 22 1969
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON ---04---

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/89 BY 501AG/AM

5-41 PM PST URGENT 1/22/69 WEH

TO: DIRECTOR (189-151646)

FROM: SAN FRANCISCO (100-34204)

---ENCODE---

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b7C

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. INFORMATION CONCERNING -
STUDENT DEMONSTRATION (STAG); ^{STUDENT AGITATION} ~~THIRD WORLD~~
^{RACIAL MATTER} LIBERATION FRONT (TWLF), RM.

RELIABLE SOURCES ADVISED THIS DATE THAT GENERAL STUDENT
STRIKE SPONSORED BY ^{AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS} TWLF JOINED BY AFT LOCAL ONE FIVE SEVEN
ZERO BEGAN AT EIGHT A. M., UC, BERKELEY, WITH ABOUT TWENTYFIVE
PICKETS AT TELEGRAPH AVENUE AND BANCROFT WAY, MAIN CAMPUS
ENTRANCE. SOURCE ADVISED THE PRINCIPAL DEMAND OF THE STRIKERS
IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A THIRD WORLD COLLEGE AT UC&N, BERKELEY,
TO INCLUDE THE AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT UNION, ASIAN-AMERICAN,
POLITICAL ALLIANCE, MEXICAN-AMERICAN STUDENT CONFEDERATION,
ALL REGISTERED STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS AT UC, BERKELEY.

END OF PAGE ONE.

TELETYPED TO: F-7B
EB 1 7 1969

To White House, AG, Secret Service, STATE, ACSI, OSI, DIA, by tel 1-23-69. CC's to DAG; AAG; Berkeley, IDIU, Vice President, NIS, 1-24-69

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b7C

b7E
11-CV-2131-4b-596

MPAGE TWO.

SF 100 - 34204.

NUMBER OF PICKETS INCREASED TO APPROXIMATELY FOUR HUNDRED AT NOON, WITH PICKETS DISPERSED TO EIGHT CAMPUS BUILDINGS AND FIVE CAMPUS ENTRANCES. LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF PICKETS AT SATHER GATE ENTRANCE TO UC, BERKELEY, WHERE SPORADIC PUSHING AND FIST FIGHTS OCCURRED BETWEEN STRIKERS AND NON-STRIKING STUDENTS. AT NOON PICKET LINES MADE UP OF ABOUT ONE THIRD BLACK PERSONS. MASS RALLY SCHEDULED FOR NOON AT SPROUL HALL PLAZA NOT HELD.

SOURCE ADVISED AT THREE P. M. PICKETS CAUSED "NO SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN CLASSES" AND ONLY ONE CLASS IN HISTORY CANCELLED". DUE TO NOISE FROM PICKETS. PICKETS DWINDLED TO ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AT THREE P. M. AND UC OFFICIALS EXPECT NO FURTHER DISTURBANCE THIS DATE. PICKET LINE GENERALLY PEACEFUL. NO ARRESTS WERE MADE AND NO INJURIES REPORTED TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

PICKETS PLAN TO RESUME ACTIVITY AT EIGHT A. M., JANUARY TWENTYTHREE, NEXT, TO ATTEMPT "SHUTDOWN OF CLASSES" AT UC, BERKELEY.

END OF PAGE TWO.

PAGE THREE.

SF 100 A ERWPRM

SOURCE ADVISED CONN HALLINAN, PRESIDENT, AFT LOCAL ONE FIVE SEVEN ZERO, LEADER OF AFT PICKETS.

SOURCE ADVISED JANUARY TWENTYTWO, INSTANT, CONN HALLINAN CURRENT MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY, BERKELEY. *calif*

CHANCELLOR ROGER W. HEYNS HELD PRESS CONFERENCE LATE JANUARY TWENTYONE, LAST, AND STATED THE TWLF DEMANDS "IN NO SENSE WARRANT A STRIKE." HEYNS PROMISED TO "KEEP THE UNIVERSITY FUNCTIONING AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN WHATEVER WAY NEEDED." HEYNS SAID HE EXPECTED STUDENTS TO ATTEND CLASSES, TEACHERS TO TEACH, AND EMPLOYEES TO WORK AS NORMAL.

HEYNS OUTLINED IN DETAIL THE RESULT OF SEVERAL MONTHS OF VIGOROUS ACTIVITY IN EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH COURSES OF STUDY COMMENSURATE WITH MINORITY STUDENT NEEDS.

SOURCES ADVISED THIS DATE STRIKE ATTEMPTS AT UC, BERKELEY, WERE INEFFECTIVE AND NOT SUPPORTED BY THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY, UC, BERKELEY.

END OF PAGE THREE.

PAGE FOUR.

SF 100 A ERWPRM

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCES MENTIONED ABOVE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

[REDACTED] UC, BERKELEY, POLICE

b6
b7C

DEPARTMENT; [REDACTED] UC,

BERKELEY; [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] WHO ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION REGARDING CONN HALLINAN'S CP MEMBERSHIP; VICE CHANCELLOR IN CHARGE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS ROBERT JOHNSON, AND [REDACTED], DA'S OFFICE, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

b6
b7C

END

CORRECTIONS:

~~PAGE 1, LINE 6, WRDS 1 - 1XX 8 A END SHD BE~~

~~"COLLEGE AT UC, BERKELEY"~~

~~PAGE EXX 3, LINE 2, LAST WRD SHD BE "PICKETS".~~

END.

RDR *XEROX-MR.* [REDACTED]
COPY SENT AG AND IDIU

FBI WASH DC

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b7C

cc- MR. [REDACTED]
ROOM 836 9&D

4

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-23-69

Attached relates to student demonstration at University of California, Berkeley, California, on 1-22-69, participated in by strikers seeking to establish, among other things, a third world college.

Information subsequently received that at 10:00 p.m. on 1-22-69, a fire broke out in a large auditorium on the campus. Two men were allegedly seen running from the scene.

Copy of attached and subsequent information received sent Inter-Division Information Unit of Department and Attorney General. Pertinent parts of same also to be included in summary teletype to White House and other interested levels of Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

12/9/93 BY 9803 RDD/SCD

JFM:sfw

WCS/gm

340-782

[Handwritten signature]

ha

12/8/69

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-54865)

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -
 STANFORD UNIVERSITY, DEMONSTRATION
 AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC RECRUITERS,
 DECEMBER 4, 1969
 INFORMATION CONCERNING - INTERNAL SECURITY

STAG
 VIDEM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12/3/93 BY 9803 RDD/JO

Re San Francisco teletypes, dated 12/3/69 and 12/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is
 [redacted]. The second source is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~"
 because it mentions the affiliation of BRUCE FRANKLIN with
 the Revolutionary Union (RU).

ORIGINAL FILED

62-112228-47

NOT RECORDED
 98 DEC 15 1969

- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 - (2 - 100-439048)
 - (1 - STAG)
 - (1 - VIDEM)
- 3 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-54865)
 - (1 - 100-62751) (STAG)
 - (1 - 100-54559) (VIDEM)

WHK/sms #11
 (7)

53 DEC 19 1969

202



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

December 8, 1969

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 340-782
DATE 12/3/93 BY 9803 RDD/SC

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, DEMONSTRATION
AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC RECRUITERS,
DECEMBER 4, 1969

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the local intelligence agencies of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force, and to the United States Secret Service, San Francisco, California.

A source advised on December 4, 1969, that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) planned a demonstration against the presence of General Electric recruiters on the Stanford University campus, Palo Alto, California, on December 4, 1969. The SDS disapproves of recruitment by General Electric because of its involvement in the Vietnam war effort through some of its contracts.

The source advised that there was a rally at White Plaza on the Stanford University campus starting at 12:00 noon, December 4, 1969. Several speakers outlined their opposition against General Electric which is also involved in a strike dispute at the present time.

After the rally, approximately 19 protestors picketed in front of the Placement Center and members of the conservative student group, Free Campus Movement (FCM), began taking pictures of the demonstrators. Scuffles between the two groups took place when some of the members of SDS attempted to take away a camera.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 2909
ON 2/28/78 DRS/rjg

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-112228-47-

ALL FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DECLASSIFICATION DATE 11/18/93

~~SECRET~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, DEMONSTRATION
AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC RECRUITERS,
DECEMBER 4, 1969

and film belonging to a member of the FCM. The photographer was beaten up by members of the SDS but there were no serious injuries.

[redacted], Stanford University Police Department, Palo Alto, California, advised that the demonstration and the ensuing scuffle ended without any property damage, any serious injuries, or any arrests. Members of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office were called to stand by during the demonstration to make sure that the demonstration did not get out of hand. [redacted] advised that the leaders of the demonstration on behalf of the SDS were SDS members LEONARD SIEGEL, DAVID PUGH, and MARY HANSEN. BRUCE FRANKLIN, a Stanford University professor and a member of the Revolutionary Union (RU), was also present at the rally and witnessed the disputes between rival factions but did not participate. [redacted] advised also that by coincidence, Israeli Ambassador YITZHAK RABIN was appearing at the Tressider Memorial Union on the same afternoon that the altercation took place. Some of the group congregated outside of the building where he was appearing, but there was no interference with his departure or with the meeting which he attended.

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Source 2 advised on December 4, 1969, that BRUCE FRANKLIN is a member of the Executive Committee of the RU.

Characterizations of the RU and the SDS are attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

REVOLUTIONARY UNION,
ALSO KNOWN AS
RED UNION, BAY AREA
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

In September, 1968, a source advised that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), was formed in early 1968 as a covert, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist organization ideologically oriented toward Communist China, which it views as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The RU advocates the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the existing political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation, and some members are collecting firearms, explosives, and other weapons and have engaged in guerrilla warfare and firearms training. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the RU consists of three locals, one each in San Francisco, the East Bay, and the Peninsula.

In April, 1969, a second source advised that the RU partially surfaced during that month through advertisements in select "New Left" periodicals, identifying three members of the Executive Committee as public spokesmen and offering for sale select writings of the RU, including a "Statement of Principles," in the form of "The Red Papers." With the exception of the three publicly identified spokesmen, the general membership of the RU will remain covert; however, individual members are free to reveal their RU membership to close political associates as the necessities of political effectiveness dictate.

The RU's published "Statement of Principles" calls for the smashing of the existing state apparatus by the United States working class and the establishment of communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; recognizes the necessity of violent revolution and organized armed struggle to achieve those ends and calls for the creation of a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as developed through MAO Tse-tung.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

December 8, 1969

Title STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -
 STANFORD UNIVERSITY, DEMONSTRATION
 AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC RECRUITERS,
 DECEMBER 4, 1969

deleted

Reference San Francisco memorandum, dated
 and captioned as above.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/23/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AARA		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY ay

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - CH

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,
 all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
 THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
 12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (Bufile 100-179625).
 SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
 both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
 SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
 both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.
 SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
 both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
 SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
 both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

Handwritten notes:
 59 Cards
 105-179625-66
 1/11
 1/10
 1/9
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 1/7
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 1/3
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 1/1

P

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CON VIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED *BRJ* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

- COPIES MADE:
- 10 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Boston (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago (RM)
 - 2 - Honolulu (RM)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-452260

18 JAN 27 1969

MCT-14

REC 5

REC-47

NAT. INT. SEC.

106

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

(CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Army, Navy, Air Force, INS, CIA, STATE, RAO	
Request Recd.	1 CC Letter	
Date Fwd.	2/15/69	
How Fwd.	R.S.	
By	J. F. W. / M. A. Z	

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

CONSTRUCTION NO ACTION (See over)

71 MAR 1 1969

From RUD
105-0-1905-0 subject is an
individual

NCUNS FEB 1969
Out Core 2/7/69 on locate
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV
JAN 29 6 15 PM 1969
FEB 24 1969
INCUNS FEB 10 1969
(mail Routed to class.)

FEB 10 1969
FEB 10 1969

Chap 18

CC TO: AEC
REQ. REC'D 6-18-69
JUN 20 1969
ANS.
BY: A. K. F. Dec

Re ISA of Fujimoto

CC TO: CU FASC
REQ. REC'D 6-2-72
JUN 16 1972
ANS.
BY: R. J. A. E. H.

Re Larry John Wong

Photo
CC TO: C. O. A.
REQ. REC'D 3-12-73
MAR 22 1973
ANS.
BY: U. m. j. u. m. l.

Isao Fujimoto

Photo C
CC TO: USA
REQ. REC'D 12-30-75
JAN 12 1976
ANS.
BY: U. m. j. u. m. l.

Re: NITSUKO ARAI
(NIRKI)

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

COPIES (CONT'D)

- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Las Vegas (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (RM)
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 8 - San Francisco (100-61299)
 - (1 - INS, San Francisco (RM))
 - (2 - 115th MIG (RM))
 - (1 - OSI, 19D (RM) 0
 - (1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM) 0

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted] (Bufile [redacted])

b7D

INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-3 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF File 105-23733

[redacted]
[redacted] of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC; identity covered by request

SF T-5 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA airtel and letter

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SF T-6 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

[redacted] of the magazine, USA, who furnished information to the NYO on 8/29/67 re persons going to the National Conference for New Politics

SF T-9 is [redacted]

Furnished data re National Conference For New Politics

SF T-10 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

E*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - INS, SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
2 - 115th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberationist movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

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DETAILS

Japan
Calif.

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

Canada
Calif.
China

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities." According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

Calif

In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

Calif


The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

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Calif

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

George WOO



11-CV-2131-4b-942

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

It is noted that WOO, born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

calif.
(MASAO ~~MIYOSHI~~ born [redacted] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [redacted] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968, as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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b7C

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

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b7C

D. Approval



SF 100-61299

JES:ay

During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

SF 100-61299

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The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

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In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and ~~MASON WONG~~, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

Calif (According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ~~KARAI~~, ALVIN ~~JA~~, BEN ~~TONG~~, WAI KIT ~~QUON~~ and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

Calif In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING ~~HUEN~~, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student SENator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

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In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of *Calif.* Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B. ✓

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this de-humanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss ~~PENNY~~ NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and ~~STAN~~ WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

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On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between ^{an elderly} an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. ~~CHURCHILL~~ CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ~~ALFRED~~ WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ~~ALFRED~~ WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Calif (Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, ~~W. K. QUON~~ is ~~WAI KIT QUON~~, also known as ~~PAUL QUON~~, a graduate student at the UC-B, while ~~V. WONG~~ is ~~VICCI WONG~~, also known as ~~VICTORIA DIANA WONG~~, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmen, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, ~~A. JA~~ is ~~ALVIN JA~~, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. *Calif.*

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1963, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

copy

In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

copy

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.

(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

Calif.
According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who *Calif.* spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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JES:ay

attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's ^{Calif.} article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, ^{Calif.} withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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JES:ay

eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

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The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, ~~KENTON JUNG~~, ^{Calif.} is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ~~ALAN NISHIO~~, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

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An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: H~~S~~IEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC; declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. ~~H~~AYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that ~~H~~SIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN ~~J~~A, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.) *Calif.*

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. ~~W~~OO at the ICSA Headquarters). *Calif.*

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

b6
b7C

~~LILLIAN J. FABROS~~, also known as ~~Lillian Sandoval Fabros~~, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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JES:ay

WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted] Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

b6
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Calif.

VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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1

ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protege.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

1

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

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,
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.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/10/69

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CH

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of page 26 of reRep. Page 26 was inadvertently omitted in assembling the report. Copies of page 26 are also enclosed for other offices which received copies of reRep.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 10 (RM))
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Las Vegas (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Francisco

ENCLOSURE Ret. to MR WACKS for distribution - Bureau copies of reRep combined p 26 - complete 3/14/69

JES/jes

100-492260

NOT RECORDED

FEB 12 1969

FEB 13 1969

RECEIVED NATIONAL ID. SEC.

Eye on...
CONFIDENTIAL



MAR 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-41-9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-17-2012

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

FROM : SAC, ^{BPF} SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
aka AAPA
IS-CH

DATE: 2/24/69

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Issue number three of the AAPA newspaper, published at Berkeley, California in February, 1969, contained a notice reading as follows:

"WANT a Place for semi-house broken chick. Roommate too. Coming from Chicago at end of March. Contact either Sho Arai, 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, 60613 or phone 845-7156, c/o 2005 Hearst."

It is noted that AAPA member VICTORIA DIANA WONG resides at 2005 Hearst and has telephone number 845-7156. Descriptive data concerning WONG was set out on page 31 of referenced report, copies of which were designated for Chicago.

LEAD:

CHICAGO DIVISION:

Will attempt to identify SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois and to determine whether that individual plans to come to Berkeley, Calif. at the end of March.

- 2 - Bureau (registered mail)
- 2 - Chicago (registered Mail)
- 2 - San Francisco
- (1- 100-59859- V. D. WONG)

JES/jes

REC-23

100-452260-2

FEB 26 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

MAR 7 1969



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/69

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6563) -RUC

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka AAPA, IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/23/69, at San Francisco.

Honolulu indices contain a reference to the AAPA in a newspaper article from the "Star Bulletin", a local daily newspaper, dated 9/19/68, which indicated that ROLAND NIP, a University of Hawaii Sophomore Senator, had called for Oriental students to join him in an Asian-American Political Alliance. According to the article, NIP stated that the Alliance would work to preserve Oriental identity and fight for issues which affect Orientals here. He said "The Orientals here have been conservative too long and have been afraid to speak up too long." NIP told the "Star Bulletin" he got the idea for a group here after visiting the University of California at Berkeley early this summer. NIP said the California Alliance, an embryonic group of 50 members at Berkeley, has been active in organizing Japanese and Chinese community organizations in the San Francisco Bay area.

The Honolulu Office indices contain no additional references for either the AAPA or NIP.

The following sources were contacted on the dates indicated for information regarding the AAPA or NIP, with negative results:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
2/13/69	[Redacted]	SA LEO S. BRENNISEN
2/13/69	[Redacted]	SA LEO S. BRENNISEN
2/18/69	[Redacted]	SA [Redacted]
2/18/69	[Redacted]	SA [Redacted]
2/19/69	PSI [Redacted]	SA [Redacted]

2 - Bureau (RAM)
2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RAM)
1 - Honolulu

JDJ:sbt

(5)

MAR 7 1969

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b7C
b7D

HN 100-6563

On 2/14/69 EDWARD HIGGINS, Commission on Subversive Activities, Legislature, State of Hawaii, advised SA LEO S. BRENNEISEN that the files of his office contain no information regarding the AAPA except a newspaper clipping stating that ROLAND NIP was planning on organizing such a group. Mr. HIGGINS said he recalled that an organizational meeting was held but only a few people showed up and the organization never got off the ground.

On 2/14/69 Dean [redacted], University of Hawaii (protect by request), advised SA BRENNEISEN and SAC PAUL H. FIELDS, Jr. that the AAPA had received some publicity in September, 1968. Dean [redacted] stated that ROLAND NIP, a University of Hawaii student, had called for the formation of the group but at a meeting only one person other than NIP showed up. [redacted] stated that to his knowledge the organization is non-existent at the university. b7D

In view of the above information, no additional investigation is being conducted by the Honolulu Office and this matter is being considered RUC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-17-2012

F B I

Date: 2/27/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)
SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka AAPA
IS-CH
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/23/69, San Francisco.

[redacted] advised that he had recently become aware of the AAPA, although he does not know the identity of its members. Informant has learned that the AAPA has planned a meeting somewhere in New York City for the middle of March. Informant also understands that Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had been invited to attend the meeting.

Informant could furnish no further information about the organization but said he would endeavor to learn more about it.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and office of origin.

New York is canvassing pertinent sources and informants for any information re the organization.

Handwritten notes and stamps: "94", "SD", "7/10", "1", "b7D"

REC-111

- 3-Bureau (RM)
- 2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
- 1-New York

100-452260-4

W:mfw (311)
(7)

11 FEB 28 1969

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAR 13 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-981

22 MAR 1969

3-10-69 MAR 6 1969

(1)
MIRANDA (3TT)

MAR 10 1969

T-ISA DOMY
S-SEN. FRANCISCO (100-07500) (MI)
S-ALBANY (MI)

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF
YOUR OFFICE.

YOUR OFFICE IS REQUESTED TO ADVISE THE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS
OF YOUR INVESTIGATION.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU ADVISE THE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS
OF YOUR INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU IS INTERESTED IN THE
RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU IS INTERESTED IN
THE RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU IS INTERESTED IN
THE RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION.

[REDACTED]

b7D

PLEASE ADVISE THE BUREAU OF THE RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION.

(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

TR-CH

URGENT: MURKIN-ALBANY BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-10012) (P)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

MIRANDA INVESTIGATION UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-17-2012

F B I

Date: 3/12/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS-CH
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

ReNYairtel, 2/27/69.

On 3/12/69, [redacted] advised that the inquiries he has made disclosed that the organization he reported on previously, and as set out in reairtel, is not the AAPA but the National Committee on United States - China Relations, Inc., which is holding a meeting on 3/20/69, at the NY Hilton Hotel, which Senator EDWARD KENNEDY will attend. The Conference Chairman is EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, former US Ambassador to Japan.

Informant has no information about the AAPA and no one he has spoken with has ever heard of it.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-80352)
- 1 - New York

CW: jec
(8)

REC 54

100-452260-5

4 MAR 13 1969

EX 106

NAT. SEC.

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
AAPA
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 and San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 2/24/69.

Enclosed for San Francisco is a photograph taken from the February 7, 1969 issue of "Muhammad Speaks" newspaper, the official Chicago publication of the Nation of Islam. The photo pictures RICHARD AOKI of the Asian American Political Alliance and two other individuals all of whom are described as leaders of the Third World Liberation Front.

Inquiries to date of logical Chicago sources and informants who are familiar with Communist Party youth activities and New Left organizations have produced no evidence that captioned organization has a branch currently functioning in the Chicago area. Chicago contemplates additional informant contacts in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the activity if any, of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

Referenced San Francisco letter requested that Chicago identify SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, and attempt to determine if that individual plans to go to Berkeley, California, during late March, 1969.

On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, advised IC [redacted] that their files contain no information identifiable with SHO ARAI.

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b7C

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

REC-22

100-452260-6

JMF:cms
(5)

MAR 24 1969

ENCLOSURE



1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4

Res. 3744 NORTH CLIFTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL

SHOSHANNA RAE ARAI S. ARAI

b6
b7C

Md
DC

On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Police Department advised IC [redacted] their files show subject was arrested on two occasions during August, 1963, and during June, 1965. The Police Department file shows ARAI's full name as SHOSHANNA RAE ARAI, an oriental female, born [redacted] and arrested on August 13, 1963, for disorderly conduct and trespassing during the course of a civil rights demonstration. The police file lists ARAI's alias as SUSAN RAE KOMATHUSH. She was described at that time as 5' 1" tall, 105 pounds, black hair, brown eyes of medium yellow complexion. She indicated her place of birth as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and indicated her national descent as American-Japanese. At the time of the 1963 arrest subject was listed as a juvenile and detained at the Audy Home for Juvenile Offenders. Charges against ARAI were ultimately dismissed. SHOSHANNA ARAI

The second arrest occurred on June 15, 1965, when the charge was disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic during the course of a civil rights march and demonstration, involving better housing for minority groups. At the time of the arrest ARAI posted bond and charges against her were ultimately suspended. At the time of the 1965 arrest, ARAI listed her residence as 5112 South Harper Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Offices indices contain the following information regarding ARAI:

1. Source of information KATHERINE SIMONDS, 5328 South Hyde Park Boulevard, unknown reliability, protect, advised SHOSHANA ARAI was a civil rights activist in the Chicago area having taken part in the March on Washington during August, 1963 and other civil rights demonstrations sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The source indicated ARAI was probably a member of that organization. The source stated ARAI was also a member of the American Communist Party Young Peoples Socialist League. This information was furnished by the source on February 3, 1964. ILL

2. The Chicago Police Department Human Relations Division furnished the Chicago FBI Office a list of individuals who had participated in a march and demonstration on June 15, 1965. ARAI's name was on that list and her residence was listed as 5112 South Harper, Chicago, Illinois.

3. During January, 1968, the Chicago Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised the Chicago FBI Office that SHOSHANA ARAI, 5122 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago was described by a Police Department informant as a "contact of CADRE". For the information of San Francisco, CADRE stands for Chicago Area Draft Resisters and has been active in sponsoring and participating in Chicago area demonstrations against the Vietnam War and the United States Selective Service System. This information was classified by the Police Department as "Confidential - Do Not Use As Evidence - For Information Only."

4. On April 15, 1965, the Chicago Office received from an anonymous sender the News Letter of American Socialist Organizing Committee dated March, 1965. Page 10 of this document indicates that SHOSHANA ARAI is a 17 year old civil rights activist from Chicago where she was active in High School Friends of SNCC, Chicago CORE, and the SWAP Tutorial Project. The letter indicates ARAI was responsible along with ~~KIT KOMATSU~~ for the rent strikes produced about 1964 called Summer Task Force, throughout the northern United States. The letter described ARAI as living in Baltimore for the express purpose of working in U-Join. The newsletter contained an outline of a plan by ARAI to increase participation in Baltimore by young activists sympathetic with civil rights and leftist objectives. U-Join was not further described.

On March 7, 1969, SA JAMES M. FOX determined through physical observation that one of three mailboxes at 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, contains the names K. KOMATSU and S. ARAI, Third Floor. On this same date Postman ROGER FLANAGAN advised that he is a new carrier on the route serving 3744 North Clifton, that he has never seen any of the residents of that address, and that he is not familiar with the type of mail ARAI has been receiving.

On March 10, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN, 3742 North Clifton, Chicago, advised he has resided at that address for four years and has observed two Japanese females residing in one of the apartments at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, since approximately May or June, 1968. FLANAGAN stated that both of the girls are short, heavy set, apparently of oriental extraction. It is FLANAGAN's impression that the girls live on the third floor of the building and it was his impression that they do not own a car. FLANAGAN stated he often sees

CG 100-45226

young men visiting the third floor apartment, at 3744 North Clifton and he described the men as generally the "hippie type." According to FLANAGAN the apartment is owned by PHILIP DOLCI, a middleaged man who is employed by the City of Chicago Department of Streets. It was FLANAGAN's opinion that DOLCI could be discreetly contacted for additional information regarding ARAI and he felt DOLCI would probably know if they plan to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Attempts to contact DOLCI at 3744 North Clifton on March 10, March 17 and March 18, 1969, were unsuccessful.

On March 18, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN advised he had just learned that DOLCI is vacationing in Florida and is expected to return to Chicago on March 24, 1969.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate PHILIP DOLCI and determine from him whether ARAI intends to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate sources or informants who are aware of the activities in the Chicago area of New Left type organizations such as captioned organization. Although Chicago indices indicate ARAI resided in Baltimore leads to that Division are being left to the discretion of OO inasmuch as ARAI's activity in that city occurred during 1965 when she was only 18 years old.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/1/69

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE aka
IS-CH
(OO: San Francisco)

ReNY airtel, 3/12/69, and NY letter, 2/24/69,
captioned, "YUJI ICHIOKA, IS-JAPAN".

The following confidential sources and informants,
who are familiar with student, New Left, Black Panther, and
Chinese activities, were contacted concerning captioned
organization and they all advised they never heard of it:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent Contacting</u>
[Redacted]	2/14/69	JOHN F. MALLEY
[Redacted]	2/14/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/17/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/5/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/7/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/14/69	" " "
PSI [Redacted]	2/13/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/17/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/17/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/20/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/20/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/4/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/19/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/21/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/4/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/14/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/17/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/27/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	2/28/69	" " "
[Redacted]	3/25/69	" " "
[Redacted]	3/7/69	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	3/12/69	" "
[Redacted]	3/12/69	" "

b7D

2-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
1-New York

PEW: eac
(5)

REC 99/ 00 - 452260-7

22 APR 3 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

W. J. [Signature]



55 APR 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-98

SAC, San Francisco (105-23692)

3/28/69

Director, FBI (105-190736) *198B*

1 - Mr. Wacks
1 - Mr. Ruehl

FLOYD HUEN
IS - CH

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 PW/1/82B*
ON *11/24/87*

9/24/84
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Reurlet 2/28/69.

Bureau authority to interview subject being held in abeyance.

As you are aware, interviews of individuals connected with institutions of learning continue to be a very sensitive area. Before authorizing interviews with such individuals Bureau desires, if possible, some assurance as to whether possibility exists of embarrassment to FBI. In view of cooperative attitude on part of other members of family, you should endeavor to ascertain whether subject will be amenable to interview. Explore possibility of having subject, through intercession of members of his family, present himself voluntarily at your office for an interview. If this is not possible, advise where you intend to conduct interview of subject.

In the future when submitting requests for interviews of security subjects, do not use such a communication to initially report results of investigation. The current format authorized by Bureau for use when recommending interviews of security subjects was designed to present brief, concise background data which Bureau officials could quickly review and decide whether interview is warranted. A lengthy three page communication such as relet defeats this purpose and requires separate communications be prepared at Bureau.

In the event it is not possible to have subject's family prevail upon him to voluntarily appear for an interview, resubmit your recommendation in accordance with observations set forth above. Be certain title sets forth all names by which subject is known, in order that a complete indices search can be accomplished at Bureau and your office advised of results.

① - 100-452260 (Asian-American Political Alliance)

VER:er
(6)

100-452260-
NOT RECORDED

71 APR 3 1969

SEE NOTE PAGE

APR 7 1969 *Be*

DUPLICATE YELLOW

11-CV-2131-46

Letter to SAC, San Francisco
RE: FLOYD HUEN
105-190736

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Subject is fourth year student at University of California, majoring in sociology. He was born [redacted] in China, but received American citizenship through his father. He has resided in U.S. since he was small child. He is described as most active leader of Asian-American Political Alliance, which he helped to organize at University of California and which opposes imperialistic policies being pursued by American Government. Subject has participated in several demonstrations protesting mistreatment of minorities. He has attended rallies to end the war in Vietnam. His family, including father and cousin, appear to be loyal American citizens. Father has been cooperative in past and cousin is confidential source. San Francisco desires to interview subject as if his cooperation could be obtained, he could prove to be a valuable informant. Even if not fully cooperative, he might prove to be a source of information. San Francisco requested authority to interview. (S) u

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23611)(RUC)

SUBJECT: YUJI ICHIOKA
IS - JAPAN
OO: New York

DATE: 3/28/69

1- Encl 1
[Signature]

ST
BT

Re San Francisco airtel, 1/30/69, and New York letter, 2/24/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Three copies are enclosed for the New York Office, which is being considered the Office of Origin, inasmuch as the Subject is now employed there in the Information Section of the Japanese Consulate.

In view of the Subject's employment by the Japanese Consulate, at New York, the Bureau may desire to disseminate copies of the enclosed LHM to the Department of State.

Sources mentioned in this LHM are:

First source is SF 2496-R

Second source is

b7D

Third source is

Fourth source is

Q

105-190110-3
ORIGINAL FILED IN

- 4 - Bureau (Encl-7)(RM)
 - 1 - AAPA
 - 3 - New York (Encl-3)(RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco
 - 1 - 100-61299 (AAPA)
- JES:cac
(9)

REC-105 100-452260
NOT RECORDED
29 APR 4 1969

*100-924 8/24/69
ris/g...*

ENCLOSURE
109 Q

59 MAY 7 - 1969



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 28, 1969

YUJI ICHIOKA

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "yellow power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent studying in the field of agricultural economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB), California. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate solidarity with "black power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP).

For characterization of BPP see appendix.

The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press", carried in its issue of June 1 - 6, 1968, an article entitled "Yellow Power", which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-1968 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UCB, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a fifth year student majoring in Asian studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian-Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities." According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-452260 8
ENCLOSURE

11-CV-2131-4b-992

YUJI ICHIOKA

declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issue now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian-American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating, "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people," and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

In mid June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, California, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as speaker BOBBY SEALE, a leader of the BPP.

During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to be held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one-page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UCB. This leaflet set forth the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

YUJI ICHIOKA

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

In July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA was one of approximately 50 - 70 persons who attended a meeting of the BPP held at 100 Lewis Hall on the campus of the UCB on July 8, 1968. According to SF T-1, it was decided among other things that a march would be held from Merritt College in Oakland to the Alameda County Courthouse on July 15, 1968, and that on July 15, 1968, the BPP would control the use of microphones and the personnel making speeches.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue of July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching To Free Huey". This article concerned a demonstration march staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland police officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the AAPA, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAM FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described YUJI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

The "Daily Californian", a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue of July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled "Asian-Americans To Meet Sunday". This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been rescheduled because of the June 30 curfew. The

YUJI ICHIOKA

article further stated that the AAPA was manning a table daily in the Sproul Plaza of the UCB to collect signatures for a petition seeking appeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) provision providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that about 125 persons, approximately of whom 90 per cent were Orientals, attended a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at 115 Dwinell Hall on the campus of UCB. According to SF T-1, speakers included representatives of PACE, a Filipino student organization, a representative of a Mexican-American organization and a representative of the Hua Ching, an organization of Hong Kong born Chinese youths at San Francisco. SF T-1 added that BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not appear to speak as advertised and it was announced by the chairman that because of SEALE's busy schedule, the latter was unable to attend. SF T-1 stated that the last of seven speakers for the occasion was YUJI ICHIOKA of the AAPA who spoke about the McCarran Act and its provision for the use of detention camps in time of national emergency. ICHIOKA indicated that a major project of the AAPA was the circularization of petitions calling for the repeal of that part of the McCarran Act.

On July 29, 1968, [redacted] of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had been a speaker at a symposium which the AAPA held at Berkeley, California. He said he had been introduced as a representative of the Hua Ching, a Chinese youth club in San Francisco but had made it clear that he was there was a representative of Chinese youth in general and not as spokesman for the Hua Ching Club. Mr [redacted] said he was not a member of the AAPA but added he agrees with the AAPA contention that the U.S. is a white dominated racist society and that minority groups whether Negro or Oriental must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans.

Regarding the AAPA, Mr [redacted] stated this group was led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members were mostly students at UCB. Mr [redacted] said the AAPA was formed to give Asian-Americans a forum in which they could express their identify apart from the dominate, white-controlled social structure in America.

YUJI ICHIOKA

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA and other leaders of the AAPA participated in a "Free Huey" rally, which was held on August 25, 1968, at DeFremery Park, in Oakland, California, under the sponsorship of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the crowd of 3,500 to 5,000, 75 percent of whom were Negroes, heard various speakers pledge support of the BPP and its leader, HUEY PERCY NEWTON who was on trial in the Alameda County Superior Court at Oakland for the murder of an Oakland policeman.

The "San Francisco Examiner", daily newspaper in its issue of August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled "Newton Casts a Long Shadow". This article concerned the murder trial of HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California and discussed a demonstration held on August 26, 1968, in the vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse. The article declared that this demonstration was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present, were Orientals who carried a banner which read, "Asian-American Political Alliance Supports Huey" and another sign which read, "Yellow Peril Supports Black Panthers".

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised he was very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ethnic descent at the UCB. SF T-2 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN and learned the latter was the vice-president of the AAPA and that a Japanese graduate student, YUJI ICHIOKA, was the president. SF T-2 said that FLOYD HUEN claims the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for Asian minority groups living in the United States, but also has support, and sympathy for any non-white minority group, including black groups such as the Panthers. According to SF T-2, FLOYD HUEN claimed the AAPA does not support violence as a means of protest but feels that the actions of the Black Panthers in their violent encounters with the police have resulted from the attitude of the white community toward the Negro community and is not the fault of the Black Panthers.

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CALIF

CANADA

YUJI ICHIOKA

Subsequently in September, 1968, SF T-2 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN and learned that the AAPA had decided not to become associated with the controversy at UCB over the university Regents decision to limit the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, to only one lecture. SF T-2 said that FLOYD HUEN insisted that he and YUJI ICHIOKA had no intention of doing anything against the law and did not want to have any violent confrontation with the police or the university authorities. Later in October, 1968, SF T-2 advised that he had learned that FLOYD HUEN's father knows that FLOYD HUEN has had a friendship with some graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent and believes that the latter influenced FLOYD HUEN to develop his present interest in campus politics and social problems.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UCB to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UCB. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, which was issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968, and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UCB.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968, declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated, "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our

YUJI ICHIOKA

humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective--exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this dehumanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshleman Hall", and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UCB in July, 1968.

In November, 1968, SF T-3, a social worker who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he was concerned about the AAPA which has headquarters at UCB where it has been led by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 stated that when he and other persons concerned about problems in Chinatown joined their efforts and decided to hold a march in Chinatown last August, 1968 (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems, the AAPA provided the largest segment from outside of Chinatown. SF T-3 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the university but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general.

SF T-3 made available a copy of issue number one of a newspaper published by the AAPA and dated November - December, 1968. Page three of this newspaper carried an article entitled, "Would You Believe Concentration Camps For Americans?", which indicated it had been written by YUJI ICHIOKA. In this article, ICHIOKA discussed Title 2 of the McCarran Act which is called "Emergency Detention".

The article by YUJI ICHIOKA gave particular attention to a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities

YUJI ICHIOKA

entitled "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States." ICHIOKA expressed concern at the suggestion in this report that detention centers authorized under Title II of the McCarran Act might be used for the temporary detention of warring guerrillas. ICHIOKA noted that spokesmen of the Office of the U.S. Attorney General had categorically denied the existence of any concentration camps as well as any government intent to detain anyone under the provisions of Title II of the McCarran Act. However, ICHIOKA called for the repeal of these provisions, declaring his belief that as long as they remain in effect, they can and will be "invoked against Black militants and white radicals." ICHIOKA declared further that if the clear possibility of a major war with Communist China should come to pass, Chinese-Americans might be detained as were Japanese-Americans during the Second World War.

Issue number two of the AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, declared: "Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31 (1968). They joined... in protesting the format of the Conference,... and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting." The AAPA newspaper article further indicated that this "Radical Caucus" demanded funds be raised for BOBBY SEALE to come and address the Conference and that they be represented on the steering committee which demands were granted "after a brief scuffle". The AAPA newspaper article further states: "Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to presence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF (The Viet Cong) Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session.... The one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the struggle, the long long struggle, of a valient people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and the might of U.S. imperialism. For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. The NLF statement is reprinted on Page 3." Page 3 of the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 was

YUJI ICHIOKA

entirely taken up with the text of a "STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT", dated "South Viet-Nam, November 3, 1968", which ended with the following sentence in capital letters: "THE STRUGGLE OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION AND FOR NATIONAL SALVATION WILL WIN."

According to SF T-1 and other sources, the four AAPA members from Berkeley, California, who attended the Montreal Conference mentioned above were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA DIANA WONG, who are of Chinese ethnic descent and LILLIAN FABROS who is of Filipino ancestry, all four being students at the UCB. The AAPA newspaper indicated it represented the AAPA in San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as the AAPA in New York and Hawaii. However, there was no indication that YUJI ICHIOKA or any other AAPA member from New York attended the Montreal Conference.

In January, 1969, the AAPA at the UCB voted to join with the Afro-American and Mexican-American student organization to act as a Third World Liberation Front in a student strike at the UCB. The "Oakland Tribune" dated January 20, 1969, carried an article stating that the Third World Liberation Front had announced the student strike would start January 22, 1969 unless its demands were met by the University administration. The article indicated a spokesman of the AAPA, JEFFERY LEONG, charged the administration was watering down plans for an Afro-American Department at the university, and this prompted the AAPA to realize its desires would get similar treatment. The article stated the AAPA had 100 members. Among the demands of the striking students were: Establishment of a Third World College at the University by next fall, and provisions whereby every program involving "Third World people" would have "Third World people" in control, from funding to implementation. The "Daily Californian" a student newspaper at UCB, in an article captioned "Third World Strike Demands" listed the demand "that positions and staff be set up to develop the Asian Studies Department, controlled by Asian people."

SF T-1 in January, 1969, stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA in the student strike which began January 22, 1969, was to secure the appointment of a member

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CALIF CANADA

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YUJI ICHIOKA

of the AAPA to an administrative position in the university as a coordinator to develop courses of study relating to Asian-American topics. According to SF T-1 the AAPA leaders at the UCB consider YUJI ICHIOKA as the prime candidate for this position. SF T-1 said that YUJI ICHIOKA had gone to New York City and was employed by the Japanese Consulate there.

In February, 1969, information received from SF T-4 disclosed that YUJI ICHIOKA had been employed in the Information Section of the Japanese Consulate at New York, New York, since September, 1968. SF T-4 had no knowledge of any branch of the AAPA operating in New York City.

Records of the Office of the Registrar, of the UCB, reveal YUJI ICHIOKA was awarded the degree Master of Arts in Asian Studies on September 6, 1968.

Records of the Payroll Section of the UCB checked on September 10, 1968, disclosed that YUJI ICHIOKA, born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, with Social Security Number 547 50 0154, had been employed since June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Sciences. His residence was given as 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California. Previous employment by the UCB was shown as Senior Library Assistant in Agricultural Sciences from August 25, 1958 to March 30, 1959, and his previous address was shown as 1408 Cypress Street, Berkeley, California.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

March 28, 1969

Title YUJI ICHIOKA

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum
dated and captioned as above.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/31/69

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (105-508)(C)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
ASIAN-AMERICAN CONCERN
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OO: SC

~~105-508~~
Entered on R-
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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Title changed to indicate the name of the Asian student group at the University of California at Davis (UCD), which appears to be somewhat similar to the group at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB), known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA).

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF at San Francisco, dated 1/23/69.

The indices of the Sacramento Division are negative regarding the AAPA.

Referenced report indicated that ISAO FUJIMOTO, a professor at UCD, spoke at a meeting at UCB on 1/11/69, and that he was also present at an AAPA meeting on 9/22/68, also in Berkeley, California.

On 1/30/69, [redacted] UCD Campus Police, advised that FUJIMOTO is a Ph.D., living at 870 Linden Lane (753-3148), and teaches in the Applied Behavioral Sciences Department, UCD, and that his wife's name is LINDER.

2 APR 7 1969

Indices of the Sacramento Division indicate that an airtel was submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division under Bureau file #62-110985, on 9/19/67, entitled National Conference for New Politics, and had, as an enclosure, an LHM, indicating that San Francisco source had advised that certain individuals in the San Francisco area had registered as representatives, delegates or observers for the National Conference

see index

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2 Bureau (RM)
19 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
10 - Sacramento
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for New Politics (NCNP) or have joined the NCNP as members or contributors. Among this list of names appeared the names of ISAO and LINDA FUGIMOTO, 1640 F. Street, Apt. 4, Davis, Calif., and it indicated that ISAO FUGIMOTO is an Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, UCD.

The indices of Sacramento further revealed that this office had received information that the "California Aggie," a student publication of the UCD, in an issue dated 10/17/68, contained an article stating that LINDER FUJIMOTO, who represented the Davis Women for Peace, had presented a petition from members of the Davis community concerning the statement of conscience on the war - that the war was immoral and unjust - at a rally on 10/16/67.

On 3/19/69, Sgt. [redacted] Intelligence Div., Davis Police Department, advised that his office has no information concerning an organization named the Asian-American Political Alliance. He did say that his files indicated that Mr. and Mrs. FUJIMOTO were members of the Resistance and that the wife is more active than Mr. FUJIMOTO. He stated that these people are anti-Vietnam but, to his knowledge, have never indicated any propensity towards violence.

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On 3/19/69, the records of the Yolo County Credit Bureau were reviewed by SA [redacted] and were found to contain a report concerning the FUJIMOTOS dated 2/9/68. This report indicated that ISAO and LINDA W. FUJIMOTO reside at 1640 F. Street, #4, Davis, California; that he is age 34, has been married for four years, has one dependent and has been employed at the UCD as Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering since March, 1967. Prior employment was listed as Cornell University for four years and his prior residences were listed as follows:

315 North Albany
Ithaca, New York
9 months

LINDA FUJIMOTO
LINDER FUJIMOTO

SC 105-508

University of the Philippines
2 years

On 3/19/69, [redacted] UCD Campus Police, was re-contacted concerning the AAPA, at which time he advised that there was no such organization at the UCD campus. He stated that there was an organization named the Asian-American Concern and another organization called the Sangha Club, which were student oriental groups and that these groups appear to be basically social clubs for those of Oriental origin. Mr. [redacted] stated that the Sangha Club has been in existence at UCD for approximately two years and that around January, 1969, the Asian-American Concern came into existence and did, in fact, seem to assimilate the membership of the Sangha Club. He stated that even though these two clubs have different officers, this is the only thing that seems to be separate or distinct about them. Mr. [redacted] furnished a list of the officers of these two clubs, at this time, which are as follows:

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Sangha Club

~~President -~~
RAYMOND K. YOKOMI
320 K. Street
Davis, California

~~RAYMOND K. YOKOMI~~

~~Vice-President -~~
ALLEN KUWAHARA
1005 J. Street, #335
Davis, California

~~Secretary -~~
JOYCE EZAKI
1005 J. Street, #66B
Davis, California

SC 105-508

~~Treasurer~~
~~CHARLENE AOYAGI~~
515 Sycamore, #108
Davis, California

Asian-American Concern

Steering Committee No. 1

RAY YOKOMI
320 K. Street, #10
Davis, California

~~BRIAN TOM~~

CALIF

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~~JUNE OTOW~~
321 East 8th
Davis, California

BORN

Members

~~TOM TERAOKA~~
320 K. Street
Davis, California

~~ED CHANG~~
525 I. Street, #10
Davis, California

Mr. also stated that in an issue of the "Woodland Democrat," a newspaper of general circulation in Woodland, California, in an article dated 5/3/68, it was reported that some 72 UCD faculty members signed a statement during a noon rally on the campus which supported young men who resist the draft for reasons of conscience. A statement said the program was sponsored by the student backers of

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the Resistance movement. A release said the signers recognized the humanitarian contributions of student resisters to world peace and domestic freedom. Among the 72 signatures, was the name ISAO FUJIMOTO.

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Mr. [] stated that in an issue of the "California Aggie," it was reported that a Bay area organization of Japanese-Americans and Asian-Americans held a seminar at Berkeley, Calif., on 1/11/69, to explore Asian-American experience and identity. Members of the Sangha Club, an Asian-American group on campus, attended this seminar and are holding a symposium on 1/23/69, to discuss their reactions.

This article stated that RAY YOKOMI, president of the Sangha Club, attended the Yellow Identity seminar and stated that the Asian-Americans must define their minority group identification. He stated that he believes that most Japanese and Chinese have assimilated very well into American society but he believes that Asian-Americans have much to regain by retaining ties with their cultural heritage. He stated, further, that he feels that orientals are often a buffer between blacks and whites who were held up as examples to the blacks of minority groups that made it. He stated that, in fact, Asian-Americans have not been completely acceptable and that the purpose of the seminar and organizations like the Sangha Club is to go beyond the myths and explore the Asians real identity.

This article stated that the Sangha Club symposiums will have ISAO FUJIMOTO as a speaker, speaking on the topic, "The Myths of Making It."

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Mr. [] also furnished a copy of an application for a room permit made by the Asian-American Concern through RAY YOKOMI, for a room on 2/6/69, for a student group meeting with an estimated attendance of 30 people.

Mr. [] stated that in a notice in the "California Aggie," dated 2/26/69, there was a call to all Asian and Asian-American students to attend the meeting of Asian-American Concern to be held 2/28/69, at Freeborn Hall, UCD. The notice indicated the topic would be concerned with the Asian-Americans in America and other relevant topics.

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Mr. [] advised that the 2/6/69, meeting had an approximate attendance of 30 oriental students and faculty members. He stated that the 2/28/69, meeting had approximately 75 people in attendance, all of whom were oriental. He stated that he estimated the membership of the Sangha Club and the Asian-American Concern to be between 35 and 50 members. He stated that this meeting, on 2/28/69, seemed to attract a large number of orientals but that he was unable to ascertain any particular reason why the attendance would be greater than the meeting which was held on 2/6/69.

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Mr. [] advised that on 3/12/69, that he had identified a young, female oriental who was passing out leaflets at the Woodland, California, Grayhound Terminal to inductees being sent to Oakland. He stated that these leaflets were concerning the draft and the other people handing out these leaflets all were members of the Resistance or the Students for a Democratic Society. He stated that this female's name was JUNE OTOW, and she is described as follows:

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Date of Birth:	[]	b6
Height:	5' 5"	b7C
Weight:	125 pounds	
Hair:	Black	
Eyes:	Brown	
Occupation:	Student at UCD	

Mr. [] advised that he is not aware of any subversive purposes of the Asian-American Concern and considers it

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to not have the potential for becoming such, inasmuch as the present membership is small and it appears that they are not able to enlist the support of any additional orientals in their club. He said he has not heard of any meetings or discussions having been planned since 2/28/69, and that this, in itself, would indicate a lack of support for the organization.

The following individuals were contacted concerning the existence of the AAPA in the Sacramento area and advised they had no knowledge of this organization or any similar-type organization:

[REDACTED]
Intelligence Division
Sacramento Police Department

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[REDACTED]
Intelligence Division
California State Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation

Rev. HIRAM FONG
1430 V. Street
Sacramento, California

DAVID WING
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California

Of the above-mentioned individuals, only Rev. FONG advised that he had heard of a group called the Young Buddhist Association Workshop. He stated that this is a religious organization with Japanese membership and has their headquarters at the Buddhist Church on Freeport Boulevard in Sacramento.

Since it does not appear that the AAPA has established itself in Sacramento, and since the Asian-American Concern

SC 105-508

appears to be basically a student group with less than active support, Sacramento is closing this case.

The officers of the Asian-American Concern and the Sangha Club, however, have been furnished to the Bureau for indexing.

SAC, Los Angeles (105-26223)
REC- 123

5/8/69

Director, FBI (100-452260) - 10

1 - Mr. Wacks

ASIAN - AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS - CH

Jhw

EX-114

Reurlet 4/16/69.

Bufiles contain no information on Kenton Jung other than that already in your possession. It is noted, however, that JUNG Su-siong who is probably identical with his father was subject of an investigation in the early 1950's on basis that he was pro-Chinese communist. At the time he was employed as a factory worker at the General Electric Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. On interview he denied any sympathies towards communism or Red China.

JFW:wmk *wmk*
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MAILED 17
MAY 7 1969
COMM-FBI

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- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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[Handwritten signature]

70 MAY 13 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/16/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223)(P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
AAPA
IS - CH
OO: San Francisco

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46 Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF at San Francisco dated 1/23/69.

[Handwritten signature]

The following investigation has been conducted at Los Angeles concerning the AAPA and the names of other organizations and individuals mentioned in referenced report. This is being reported in letter form only at this time in order that the Bureau and San Francisco will be aware of the status of the investigation at Los Angeles. Upon completion of further inquiries, a report will be submitted.

The following sources were contacted with negative results concerning activity of the AAPA:

Source	Date	Agent
[Redacted]	3/20/69	SA [Redacted]
[Redacted]	3/20/69	SA [Redacted]
[Redacted]	3/10/69	SA FRANCIS G. KAHL
[Redacted]	3/20/69	SA [Redacted]
[Redacted]	3/17/69	SA [Redacted]

*Let to SAC, S.A.
Date: 5/8/69*

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299)(RM)
- 5 - Los Angeles
 - (1 - 25-81039)
 - (1 - 105-25821)
 - (1 - [Redacted])

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On 3/18/69, [redacted] Chief, Campus Police, California State College at Long Beach (CSCLB), advised SA [redacted] that he had not heard of the AAPA.

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On 3/8/69, [redacted] advised SA NORMAN R. JOHNSON that he was not aware of the AAPA. This source stated that Oriental Concern was an organized group at CSCLB, but that this group consists mostly of female Japanese students. Source could not recall them being involved in any demonstrations.

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On 2/5/69, [redacted] advised IC [redacted] that Oriental Concern reportedly has chapters at California State College at Los Angeles (CSCLA) and at CSCLB.

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Referenced report indicated that persons interested in AAPA should contact ALAN ^{CALIFORNIA} NISHIO at the Center for Social Action (CSA), 681 West 34th Street, Los Angeles. The 10/22/68, edition of the "Daily Trojan," University of Southern California (USC) carried an article relating to the CSA stating that it was sponsored by the university at large and the School of Public Administration. It was a coordinating and information headquarters for a number of programs dealing with urban problems and conflicts and was used as a meeting place for the Black Student Union.

On 12/4/68, [redacted] had advised SA FRANCIS G. KAHL that the Third World Coalition (TWC) had held a rally at CSCLA on 11/27/68. This source advised that TWC was composed of the Black Student Union, United Mexican-American Students, Students for a Democratic Society and probably Oriental Concern. The source stated there were no orientals observed at this rally and described Oriental Concern as a small capitalist-oriented group which has been in and out of the TWC in the past.

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On 3/14/69, the "College Times" at CSCLA noted that on noon of that day Oriental Concern was sponsoring a program entitled "America's Concentration Camps, Past and

LA 105-26223

Present." The speaker was to be FRANK WILKINSON, who was also going to discuss Title II of the McCarran Act.

On 4/10/69, [redacted] source of information, furnished an article from the "Monterey Park Californian" dated 3/9/69. This article concerned the withdrawal of the Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) from a group known as Concerned Citizens for Community Colleges. COO was withdrawing because it realized it had been used as racist "window dress" during an election.

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Background of COO has previously been investigated at Los Angeles and it appears to be a legitimate organization that has attempted to consolidate various oriental organizations such as the Japanese-American Citizens Alliance, the Korean National Association, the Chinese American Legion and others. The above article lists the member organizations of COO among which is the AAPA.

Referenced report indicates that KENTON JUNG is active in the AAPA at Los Angeles. The files of the Los Angeles Office reveal that JUNG was the subject of a Selective Service investigation during 1968. On 4/3/68, during a demonstration at MacArthur Park, Los Angeles, he had placed his Selective Service Card on a collage. No investigation was conducted in accordance with U.S. Department of Justice memo 586 to all U.S. Attorneys dated 7/9/68.

The Selective Service file concerning JUNG contains the following background information:

Name	KENTON JUNG
Selective Service No.	[redacted]
Local Draft Board	104, Los Angeles

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LA 105-26223

664 1/2 NORTH GRAND AVENUE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

~~KENTON JUNG~~
 Birth Data [redacted]
 New York City, N.Y. 100
 Height 5'7 1/2"
 Weight 124 pounds
 Hair Brown
 Eyes Brown
 Wife MARY JUNG } MRS. KENTON JUNG } CALIF.
 Child WAYNE KEE JUNG } NO LOCALITY
 Born [redacted]
 Father S.S. JUNG
 Brother KENWYN JUNG } NO LOCALITY
 Age 17 in 1961 [redacted]
 Brother LINKER JUNG } NO LOCALITY
 Age 15 in 1961 [redacted]
 Employment Alpine Playground
 City of Los Angeles
 (1961)
 Los Angeles County
 Social Case Workers
 Glendale Office
 109 East Harvard
 Telephone 628-4450
 in April 1966
 Education CSCLA and Los Angeles City College
 Majoring in psychology
 Residences 664 1/2 North Grand
 Los Angeles
 July 1961
 202 South Loma Drive
 March 1965
 126 North Toluca
 April 1966

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These files indicate that JUNG's family operated the Canton Cafe at 1431 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles.

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LA 105-26223

The person knowing his whereabouts was Mrs. S.S. JUNG,
13207 Woodridge, La Mirada. JUNG had draft classification
IIIA. CALIFORNIA

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On 2/5/69, [] advised IC []
that this source had no further information concerning JUNG
with the exception of his participation in the above
mentioned anti-draft demonstration which was sponsored by
"The Resistance" at USC, CSCLA and University of California
at Los Angeles (UCLA).

On 3/5/69, IC [] reviewed the records of the
Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters. These records
reveal that KENTON JUNG registered on 12/19/67, with the
Peace and Freedom Party. He resided at 3325 West Berkeley Avenue,
Los Angeles. He said he was born in New York and was a student.
He previously resided at 126 North Toluca. CALIFORNIA

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MARY C. JUNG also registered with the Peace and
Freedom Party from the same address. She stated that she
was born in California.

During a previous investigation in January 1966,
it was determined that the Canton Cafe at 1431 West 3rd Street
was operated by SAMMIE SUEY and that it had been destroyed
by fire. The telephone which had been installed in
January 1965 was listed to S.S. JUNG. On 3/3/69, IC []
determined that Dun and Bradstreet has no information
concerning the Canton Cafe. Personal observation on
4/8/69, determined that the restaurant no longer exists
at that address.

b6
b7C

On 3/12/69, the Department of Motor Vehicles
advised that KENTON JUNG, 664 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Grand Avenue, has
California driver's license No. J347972. On 3/26/69,
Department of Motor Vehicles advised that in 1966 JUNG,
who then resided at 126 North Toluca, was listed as the
owner of a Vespa motorcycle with California license 217985.
The records were not clear as to whether he is the current

LA 105-26223

owner of this motorcycle. On the same date, Department of Motor Vehicles advised that JUNG, using the residence 3325 West Berkeley, is the registered owner of a 1968 Toyota sedan with current California license VVM 849. The legal owner is the Bank of America at 7966 Sunset Boulevard.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association reviewed by IC [redacted] on 3/18/69, reveal that JUNG has Social Security No. [redacted]. No employment was shown, however, he does have a loan of \$1,663 from the Bank of America.

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On 4/11 and 4/14/69, PSI [redacted] advised SA ROGER S.C. WOLCOTT that he had recently been invited to the University of California at Berkeley, to give a lecture in connection with a course on "Asian Student Nationalism and Movements." The source stated that this course appears to have been instigated by the TWC and the AAPA. He said that individuals belonging to these groups and members of the "Red Guard" seem to be interested in him and believe he is sympathetic to their cause. He expects to be returning to Berkeley for another lecture in the near future. The source was not acquainted with any individuals connected with the AAPA or the other groups who are active in the Los Angeles area. He has volunteered to attempt to obtain further information.

On 4/8/69, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he had attended a meeting sponsored by the AAPA, which was held on Monday night, 2/17/69, at the Universal Methodist Church, 817 West 34th Street, which is in the vicinity of USC. The chairman of this group was BOB SUZUKI, a USC student. There were about 50 persons in attendance, most of whom appeared to be USC students of Japanese descent.

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b7C
b7D

CALIF
The speaker was FRANK WILKINSON, who expressed a fear of the return of concentration camps in the United

LA 105-26223

States similar to those used for Japanese internment during World War II. An unidentified attorney spoke on behalf of Councilman THOMAS BRADLEY, a candidate for mayor of Los Angeles. The source had no further information concerning the AAPA and is not aware of any additional meetings.

Los Angeles files contain no information concerning SUZUKI. FRANK WILKINSON is on the Security Index of the Los Angeles Office, Priority II.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will thoroughly debrief PSI [redacted] concerning his previous contact with the AAPA and will conduct additional investigation in an effort to ascertain the activities of AAPA in an effort to develop sources.

b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 4/24/69

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS-CH
(OO: San Francisco)

Re San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69, San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 2/24/69 and Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 3/19/69.

Contacts of additional informants by Chicago has failed to disclose any information regarding the existence of an active chapter of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

On March 25, 1969, and April 16, 1969, during physical observation of the residence of SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, who is referred to in referenced San Francisco report, it was determined that the mailbox at that address still contains the notations indicating ARAI continues to reside at that address with J. KOMATSU.

On April 16, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] of the building in which ARAI resides, advised that SHO ARAI and JEAN KOMATSU have resided at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, for about one year. Until recently, ARAI was employed as a clerk at a downtown Chicago clothing store and was a part-time student at the University of Illinois Circle Campus in Chicago. Prior to her employment at the clothing store, ARAI was employed on a part-time basis as a checker at a National Tea food store on Chicago's north side.

Mrs. [redacted] was recently advised by a neighbor that ARAI moved to San Francisco, California, during the first or second week of April, 1969. The girl Mrs. [redacted] believes to be ARAI's sister, JEAN KOMATSU, still resides in the apartment at 3744 North Clifton. Mrs. [redacted] has not been furnished a new address for ARAI and she assumes that KOMATSU is forwarding mail to ARAI in San Francisco.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- JMF:GB
(5)

100-452260-11

APR 28 1969

EX-105

REC-29

NAT. INT. SEC.



MAY 7 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-46-1001

(2)
100-28380

REC'D DOM INTELL DIVISION 30 1969

3 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-28380) (RM)
3 - BUREAU (RM)

APR 30 10 35 AM 1969

COMMUNIST IS FORMERLY KNOWN TO HAVE IN SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYED A NEW ADDRESS FOR HIM AND HIS ASSOCIATES SINCE
ESTABLISHMENT OF 3147 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. [REDACTED] HAS NOT BEEN
TO BE HIMSELF SINCE. JOHN KOWALSKI, ACTING MANAGER OF THE
SECOND FLOOR OF 3147 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WHICH MOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, DURING THE YEAR OF
[REDACTED] HAS RECENTLY ADVISED BY A PERSONAL VISIT

b7D

ON CHICAGO'S HOLLYWOOD BLVD.
ON A HALF-TIME BASIS AS A CHECKER AT A RESTAURANT DER 1000 BROAD
BLVD. TO HER EMPLOYMENT AT THE STORE SINCE SHE HAS EMPLOYED
SINCE AT THE INTERSECTION OF ILLINOIS STREET AND CHICAGO
AT A DOMESTIC CHICAGO STORE SINCE SHE HAS A HALF-TIME
FROM ONE YEAR. JOHN KOWALSKI, WHO WAS EMPLOYED AS A CLERK
WHICH MOVED FROM 3147 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. CHICAGO,
WHICH MOVED TO 3147 HOLLYWOOD BLVD. CHICAGO, CALIFORNIA
ON APRIL 22, 1969, WAS [REDACTED] OF THE

b7D

TO VISIT AT THAT ADDRESS WITH J. KOWALSKI
ADDRESS STILL CONTAINS THE INFORMATION INDICATING THAT COMMUNIST
SAN FRANCISCO REPORT. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE ADDRESS OF JOHN
KOWALSKI, CHICAGO, WHO IS RELATED TO IN REFERENCED SAN
FRANCISCO OPERATIONS OF THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN KOWALSKI, 3147 HOLLYWOOD
ON APRIL 22, 1969, AND APRIL 22, 1969, DURING

WHICH
OF AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED
HAS INTENT TO DISCLOSE AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE DIFFERENCE
CONTACTS OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BY CHICAGO

3/24/69 AND CHICAGO REFER TO THE BUREAU DATED 3/10/69
DATED 1/23/69, SAN FRANCISCO REFER TO THE BUREAU DATED
RE SAN FRANCISCO REPORT OF 27 JUNE 1969, CHICAGO

(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)
IS-CH
VAVIA-VAVICIA-BOVICIOT-VVICIOT-314

BYO: CHICAGO (100-28380) (2)

DIRECTOR FBI (100-28380)

4/24/69

CG 105-28089

[redacted] described ARAI as obviously Oriental, in her early 20's, about 5'2" tall, medium build, long straight black hair, and slightly attractive. She described ARAI as an introvert type who was unwilling to chat or visit frequently with strangers or new acquaintances in the building and neighborhood. b7D

It is [redacted] understanding from talking with neighbors who are better acquainted with ARAI than she that ARAI has made several previous trips to California during 1968. These visits were usually for a period of 2 or 3 weeks. [redacted] does not know whether ARAI intends to remain permanently in San Francisco on this occasion. b7D

[redacted] agreed to immediately advise the FBI if she learned any additional information regarding ARAI's activities or associates. b7D

On April 21, 1969, U.S. Postal Inspector HILL at Chicago, Illinois, advised that his office has received no change of address instructions for ARAI and that mail addressed to her is still being delivered to her residence at 3744 North Clifton.

Chicago will maintain contact with [redacted] for any additional information she may have regarding the present whereabouts of ARAI. b7D

we discuss appearance of VIVI
for and additional information are not being furnished
Chicago with minimum contact with [redacted]

b7D

at 2174 North Chicago
addressed to her to arrive being detailed to her residence
no change of address instructions for VIVI and that with
in Chicago. Illinois' address that the office was located
on April 21, 1968, P.O. Box 148668, Chicago

addresses of significance
if she received and additional information regarding VIVI
[redacted] advised to immediately advise the FBI

b7D

to remain confidential to you unless on this occasion
3 or 4 weeks. [redacted] does not know whether VIVI informed
during 1968. These dates were provided for a period of
that VIVI was made several attempts to contact
personnel who are better acquainted with VIVI than she
is to [redacted] investigate from existing files

b7D

in the past and her appearance
to such as that information was provided of her whereabouts
she described VIVI as an individual who was highly
intelligent, well educated, and very capable
personnel in her area. She was born [redacted] and
[redacted] described VIVI as a person

b7D

CC 102-3208A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

fat
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-39341)(RUC)
SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS-CH

DATE: 4/25/69

(Handwritten initials in a circle)

Rerep, SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, dated 1/23/69, at San Francisco.

Established sources of the Boston Office who are familiar with certain phases of Chinese activities in the Boston Division advised they could furnish no information concerning any leaflet of the AAPA which was distributed in 10/68. These sources include coverage in the New Hampshire area.

No further action is contemplated by the Boston Division in this matter in the absence of any specific information.

EX-102

REC 8

100-452260-17

MAY 2 1969

2 Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (RM)
1-Boston
RJL:po'b
(5)=



253
MAY 13 1969

NAT. INSEC.

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

MAY 5 3 58 PM 1969

VIA TELETYPE
JUN 4 1969
ENCIPHERED

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Thompson

calif

G. Jensen

WAFXDC---2---
928PM URGENT 6-4-69 RJM
TO DIRECTOR (62-112228) (CODE)
FROM LOS ANGELES (100-72735) (P)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA) SIT-IN
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, JUNE FOUR INSTANT, ^{student agitation} STAG.

B. Wells
C.D. [unclear]

b6
b7c

OFFICER [redacted] UCLA PD, TODAY ADVISED LEAFLETS
DISTRIBUTED ON UCLA CAMPUS JUNE THREE AND JUNE FOUR BY ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA - SELF-DESCRIBED UCLA ORGANIZATION OF RADICAL ASIAN STUDENTS) WHICH CALLED FOR RALLY IN ROYCE HALL QUAD JUNE FOUR INSTANT TO BE FOLLOWED BY MARCH ON UCLA ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. LEAFLET INDICATED RALLY AND MARCH WOULD BE HELD TO PROTEST CRIMINAL AND UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY CHARGES AGAINST "THE UCLA ELEVEN," WHICH REFERS TO ELEVEN UCLA STUDENTS FACING CHARGES STEMMING FROM MAY SIXTEEN LAST DEMONSTRATION AGAINST REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WHO MET THAT DATE IN UCLA FACULTY CENTER. CHARGES RANGE FROM DISRUPTION OF REGENTS' MEETING TO BREAKING WINDOWS AND INCITING TO RIOT, ACCORDING TO AAPA LEAFLET.

Shay [unclear]
pa [unclear]
[unclear]

UNREC COPY FILED IN 62-112228-226

LEAFLET FURTHER CHARGES UCLA ADMINISTRATION WITH ATTEMPT

To White House, AG, Secret Service, CIA, STATE, ACSI, OSI, DIA, by tel 6-5-69.

REC 4 100-452260-13

25 JUN 11 1969

to DAG; AAG; CIVIL RIGHTS, NIS, EDIU, Vice President 6-5-69.

54 JUN 17 1969

100 753

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUN 5 8 24 AM '69

JUN 5 12 57 AM 1969

REC'D DELOACH
FBI

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, likely a memorandum or report body]

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, likely a signature block or distribution list]

100-118-100 (100)
100-118-100 (100)
100-118-100 (100)

[Faint, mostly illegible text in the bottom right corner, possibly a stamp or routing slip]

LA 100-72735

PAGE TWO

TO ISOLATE LAURE HO, ONE OF "THE UCLA ELEVEN" FROM OTHER STUDENTS ON CAMPUS. HO IS DESCRIBED IN LEAFLET AS ONE OF FOUNDERS OF AAPA; AND HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY SELF-DESCRIBED IN LETTERS TO UCLA CAMPUS NEWSPAPER AS MEMBER OF SUTDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS).

ONLY HANDFULL OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN RALLY AT ROYCE HALL QUAD, FOLLOWED BY MARCH TO ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WHERE ABOUT EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY STUDENTS STAGED SIT-IN IN RECEPTION LOBBY TO OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR CHARLES YOUNG, FROM TWELVE FIVTY TO ONE THIRTY PM, JUNE FOUR INSTANT.

LAURA HO WROTE ON WALLS, "GENE WILHELM YOUR TIME IS UP." OFFICER [REDACTED] IDENTIFIED WILHELM AS EMPLOYEE OF OFFICE OF DEAN OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES AT UCLA. SHE ALSO SCRAWLED ON LAMPSHADE "WE HEREBY SERVE NOTICE ON CHANCELLOR YOUNG THAT IF ANY ACTION IS TAKEN ON THE TEN, WE WILL BE BACK WITH OUR BROTHERS AND NOT JUST TO PAINT THE WALLS." OFFICER [REDACTED] SAID THE TEN REFERS TO TEN OF "THE UULA ELEVEN," INCLUDING LAURA HO.

b6
b7C

GROUP LEFT VOLUNTARILY. NO ARRESTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE--

LOCAL AND MILITARY AGENCIES COGNIZANT. BUREAU HAS THUMBNAIL OF SDS. SF ADVISED REGISTERED AIRMAIL AS OO RE AAPA. ^{Memo} ~~HM~~ ^{HM} FOLLOWS.

END

RM FBI WASH DC

CC-IDIU

MR. WELLS
ROOM 902 9&D

11-CV-2131-4b-1029

JUN 5 12 39 AM '69

CODING UNIT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441100) FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000) (P)

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE FOUR LAST.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE FOUR LAST.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE FOUR LAST.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE FOUR LAST.

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RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE FOUR LAST.

JUN 5 12 48 AM 1969

REC'D TELETYPE UNIT
FBI

JUN 5 9 56 AM 1969

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

Domestic Intelligence & Vision

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/5/69

Attached relates to rally and sit-in at the University of California, Los Angeles, California, on 6/4/69, in protest of arrests of 11 students during 5/69 for disruption of University of California Regents' meeting. The above was sponsored by the Asian-American Political Alliance, a radical Asian student organization at the University, and no incidents or arrests occurred.

Copy of attached sent to Inter-Division Information Unit of the Department. Pertinent portions of same will be included in a teletype summary to the White House and other interested agencies.

TPD:jcm

W. J. ... B. ...

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 6/12/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)(CP)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

IS - CH

OO: SF

Re San Francisco report dated 1/23/69 and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/16/69, captioned as above; San Francisco report dated 5/12/69, captioned "RED GUARD; IS-CH" and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 5/7/69, captioned "NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHINA; IS-CH."

Referenced Los Angeles letter captioned "Nationality Group Coverage - China," listed PSI [redacted] San Fernando Valley State College, as having gained the respect and possibly the confidence of certain members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Red Guard in the San Francisco area where he makes occasional lectures at University of California, Berkeley, classes attended by these persons.

On 5/4/69, a rally was held in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, at which Professor [redacted] was originally scheduled to speak. The rally was to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the May 4th Movement in China and public announcement indicated it was planned by the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Actions. It was, in fact, initiated by the AAPA leadership at Berkeley, California, and it was AAPA member ALVIN JA (SF File 105-24491) who made the contact with the Republic of China Consulate at San Francisco asking for a speaker and for help in securing a permit to use the square for a rally. According to [redacted] the Chinese Consulate decided against any participation in this event.

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 105-189989; RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 105-190736; FLOYD HUEN)
 - (1 - 105- ; WAI KIT QUON)
 - (1 - 100- ; VICTORIA DIANA WONG)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (RM)
- 6 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23956; RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 100-59859; VICTORIA WONG)
 - (1 - 100-62891; ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-9746; WAI KIT QUON)
 - (1 - 105-23692; FLOYD HUEN)

REC-33 100-452260-14

JUN 16 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

JES/cmp

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUL/MS ON 11/24/87

105-189989-
105-190736-
105-194407-
105-454181-

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-452260-14

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b7D

70 JUN 26 1969

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

JUN 23 1 26 PM 1969

JUN 23 11 28 AM 1969

572 102

JUN 23 1969

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

On May 4th, the advertised speakers did not appear at the rally, and principal speakers were AAPA leaders. A pageant was presented against a background of Chicom posters and portraits of MAO Tse-tung, and members of the Red Guard stood at attention before the stage, holding Red China flags and wearing field jackets and fur hats similar to those worn by Red Chinese volunteers in Korea during the Korean war.

On 5/29/69, ^{all Calif} [redacted] (SF File [redacted]) expressed concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may be closely involved with the Red Guard. Source said that the Red Guard Minister of Education, ALEX HING (SF File 100-62891), is a very close friend of AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN (SF File 105-23692) and associates with other AAPA leaders and members.

[redacted] stated that with the exception of ALEX HING, Red Guard leaders are not capable of organizing and sustaining a real revolutionary program, but he added that with AAPA leadership, through ALEX HING, the Red Guard could become a real threat to the peace of Chinatown. [redacted] said that undoubtedly the May 4th rally at Portsmouth Square was put together under the direction of the AAPA. Source pointed out that FLOYD HUEN was a principal speaker and that other AAPA leaders and members were present in a leadership or participant capacity. He said that the dramatic presentation or pageant was certainly an AAPA production. b7D

LA lead
In view of the above, it is requested that PSI [redacted] [redacted] be contacted concerning the AAPA and the Red Guard and that he particularly be asked for any information he may have concerning Red Guard leader ALEX HING and AAPA leaders FLOYD HUEN, PAUL WAI KIT QUON, VICTORIA (VICCI) WONG, and ALVIN XIA, all of whom were concerned in the May 4th rally described above. b7D

Attention of the Bureau and Los Angeles is directed to the fact that FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA DIANA WONG (aka VICCI WONG) and WAI KIT QUON (aka PAUL QUON) all attended the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam, Montreal, Canada, 11/28/68 - 12/1/68 (Bufile 105-179625; LA File 100-72170).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 6/24/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 4/24/69.

Additional informants and sources have been contacted but were unable to produce any information regarding the alleged presence of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

On June 20, 1969, Mrs. [redacted] Chicago, advised that SHO ARAI has not returned to reside with her sister at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, and she apparently continues to reside in San Francisco. Mrs. [redacted] states she was recently told by ARAI's sister that she does not know whether ARAI intends to return to the Chicago area.

On June 23, 1969, U. S. Postal Inspector HILL advised the postoffice serving ARAI's former residence still has received no change of address card for SHO ARAI. Mail occasionally is delivered to her former residence and is not returned to the postman so Inspector HILL assumes the mail is being forwarded to her.

Mrs. [redacted] agreed to immediately advise the FBI if she learns any information regarding ARAI's current activities or whereabouts.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago
- JMF:mr
(5)

100-452260-15

REC 9 JUN 26 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

JUL 3 - 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-103

M

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 7/23/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CH
OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco letter 6/12/69.

For information of Bureau and San Francisco, Professor [redacted] has been on a study and research trip to the Far East. Mrs. [redacted] advises he is expected back in Los Angeles, California, in mid-August.

Lead to contact Professor [redacted] regarding the Asian-American Political Alliance and the Red Guard will be handled upon his return.

S-1

b7D

a

EX-114

REC-42

100-452260-16

- 2 - Bureau (100-452260) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles

3 JUL 28 1969

b7D

RSCW/clb
(7)

53 AUG 11 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

11-CV-2131-4b-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260-
100-452260-)

DATE: 7/22/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE,
aka, AAPA
IS-CH
OO: San Francisco

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/16/69.

AAPA ACTIVITIES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES (UCLA)

On 5/29/69, UCLA's "Daily Bruin" carried an article concerning LAURA HO and others who had been formally charged by UCLA authorities with obstructing the lawful administration of the university by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.

On 6/4/69, leaflets were distributed on UCLA campus by the AAPA which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical Asian Students. The leaflet called for a rally that date to protest the charges against the above mentioned students and charges the administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO is described in the leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. On the same date a small group of students staged a sit-in in the lobby of the chancellor's office. LAURA HO wrote warnings to the administration on the walls and on a lampshade.

The above information was furnished to the Bureau by separated communications and LAURA HO is the subject of a separate SM-SDS investigation at Los Angeles.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

UCLA records reveal that LAURA HO's full name is LAURA YI-CHAO HO, also known as Ho Yi-Chao. She was born [redacted] at Peking and is a U. S. Citizen. She resides at 2440 Moreno Drive, Los Angeles, which is also listed as the residence of her mother MAJORIE (KAO) HO. She has Social [redacted]

b6
b7C

- ② - Bureau (RM) 947
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)

- 4 - Los Angeles
- (1 - 100-71365)
- (1 - [redacted])

b7D

NRJ/seb
(8)

REC-51

100-452260-17

17 AUG 4 1969

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-103



57 AUG 25 1969

FD-217 TO LA 6/69

RC
A

M
[Handwritten signature]

DM

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

AUG 14 1 13 PM 1969

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text, possibly a memorandum or report, covering the majority of the page.]

Security Number [redacted] She attended elementary school in China. From 1961 to 1962 she attended King Junior School in Los Angeles, and she graduated from John Marshall High School, Los Angeles, in June, 1965. In 1966, she attended one quarter at the University of California at Berkeley and attended four quarters at the University of California at Santa Cruz. She enrolled at UCLA during the March-June quarter of 1968.

b6
b7C

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records are negative concerning HO. The Department of Water and Power records reveal that ALFRED K. HO was listed as the owner of 2440 Moreno Drive in 1958. He was an employee of Los Angeles City College. *Los Angeles, Calif*

} China

MAJORIE HO, NEE KAO

On 4/28/69, [redacted] advised that LAURA YI-CHAO HO had distributed five dollars to the Friends of the Panthers. She also stated that she had skills in film-making and sewing. She listed her address as Box 154, 308 Westwood Plaza. Her business phone was 825-2974 and her residence phone was 479-1451.

b7D

AAPA ACTIVITIES, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (USC)

On 5/14/69, [redacted] advised that the AAPA published an article in the USC, Black Student Union (BSU) newspaper "Black Trojan," supporting the BSU and the Third World Liberation Front activities at San Francisco State College. The AAPA is not an authorized campus organization at USC. The AAPA furnished their location on the leaflet as 681 West 34th Street. The source advised that this address is located on the campus and is also used by the Center for Social Action. It is a meeting place for the various militant groups.

b7D

ACTIVITIES AT CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, LONG BEACH (CSCLB)

On 7/17/69, [redacted] advised that he has learned of no AAPA activities at CSCLB.

b7D

LA 105-26223

ACTIVITIES AT SAN FERNANDO VALLEY STATE COLLEGE
(SFVSC)

On 5/28/69, PSI [] advised that he knows of no AAPA activities at this college.

b7D

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

PSI [] advised SA ROGER S. C. WOLCOTT on 5/27/69, that he had been in Berkeley, California on 5/3 and 5/4/69, to deliver lectures. One of these was to the Chinese Student Association (CSA) at University of California at Berkeley, on the topic of the "May Fourth Movement in China."

b7D

~~X~~ KWAN Wai-kit, a leader of the CSA and AAPA was very much in evidence and was described by source as strongly pro-Chicom. He is a naturalized U. S. Citizen, married and enrolled at UCB as a graduate student in the Physical Sciences. He resides at 2400 Dana Street, Berkeley. KWAN wanted source to sign a petition to change the name of Plymouth Square, San Francisco, to SUN Yat-sen Square, but source declined on the basis he is too busy in Los Angeles to become involved. KWAN mentioned that he has a good Japanese friend who had been active at Berkeley in the AAPA who is now a student at UCLA. It is noted that this person may be identified with YUJI ICHIOKA, subject of separate investigation.

PSI [] knew of no AAPA activity in the Los Angeles area. This PSI has been out of the area recently.

b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-19-2012



1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, San Francisco (100-61299)

8/19/69

Director, FBI (100-452260)

*SF
esa*

0

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

ReLAlet dated 7/22/69 captioned "AAPA."

The AAPA appears to be a New Left student group made up of students with an Asiatic background. Continue to follow activities of this group and handle your investigation of this matter in accordance with Bureau instructions relating to investigations of organizations connected with institutions of learning. Submit information under the above caption in form suitable for dissemination as the organization becomes active in the Fall semester of 1969. You should include information concerning leaders and leading activists, aims and objectives and activities of the AAPA.

1 - Los Angeles (105-26223)

RJS:mst
(6) *mst*

B

NOTE:

Review of Bureau files indicates the AAPA appears to be a New Left student group made up of Asian Americans. The AAPA has been active in the San Francisco and Los Angeles area in the past. San Francisco and Los Angeles are instructed to follow activities of the group.

MAILED 19
AUG 18 1969
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

REC 11 SI-113

amp
MP
100-452260-18

19 AUG 19 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11-CV-2131-4b-104

20 AUG 28 1969
CD/B
amp

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
AAPA
IS - CH

OO: SF

Rerep of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, San Francisco,
1/23/69 and LA letter to Bureau, 7/23/69.

Investigation at Los Angeles has determined that a newspaper entitled "Gidra" began publication at Los Angeles in April, 1969. The paper describes itself as the news magazine of the Asian American community. It was incorporated as a non-profit corporation on 6/6/69. This Office has obtained a subscription under a fictitious name and is currently preparing a communication suitable for dissemination based on the first eight issues.

The paper is mildly militant (and sometimes obscene) in nature and espouses all yellow power issues. It reports regularly on Asian American activities on the California campuses as well as other areas of the country and has proved to be a wealth of information concerning the identities of organizations and individuals devoted to these causes.

As an example, the November, 1969 issue contains a letter to the paper from DON NAKANISHI, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. His letter states that after visiting in the Los Angeles area, he realized that the people on the West Coast misunderstand and have many misconceptions concerning the Asian American movement on the East Coast. He states that

- 1 - Bureau (RM) - 100
- 2 - 105-new (Gidra) 924
- 2 - New Haven (RM) 997
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 1 - 105-27572

NRJ:fet
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-5-85 BY 9143 JFE/KG/csl
260377

10 NOV 10 1969



57 2 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-104

200182-105-105-200182
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

LA 105-26223

there are about 100,000 Asian Americans scattered throughout the East Coast suburban area and universities. Most of the areas have chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA), but their involvement in the movement is minimal. There are Asian American political organizations, however, that are very much in the movement and that the time has come to establish permanent links with their brothers on the West Coast. He names some of the organizations as:

Asian Americans For Action
225 Lafayette Street, Room 713
New York, New York

AAPA at Columbia
c/o CHRIS IIJIMA
521 West 111th Street, No. 53
New York, New York

AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

There is also the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence and City College of New York and Concerned Asian Americans, addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above organizations.

NAKANISHI goes on to state that the issues they have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World.

Inasmuch as the information available in "Gidra" will furnish background for numerous organizations, including the AAPA, this Office will close the investigation of AAPA at this time.

Because the information obtainable refers to Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and others, the matter will be referred to as "GIDRA, IS-ASIAN-AMERICAN." Information obtained in this paper will be reported regularly and distributed to pertinent Offices.

LA 105-26223

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. It is requested that San Francisco furnish pertinent background information of AAPA to New Haven for any desired investigation.

- Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, San Francisco (100-61299)

12/11/69

Director, FBI (100-452260)

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

ReLArep dated 11/21/69 captioned
"Gidra, IS - Asian American."

The referenced report sets out information that
the captioned organization is preparing a quarterly publication
entitled "Aion." You should, through your established sources,
attempt to obtain a copy of this publication and submit it
to the Bureau for perusal under the above caption.

RJS:cas AS
(4)

J

hi

pen

MD
MD

MAILED 23
DEC 11 1969
COMM-FBI

REC-94 100-452260-20

19 DEC 11 1969

CAS
56 DEC 17 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 17 1969

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

From
[Signature]
TO: SAC,

SAN FRANCISCO

(Your file 100-61299)

DATE: 11/20/69

[Signature]
~~FROM~~

: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-452260)

Room No. 924 D

Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

IS - MISC.

[Signature]
REBULET 8/19/69

1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

2. DATE airtel letterhead memo submitted
 report letter 90-day progress letter will be submitted 12/10/69

Reporting employee _____

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____

4. Status of Appeal Inquiry Investigation Prosecution

airtel letterhead memo

5. Submit report letter 90-day progress letter

NOV 21 4 04 PM '69

FBI - SAN FRANCISCO (Date)
100-61299-1047

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

100-61299

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Joe
TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 12/10/69

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (P)

B.R.J.

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - MISC.

Re San Francisco report dated 1/23/69, San Francisco letter dated 6/12/69, and Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69.

Bureau Form O-1 received at San Francisco 11/21/69 requesting information as to status of case was returned 11/26/69 with notation report would be submitted by 12/10/69.

No Locality

By separate communication, Bureau authority is being requested to interview AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN. It is believed this interview may clarify several matters and the completion of this AAPA report is being delayed to include such clarifications. Delay will also make it possible to identify more of the individuals who have participated in AAPA activity so that their identities can be included in the report.

It is contemplated the report on the AAPA will reach the Bureau by 1/19/70.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- JES/cmp
(4)

REC 45 100-452260-21

EX-112

5 DEC 12 1969

[Handwritten signature]

58 JAN 7 1970
ASD



28 JUL 1968

REC'D COMMINT. DIV

MAIL ROOM

JUL 15 1968

- (4)
- 1 - SAC, SFO
- 2 - SAN FRANCISCO
- 3 - BUREAU (RM)

RE: BUREAU PL 11/10/68
 IS TO CONSIDER THE ROLE OF THE YIPPIE PARTY

THE YIPPIE PARTY IS BEING FORMED IN THE
 CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND IS BEING
 ORGANIZED BY A GROUP OF YIPPIES WHO
 ARE ATTEMPTING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION
 TO THE YIPPIE PARTY BY MEANS OF
 VIOLENCE AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS.
 THE YIPPIE PARTY IS BEING FORMED
 BY A GROUP OF YIPPIES WHO ARE ATTEMPTING
 TO ATTRACT ATTENTION TO THE YIPPIE PARTY
 BY MEANS OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS.

THE YIPPIE PARTY IS BEING FORMED IN THE
 CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND IS BEING
 ORGANIZED BY A GROUP OF YIPPIES WHO
 ARE ATTEMPTING TO ATTRACT ATTENTION
 TO THE YIPPIE PARTY BY MEANS OF
 VIOLENCE AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTS.

RE: BUREAU PL 11/10/68
 IS TO CONSIDER THE ROLE OF THE YIPPIE PARTY

1 - MISC
 YIPPIE PARTY (YIPPIE)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-41388) (B)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-42320) DATE: 7/10/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (P)
BST

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
(AAPA)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: 1/16/70

Griffith

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 12/10/69 and Bulet to San Francisco, 12/11/69.

Re Bulet mentions that according to information set out in Los Angeles report dated 11/21/69 captioned, "GIDRA", IS - ASIAN AMERICAN, captioned organization is preparing a quarterly publication entitled "AION". Mentioned Los Angeles report on Page 6 stated that the May edition of "GIDRA" solicited material for a new Asian American journal, said material to be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco. Mentioned report on Page 7 indicates that the October issue "GIDRA" indicated the new Asian American quarterly had been established and was entitled, "AION" (CTC 0337). This issue further indicated that the "AION" staff was located at San Francisco and that manuscripts should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, care of 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On 1/12/70, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth, retired missionaries from China who are affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, advised that JANICE MILLER is the Secretary of the Pastor, the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS. They stated that several months ago the Glide Sunday Bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian American publication entitled, "AION" and recalled that Mrs. MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, the Reverend and Mrs. ANDERSON stated that they do not believe that any issue of "AION" has yet appeared.

On 1/12/70, [redacted] of College Youth Work in the San Francisco Bay Area for the YMCA, advised that he is acquainted with Mrs. MILLER and Glide Memorial Church and knows that she has been

b7D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JES:bas
(4)

REC-87
ST-11Z

10 JAN 19 1970

22
INT. SEC.

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SF 100-61299

JES:bas

interested in the publication of a quarterly journal of Asian American interest to be entitled, "AION". Mr. [] said that it is his understanding that this journal is devoted to various aspects of Asian American interests and that it is not to be solely a publication of the AAPA but one which will represent a wide spectrum of Asian American groups and interests. Mr. [] said that "AION" has not yet reached publication.

b7D

On 1/12/70, SF 2496-R advised SA PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM that he has heard that the AAPA Chapter at San Francisco, California is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication, "AION", but he added that he knows nothing about the plans for such a publication and believes it has not yet been published.

According to SF 2496-S, the only AAPA publication which he knows about is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals. He said this newspaper is edited by AAPA leader ROY TAKAI.

An annual report concerning captioned organization is in preparation and details concerning the AAPA newspaper will be included. It is contemplated this annual report on the AAPA will be submitted to the Bureau during the next week.

SAC, New York

2/12/70

b6
b7C

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164
IS - CH

ReNYairtel with LHM 2/3/70.

During contact with Chinat Ambassador to U.S. CHOW Shu-kai on 2/4/70, he furnished Bureau origin and background of captioned organization as received by him from Chinat sources. He advised as follows:

Captioned has origin in Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), a group started in San Francisco and Los Angeles approximately one year ago. AAPA is made up of young Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans and advocates line similar to Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Since Autumn, 1969, AAPA movement has spread to New York City. At Columbia University there are approximately thirty individuals active, and the chairman of the group is a Japanese-American. Most active of the Chinese-Americans is Carmen Chow.

A splinter group of the AAPA has recently formed in New York and has been identified as captioned organization. They are referred to as "Boxers" or "Boxer Movement." They contend that the yellow race is oppressed and should fight for equality. They have initiated a publication known as

- 1 - New York (100-167076) (Asian Americans for Action)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (AAPA)
- 1 - New York (York Wong)
- 1 - New York (105-100796) (Carmen Chow)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (AAPA)
- 1 - Sacramento (AAPA)
- 1 - San Francisco (105-61299) (AAPA)

100-452260

- ① - 100-452260 (AAPA)
- 1 - 105- New (York Wong)
- 1 - 100-454956 (Asian Americans for Action)
- 1 - 105-192684 (Carmen Chow)

NOT RECORDED

49 FEB 12 1970

RLP:aeb

(19)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

11-CV-2131-4b-1052

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-201874-2

RE: I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164

"Getting Together," which advertises free medical service for Chinese in Chinatown, New York City, and draft counseling. To date the group has expressed no view on China policy but has focused on anti-Vietnam war propaganda and antiestablishment criticism. To date membership is small (approximately twelve activists), but the meetings have been well attended. The group is made up exclusively of Chinese-Americans mainly from Columbia University and educational community.

Leaders of this group are Doctor and Mrs. York Wong, both from Hong Kong. Wong is Deputy Associate Director, Computer Center, Columbia University; his wife is employed at Computer Center, Teachers College, Columbia University. They formerly resided in Brooklyn and presently reside at unknown address in Chinatown, New York City. Wong was leader of approximately twenty individuals who stormed East Asian Studies Center, Columbia University, during a war moratorium demonstration on 11/15/69. He also participated in picketing the New York Office of FBI in late November, 1969.

Other leaders include Donald Yee, teacher, Newark Community College, and two brothers named Yuman Chin and Yuhan Chin who arrived in New York from Hong Kong and presently reside at 30 Market Street, New York City.

Bureau files indicate that office space at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, was rented by a group known as Asian Americans for Action, in July, 1969. One-year lease was signed by Donald P. Yee, identified as treasurer of group. In connection with demonstration at New York FBI Office on 11/21/69, handbills were distributed with name "Don Yee" at bottom.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Yuman Chin or Yuhan Chin.

New York Office continue efforts to identify membership of captioned and ascertain activities in detail. Surep results.

Letter to SAC, New York

RE: I WOK KUEN
5030/0735/2164

NOTE:

New York submitted airtel 2/3/70 advising of existence of captioned organization, which had been brought to our attention one day earlier by Ambassador Chow. Apparently Boxers are identical with captioned. Above information being sent field for background as to development of Chinese organization in New York which is offshoot of AAPA and apparently working parallel with BPP and SDS. AAPA being handled in Internal Security Section and captioned, made up of all Chinese, will be handled in Sino-Satellite Section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: SAN FRANCISCO
INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD: 1/18/69 - 1/12/70

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
DATE: 8-20-85

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - MISCELLANEOUS
ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)

CLASS. & EXT. BY: J. GSKLUR
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW: 2-29-90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;
Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;
San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.
Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

AGENCY: ICC to ese
REQ. REC'D: 10/19/70
REP'T. FORW.: 10/23/70
BY: N. H. H. van
RE: Only

Table with columns: ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED (CONVIC, AUTO, FUG, FINES, SAVINGS, OVERIES), ACQUIT-TALS, CASE HAS BEEN: (PENDING OVER ONE YEAR, PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS)

APPROVED: [Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: [Signature]
COPIES MADE: [Handwritten notes]

COPIES ON COVER PAGE B
FEB 24 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report
Notations: [Handwritten notes]

Table with columns: Request Recd., Date Fwd., How Fwd., By

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields (S)(u)

Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-R

170-570] X

SF T-2 is

[
YMCA Director of
College Youth Work in
San Francisco Bay Area
(by request)

Instant file, and
105-23731

(u)

b7D

COPIES:

- 10 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - 115th MIG (RM)
- 1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
- 1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-28089) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (105-100715) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-61299)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-3 is

[redacted]
[redacted] of Youth Work for
the Human Rights Commission
of San Francisco and
Organizer of the Chinatown
North Beach Youth Council
(by request)

[redacted]

SF T-4 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~SF T-5 is~~

[redacted]

New York airtel and LHM
dated 8/1/69; copy in
SF 105-24100 re NAKATSU

SF T-6 is
NISO, San Francisco
Report 5409000869

157-1202-348

SF T-7 is

[redacted]

Cited in Los Angeles letter
to Bureau dated 7/22/69, copy
in SF 100-61299

SF T-8 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-9 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-10 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-11 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-12 is
Intelligence Unit
San Francisco PD

100-61299-179
100-64141-4

SF T-13 is

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

SF T-14 is

[redacted]

105-23692-67

University of California PD
(by request)

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-15 is

b6

105-23692-67

[
University of California PD
(by request)

b7C

] (u)

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

- 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)
- 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
- 1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
- 1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

4-12-84
Classified by SP-11/PAE
Declassify on OADR

Report of:
Date:

JAMES E. SHERRIFF
1/29/70
5/4

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #:

100-61299

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau File #:

100-

SEE REVERSE
100-452260
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Title:

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 12/14/83

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 8-20-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 367 VRT/Amg
Declassify on OADR 11/10/82

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

Declassified pages 1, 12, 4, 5, 6;
3048 RWT/sw 19, 100, 108, only
4-3/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

65,952
CLASS. & EXT. BY rse/6sk/VA
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW -29-92
6/25/81

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5587-1083
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-29-92
10/20/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. *CU*

- P -

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DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems....

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the

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following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969: ~~(u)~~

RICHARD AOKIE

BRYANT FONG

FLOYD HUEN

~~(u)~~

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According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile. ~~(u)~~ → CHAN

Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~(u)~~

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According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. (u)

CALIF
CANADA

In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons: (u)

- BRYANT FONG
- RICHARD AOKIE
- BING THOM
- NORMAN WONG
- PAMELA LEE
- BRUCE OCCENA
- HARVEY DONG
- ROY TAKAI
- MARK HAYAMIZU

OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

CALIF.

A.A. PAM LEE

u
u
u

ROY S. TAKAI

(u)

In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows: (u)

- Militants
- BRYANT FONG
- RICHARD AOKIE
- NORMAN WONG
- ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,
DONG occupies a middle position
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

(u)
~~(s)~~

In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September 20, 1969. These persons were the following: ~~(s)~~ (u)

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

PAMELA LEE

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

(~~s~~) (u)

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the

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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

(U) [SF T-2 advised in August, 1969] that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA. [SF T-2 stated] that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. [In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised] that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

(U) [SF T-3 advised in August, 1969] that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.

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AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraphs. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

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ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA's throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

Participation in Third World
Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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SHIH SHUNG R. QUON

carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

~~JEFFREY LEONG~~

~~STANLEY ABE~~

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear. (u)

According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on January 19, 1969: (u)

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[RICHARD AOKIE
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
LILLIAN FABROS
PATTI IYAMA] ~~(u)~~

In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG. ~~(u)~~

SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following: ~~(u)~~

[ALAN FONG
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
PATTI HIROTA
JEANNE QUAN] (u)

~~(u)~~ At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF. The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA, ~~(u)~~

AFRO AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY, CALIF.

MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ORGANIZATION

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike.

~~(u)~~ CHINESE STUDENTS CLUB

Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club, (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. [It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB]

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The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSCA (NESEI Student Club). [It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:

~~(u)~~ NESEI STUDENTS CLUB

- FLOYD HUEN
- ALAN FONG
- PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON
- JEFFREY LEONG

~~(u)~~

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BERKELEY CALIF.

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VICCI WONG
 LALENT LICON
 PATTI HIROTA
 RON MIYAMURA
 STAN ABE
 LILLIAN FABROS
 BRYANT FONG

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SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee:

RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator
 RICHARD AOKIE, Stike Leader
 LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman
 PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman
 ALAN FONG, Community Liaison
 BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain

X(u)

In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated.

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During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF stike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA.

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SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ??????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The

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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following: ~~(u)~~

- FLOYD HUEN
- BRYANT FONG
- PATTI HIROTA
- RICHARD AOKIE
- ALAN FONG
- BING THOM
- LING CHI WANG
- SHIH WIN LAW
- DANNY LI

~~(u)~~ DAN LI DANIEL LI

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Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives. ~~(u)~~

In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made. ~~(u)~~

GREG JUE CALIF

In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were ~~(u)~~

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[Handwritten scribble]

present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

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AKA YUJI ICHIOKA

SEARCH OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department. (u)

In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral. (u)

According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. (u)

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind,". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION CALIF.

MEMBER MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS CONFEDERATION CALIF

MEMBER OF AFRICO-AMERICAN STUDENT UNION CALIF

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us that we lack background and training, yet Asian Studies has existed since the Winter quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY
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"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article

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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him. CALIF.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

(U) According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California. ✓

[SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970,] that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. [SF T-2] added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco ~~AAPA~~ group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, ~~AKA~~ a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to JANICE Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. [SF T-2 said] he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. [SF T-2] added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. [SF T-2 and SF T-3 in August, 1969, advised] BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." ✓

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

(U) Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend.

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTER Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow representative speakers from these organizations. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman. *

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SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California.

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

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~~REVEAL OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

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(U) "The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to SF T-4, FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

[In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. [Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF). CALIF.

(U) [Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. [SF T-4] indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. [Late in February, SF T-4] indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF. CALIF.

AKA MEXICO AMERICAN STUDENT CONFEDERATION

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION - CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

HAYWARD, CALIF

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

PAMELA TAU

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(U) It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference.

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(U) (It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAM WONG. [It is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party.]

(U) [SF T-2 has advised] that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

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The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator", October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICSA.)

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Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. [According to SF T-2] it was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. [According to SF T-3] the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

(U) [On January 3, 1969, SF T-6] furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

- Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action
- X Latin American Student Organization
- X Black Student Union
- Asian American Political Alliance
- X Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor
- Mexican-American Student Confederation

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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. [In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.]

~~MEMBER OF SELECT ORGANIZATION~~

~~OAKLAND, CALIF~~

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SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco ^{CALIF.} were present, including DARWIN (LEE). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College ^{OAKLAND, CALIF.} was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. ~~(u)~~

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. ~~(u)~~

SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College. ~~(u)~~

As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article further

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicates that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

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carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America," being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article which reported that the ~~Asian-American Student Alliance~~ described as a loose confederation of radical student groups at the UCLA, had created a sub-group known as the AAPA.

Above mentioned August, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article stating: "A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article indicates that interested persons could contact the AAPA at the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA. Principles and objectives of the AAPA as outlined in this article included the following statements: Regarding Law: "Law does not mean justice. It means power, We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws."; regarding the University: "The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents."; regarding racism: "We recognize that minority groups in America are being...oppressed...We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society."; regarding discrimination: "If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore, we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone."; regarding discrimination of women: "We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community."; regarding the working class: "We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class...not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers."

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a colloquium held November 2, 1969 at UCLA concerning the Asian-American student and the University. The article indicated that various Asian-American programs, including that of the AAPA were presented. The article also indicated that FLOYD HUEN from Berkeley, California was present as a guest.

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On June 4, 1969, leaflets were distributed on the UCLA campus in the name of the AAPA, which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical students. The leaflet called for a protest rally that date and which charged the UCLA administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO was described in the same leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. (An article in the UCLA student newspaper, "Daily Bruin" on May 29, 1969, reported that LAURA HO and others had been charged with obstructing the lawful administration of the University by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.)

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On May 14, 1969, SF T-7 advised that the AAPA using the address 681 West 34th Street, located on the campus of the University of Southern California published an article in the Black Student Union newspaper, "Black Trojan" which indicated the AAPA was supporting the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College.

Regarding the development of AAPA activity at the UCLA, it is noted that in February, 1969, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA, founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, had resigned his position with the Japanese Consulate in New York City as of February 1, 1969 and was in the Los Angeles, California area where he planned to work in the Ethnic Studies program at UCLA. It is also noted that the June, 1969 edition of "GIDRA" states the founders of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA were a team of students, faculty and community people, headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The above mentioned publication "GIDRA" in its issue of October, 1969 included a notice concerning the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California, which states that a chapter of the AAPA is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian-American students at the institution.

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a letter from DON NAKANISHI of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. This letter complained that most Asian-Americans in the Eastern United States were "bananas" (according to SF T-2, this is a term used to refer to Oriental-Americans who are pro-American, who have "yellow skin", but who are "white" inside.) However, the latter indicated that some Asian-American political organizations do exist in the East and he listed:

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AAPA at Columbia
c/o CHRIS IIJAMA
521 West 11th Street
New York City, N.Y.

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut.

In his letter, NAKANISHI added that the addresses of the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence College and at the City College of New York could be obtained by writing to the above address.

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A four page newspaper entitled: "May 4, 1919-1969," made available by SF T-3 in April, 1969, carried an article concerning a symposium to be held by the Asian-American Concern of Davis, California (no date given). According to SF T-1, this newspaper was a joint effort of the AAPA with other Asian-American groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. SF T-1 has indicated that the Asian-American Concern on the campus of the University of California at Davis is closely associated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California. According to the article, the symposium was designed to overcome the "apathy which consumes the Asian community," to encourage "awareness of difficulties confronting Asians," and to establish "lines of communication within ... the Asian community." The article indicated the following would be featured speakers: GEORGE WOO of ICSA (Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action); JAMES HIRABAYASHI, Professor of Anthropology at SFSC; PAT SALAVER, campus coordinator of P.A.C.E. (Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor); ISAO FUJIMOTO, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis; JOE SAN FELIPE, San Francisco Attorney; JERRY ENEMOTO, National President of the Japanese American Citizens' League and GORDON LAU, Candidate for Supervisor in San Francisco.

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CHINATOWN PROJECT ACTIVITY

(U) In February, 1969, SF T-8 advised that [In his work with social problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, he has learned that the AAPA from Berkeley, California is involved in the tutoring of Chinese-American children who have had school difficulties because of lack of fluency in the English language. According to SF T-8, this tutoring assistance also extends to older Chinese to a limited extent and has been conducted in home situations in Chinatown and also at the Chinatown YMCA and the Cameron House community center of the United Presbyterian Church in Chinatown.]

(U) SF T-8 stated that LING CHI WANG, who is connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, [and who is quite active in mentioned church, had allegedly arranged for use of the church community center.] Source added that LING CHI WANG was formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) and [source expressed opinion that some of the tutoring relationships may be with Chinatown children who came to Mr. WANG's attention last summer. SF T-8 added that he had conversed with FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and the latter made the claim that the AAPA hopes to help Asian-Americans deal successfully with the various economic and cultural problems that beset them due to such things as racial discrimination and language difficulties. According to SF T-8, FLOYD HUEN stressed the fact that AAPA people from the UCB were devoting many hours to helping Chinatown children learn the English language.]

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated January 21, 1969, reported an interview with LING CHI WANG, described as a graduate student in Near Eastern Languages at the UCB and a volunteer participant in the Chinatown project. According to the article, WANG said that the Chinatown project includes college students from several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area and "is involved in several aspects of the Chinatown community, including tutoring,

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)
DATE: 8-20-85 3048 PWT/ksh
Repeal # SF 84-1769 (Re: HUEN, Floyd Tak Fong)

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educational conditions, community action, work with delinquents, and cultural programs." The article quoted WANG as stating that tutoring is necessary because "the San Francisco Unified School is not meeting the demands of the students." According to the article, WANG indicated this was particularly true "in the area of teaching English as a second language." He indicated there were at least 3,000 students needing assistance in English and declared the San Francisco school system's bi-lingual programs to be inadequate because the oriental student is penalized by attending classes taught in English while he is learning English. WANG added that the parents were of little assistance, because they also were usually unable to speak English.

According to the article, WANG stated that the college students participating in the tutorial program usually work one or two nights a week on a one-to-one basis. He added that the tutorial program also includes weekend trips to such places as Golden Gate Park and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

In this same article, LING CHI WANG also discussed the community action aspect Chinatown project. "The community action aspect," he said, "is concerned with making the community aware of their problems and acting as a body to solve them." He indicated such problems include: "overcrowding, high property taxes and rent, lack of recreational facilities, high unemployment, low wages and lack of marketable skills."

WANG also expressed the opinion that many of these problems are also due to the "language barrier" which makes it difficult for Chinese adults to obtain employment away from Chinatown, or to apply for government jobs which require the knowledge of the English language.

In the reported interview, LING CHI WANG said that other aspects of the Chinatown Project include work at a Draft Counseling Center and work with delinquents. He indicated that students would be working with a street fair at the end of February, designed to raise money for youth work in Chinatown. WANG added that the Chinatown Project had sponsored public forums where the Chinatown community could discuss its problems and had sponsored a march on August 17, 1968 to bring these problems to the attention of municipal, state and federal agencies.

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The article quoted LING CHI WANG as stating that Chinese: "grow up ashamed of Chinese culture, because they don't know anything about it." He said that therefore the Chinatown Project is concerned with promoting knowledge about Chinese culture through Asian studies on all educational levels and in cultural programs in the Chinatown community.

An article which appeared in the May 9, 1969, issue of the "Daily Californian", was entitled: "Asians Move from Deference to Self-Determination." This article indicated it was written by JOHN CHANG, described as a member of the Senate of the Associated students of the University of California at Berkeley. (JOHN CHANG has also been identified by SF T-1 as an active member of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).) In this article, CHANG indicated that among the 2,300 Asian students at the UCB, constituting almost ten percent of the student population, the overwhelming majority have fitted comfortably into a passive social role. CHANG declared that: "the stereotyped image of the Oriental as quiet, acquiescent and peaceful" derives from the deference to the Caucasian majority which Asian immigrants to America developed as a "defense mechanism". CHANG declared that self-expression by Asian students is a recent development, coming in the wake of the civil rights movement and the student protest movement in America. CHANG stated: ~~X~~ u

"The recent Third World Liberation strikes at S.F. State and Berkeley have set precedents for Asian students in terms of breaking out of the traditional deference role." Further on in the article CHANG stated: "Two characteristics are associated with this Asian activism: 1.) the spread of social awareness and 2.) political organization. . . Last year this awareness boiled into social action with the establishment of the Chinatown Tutorial Program which referred U.C. students into San Francisco's Chinatown. This act was a response to a need; this need was discovered by an awareness, not only of specific problems, but also the problems of inequities of the society at large." In the article, ~~X~~

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CHANG states further that "The second characteristic of Asian activism, political organization, has arisen along with social awareness. With members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) in the lead, many Asian students have been organized politically, not only in the sense of radical activism, but in the sense of utilizing the established political process of voting in student elections."

Regarding this tutorial activity in Chinatown, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN's father advised on November 25, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN assured him that his Asian-American group, the AAPA, is only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage and in helping them to learn things such as the English language. He added that FLOYD HUEN had mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends were conducting in the San Francisco Chinatown. FLOYD HUEN's sister and brothers who were contacted in early December, 1969, likewise stated that FLOYD HUEN has indicated to his family, that he and his friends at the UCB are doing constructive things to help people in Chinatown, such as painting the Senior Citizen's Center and conducting a tutoring program there.

An article which appeared in the "Daily Californian" issue dated November 6, 1969, is entitled: "SAC Teaches English; Aids Chinese Students". This article states: "Teaching English to China-born adults, tutoring Chinese-American students, and conducting mobile chest X-ray programs for San Francisco's Chinatown residents are some of the programs being undertaken by the Chinese Student Association Social Action Committee (SAC) here." The article indicates that one of these student projects is at the English Language Center (a social service agency at San Francisco) where adults are taught basic skills of English grammar. According to the article, some forty members of the SAC are involved in tutoring young students in Chinatown and about 60 youngsters, ranging from five to fifteen years old, are given help in their schoolwork. The article indicates that MARK LI, a junior at the UCB, is involved in the tutorial program and has stated this work gives him great satisfaction. (No information has been received indicating MARK LI belongs to the AAPA.) The article states that

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the SAC maintains a telephone exchange for Cantonese speaking Chinese who need help in expressing themselves in English. (This telephone exchange at the English Language Center in San Francisco is a part of that agency, but is largely staffed by volunteers, including students.) The article further indicates that the SAC had conducted a campaign to inform residents of the San Francisco Chinatown of benefits they may receive under various government social service programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

The article concludes with remarks concerning SAC plans to conduct a survey among the garment workers in Chinatown, to find out about their living and working conditions. According to the article, a panel discussion was to be held November 14, 1969, in the Student Union building at the UCB concerning the problems of Chinatown garment workers, at which the panelists would be : PAUL WONG, Assistant Professor in Asian Studies at the UCB; LING CHI WANG, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers; and Mr. SHIH SHUNG QUON, member of that committee. (It is noted that these three panelists all have been identified by SF T-1 as members of the AAPA.)

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
In April, 1969, SF T-3 furnished a copy of a newspaper with the heading "MAY 4 1919 1969", which newspaper according to SF T-3 was being circulated in the San Francisco Chinatown, by ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at the UCB. This newspaper, which advertised a rally at the Portsmouth Square, May 4, 1969, in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement (Chinese national movement which began on May 4, 1919, in protest to Versailles treaty provisions which would have given Japan concessions in China), also devoted considerable space to protest the impending demolition of the International Hotel, in the San Francisco "Manilatown", which had served as an inexpensive residence for many persons of Filipino descent. *UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIF.*

CELADA The front page of this newspaper had a letter by FRANK entitled: "AN OPEN LETTER". This open letter stated that a crisis existed at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco. The letter described the hotel as "a low rent dwelling unit" and stated that the residents include elderly people, disabled veterans, and other persons who cannot afford higher rents elsewhere. The article indicated that some residents

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of the hotel were Chinese, but more were Filipinos. The article stated demolition proceedings were scheduled to begin June 1, 1969, deplored what was called: "...the collaboration of the City and the hotel owner to destroy this residence for a parking lot." The article declared: "Individuals and groups have mobilized to protect the people's rights; they are striving to fend off the invasion of big business in this area of Manilatown." The center part of the above mentioned May Fourth Newspaper featured a large cartoon showing the International Hotel being demolished with a Chinatown playground clubhouse next in line. Below this cartoon was an article signed by FRANK CELADA, entitled: "FORGET MANILATOWN!" This article describes the San Francisco "Manilatown" as the "home of the forgotten Filipino", states the average age of residents is around 63 years and declares that although "Manilatown" is a part of the Chinatown-North Beach target area of the Economic Opportunity Council, that agency has failed to allocate adequate funds or personnel to its problems. The article indicates that CELADA and other interested Filipino students from the UCB, saw the need to focus attention on "Manilatown", and the need for a program to help its residents in the four problem areas of education, recreation, health, and housing.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated May 5, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Students Protest Demolition of Internat'l Hotel". This article stated that students from the Asian Studies courses at the UCB joined with members of the San Francisco Filipino community to protest the demolition of the International Hotel. The article reported that both groups participated in an informational picket line outside a testimonial dinner being given for the San Francisco Recreation Commissioner, whose firm was alleged to be the owner of the International Hotel. The article indicated that according to STEVE WONG, a student in Asian Studies at the Berkeley campus, the group of 20 to 25 pickets included Filipinos, Chinese, Mexican-Americans and black people. The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating: "The hotel is like a little community, a little family. They have their restaurants next door and their pool hall across the street. ...The Filipino community is going to be dispersed just like the Japanese Community when they tore down buildings to build the Japanese Cultural Center."

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The "Daily Californian" article of May 5, 1969, went on to quote a second picket, STEVE KADENS, another student in Asian Studies at the UCB, as saying: "The concept of community is important to Third World people because they are a minority." The article further indicates that FRANK CELADA, described, was organizer of the Manilatown Project sponsored by students in Sociology 198V at the UCB.

The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating that although "The International Hotel compares favorably with many boarding houses in Chinatown", the owners decided to tear it down instead of meeting the city's safety regulations, feeling "it would be more profitable to have a parking lot in place of the International Hotel."

Issue No. 6 of the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969, carries an article entitled: "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL". This article indicates that through pressure from the community, students and service agencies, in conjunction with the United Filipino Association, (UFA) a lease was secured from the owners of the hotel, but the UFA then faced the dilemma of raising funds and refurbishing the hotel. The article states that a fund-raising project was initiated with the cooperation of government officials and community people and that various groups responded to the call for volunteers to help repair the hotel. The article states however that: "the bulk of the load was carried by students. Besides members of the AAPA, contingents from the Davis campus came several times to paint the hotel while others came from Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, and as far away as Fresno." The article indicated that the commercial spaces abandoned when the owner threatened to demolish the hotel were also renovated and indicated that most of these spaces had been re-rented. The article concluded with the reminder that the problems of the International Hotel had not been solved, since the lease from the owner stipulates the hotel will be torn down in two or at most three years.

(U) [In November, 1969, SF T-3 advised] that the International Hotel is becoming a gathering place for members of the Red Guard, particularly at the space being used as a Draft Counseling Center by AAPA people from the Berkeley campus of

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- (U) the University of California. [SF T-8 stated] he had noted several Red Guard people at that location, making use of a "pad" or hippie style living quarters in an area partitioned off from the main office of the Draft Counseling Service. [SF T-3] advised that the Draft Counseling Service, which was formerly located at a city-owned community center, moved to the International Hotel after students from the UCB, believed by source to be AAPA people, were successful in helping the United Filipino Association secure a lease of the hotel from the owners.
- (U) [It is further noted that in August, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised] that BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, carried an article signed LJK entitled: "Draft Help in Chinatown", which stated that Chinatown had a "new Draft Help center." The article alleged that many young Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown are in extreme hardship situations supplying up to two-thirds of the family income, but are unaware of their right to a deferment. The article adds:

"Besides supplying information on rights and alternatives, we also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men. The immigrant who has just arrived is submitted to a system which uses him to fight greedy wars while others who have been here for decades remain 'free'. Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America. Chinatown Draft Help is being formed by Asian brothers who intend to provide information and assistance to all Chinese young men and to put an end to the Draft's racism."

- (U) As indicated above, AAPA members LING CHI WANG and SHIH SHUNG QUON were identified in the "Daily Californian" of November 6, 1969, as members of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers. [SF T-2, SF T-3 and SF T-9 all advised during November, 1969, that] AAPA from Berkeley, California, had been taking a special interest in the efforts being made to unionize the Chinese women who work in the small garment factories of San Francisco Chinatown. [SF T-9 stated that LING CHI WANG and STEVE WONG, both of whom are AAPA]

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(U) [people, had indicated to him that an ad hoc committee had been set up, headed by LING CHI WANG, to investigate working conditions in the little sewing shops which in the aggregate, employ hundreds of Chinese women.]

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, numbered Vol. 2, No. 1, devotes most of Page 4 to an article entitled: "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative for GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS". This article discusses the rival efforts by the Teamster's Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to organize the Chinese women who work in the sewing shops and/or garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown; and recent efforts to rezone the Chinatown area to CAHF exclude these little garment factories. The article states in part:

"The situation of the garment factories in San Francisco Chinatown has been a political issue for years. In an atmosphere of conflict amongst power and interest groups such as the Six Companies, ILGWU, Teamsters, City Council, contractors, and the Human Rights Commission, the welfare of the garment workers has been ignored and neglected. The struggles going on in Chinatown now indicate an attempt to unionize in the main interest of the ILGWU and Teamsters; to re-zone under the guise of integration; to strengthen the stronghold economic position of the contractors; and to maintain the subordination of the workers to the dictates of the Six Companies. These attempts have shown little or no concern for the woman worker's needs or the feasibility of letting her have control of her own life and lifestyle. The re-zoning issue has tried to obscure the real problems of exploitation which exist in Chinatown. "

The AAPA Newspaper article indicates that the efforts to have the garment factories re-zoned out of Chinatown, results from efforts of ILGWU organizers who persuaded the San Francisco Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco, to advocate that such re-zoning take place. The article claimed that "The ILGWU's real interest is money. If the Chinese garment workers were part of a white market and shops, they would more than likely be forced to unionize and pay the \$5.60 dues sought by the ILGWU." The article blamed

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the failure of the organizing efforts of the ILGWU on communication and cultural difficulties and a "basic distrust of whites and their institutions (which) exists in Chinatown." The article reasons that if an all-Chinese union local were formed in Chinatown, such a local would probably be forced to affiliate with AFL-CIO or the Teamsters, and the article describes the former as "racist" and the latter as "notorious for being a powerful bossism trade union, with tendencies to negotiate with management and employers and not for workers". The article states that Asian Studies 130 class at the UCB has studied the problems of the women working in the Chinatown garment factories and proposes "to initiate and build a cooperative." The article claims:

"This would be a progressive, self-perpetuating and revolutionary alternative. In this type of organization, the workers will have the chance to partake in operations and administrative processes of the co-op . . . The cooperative will serve to educate the workers to some understanding of the intricacies and contradictions of the American economic system. The cooperative will provide the workers with a consciousness of political, social and economic problems in American society. They will be aware how they are exploited and suppressed in their community and job."

The article goes on to state:

"This article has been written to solicit help from fellow Asians. We cannot implement the idea discussed above without adequate resources, including social and political commitment and funds. We are starting by getting and gathering all information on sewing, cutting and financing that we possibly can. We are still on a low level stage in that there are a lot of areas with which we are not familiar. We need at this time a person who has had years of experience as a tailor. We need people who are well versed in the legal proceedings for getting into business. We need people who know how to cut material. We also

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need people who have connections in getting sewing and cutting machines, at minimum prices. All persons interested and willing to help please contact Steve Wong in the Asian Studies Office, 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley."

The article further indicates that any ideas for fund raising to promote the project of a workers cooperative for Chinatown garment workers should be brought to the attention of STEVE WONG at the Asian Studies Office at the UCB, and adds: "We are forthrightly sponsoring films on November 14 and 16 to raise funds." It is noted that page 3 of this same November, 1969, issue of the AAPA Newspaper carries a notice of films that will be shown by the AAPA on November 14, 1969, and November 16, 1969. These films are titled: "CHINA, 1/4 OF HUMANITY" and "HANOI 13". The notice indicates these films will be shown November 14, 1969, at 4 Le Conte and on November 16, 1969, at the UMCA, 2400 Bancroft, both Berkeley, California. Donation of \$1.25 to the AAPA was requested of persons coming to see these films.

[It is further noted that on July 22, 1969, SF T-3] ~~(u)~~
made available a copy of a handbill which advertised the showing of a free film called: "THE CHINA STORY, ONE FOURTH OF HUMANITY", to be shown on the evening of July 25, 1969, and on the afternoon and evening of July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearney, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of footage collected by the well-known China correspondent, EDGAR SNOW, outlining Chinese history and u.s concentrating on SNOW's most recent trip to China. The handbill indicated it had been prepared by The Neighborhood Arts Program. [SF T-3 stated he had received this handbill from the AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN and added that other AAPA people who were distributing the handbill included VICCI WONG, ALVIN JA and SHIH SHUNG QUON. X [SF T-3 stated The Neighborhood Arts Program is directed by a LONI DING and is staffed by students, including AAPA people from Berkeley.]

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[Information from SF T-10, received on September 22, 1969, disclosed that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco also cooperated in an "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" held at San Francisco on July 25 - 29, 1969. SF T-10 made available a printed flyer which indicated this "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" would be held at the Commodore, Stockton Elementary School, 855 Sacramento Street, in the San Francisco Chinatown, and that it was sponsored by the San Francisco Art Commission's Neighborhood Arts Program and by the AAPA. The flyer indicated that films would be shown starting at 7:00 p.m. and that admission was free. Films to be shown on each date were set out and are listed as follows:

September 25, 1969

IKIRU (dealing with Japan);
TET OFFENSIVE (dealing with Vietnam).

September 26, 1969

TIMELESS TIMBERIA
(dealing with Malasia).

September 27, 1969

SONG OF CHINA (dealing with China);
CITY OF CATHAY (dealing with China).

September 28, 1969

SPRING FRAGRANCE
(dealing with Korea);
THEATRICAL FESTIVAL
(no country of reference listed).

September 29, 1969

LOWER DEPTHS (dealing with Japan);
STOLEN CHILDHOOD
(dealing with Vietnam).

MRS. LONI SCHURMANN
MRS. FRANZ SCHURMANN
MRS. DAVID WELSH

9/23

LONI WELSH NEE

[SF T-3 advised in October, 1969, that he had attended some of these film showings, and had noted that while some were more or less travelogues, other, such as the "TET OFFENSIVE", were little more than anti-American propaganda. SF T-3 said he had talked with LONI DING, Director of the Neighborhood Arts Program, and learned

DING is her maiden name, that she is married to caucasian named DAVID WELSH, and formerly was married to FRANZ SCHURMANN, professor of Asian History at the University of California, Berkeley.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RED GUARD AND
WITH MAY FOURTH RALLY, 5/14/69

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

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In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper consisting of four folio size pages, entitled: "MAY 4 1919 1969," which indicated it was published by the Bay Area Asian Students Coalition (BAASC). [SF T-1 has advised this paper was a joint effort of the AAPA and other Bay Area Asian-American groups, including the Red Guard which operates in the San Francisco Chinatown.] SF T-2 and SF T-3 have advised the BAASC appears to have been set up solely to promote the May Fourth rally, May 4, 1969, and does not exist as a regular organization. *(d)*

✓ [SF T-3 advised he had received this newspaper from ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, who invited him to attend a rally at Portsmouth Square in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, which would honor the fiftieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Source added that ALVIN JA told him that the rally was being organized by Asian-American students from various campuses in the San Francisco Bay area, who had joined in a coalition for this purpose. [SF T-3] remarked that the May Fourth Movement is an honored episode in Chinese history, when a movement started by university students at Peking, China, opposing provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given to Japan the German concessions in China, grew from a student protest on May 4, 1969 to a nation-wide strike which forced the Chinese government to order its delegation to refuse to sign the treaty. [SF T-3] said that although the Chinese communists' (Chicoms) connection with the May Fourth Movement was negligible, the Chicoms now claim credit for it. Source pointed out that an article in the above-mentioned newspaper, signed by the initials L.K., quotes the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, as stating, "You are powerless until you are supported by the masses," adds that MAO learned the lesson of May Fourth in his youth and contends that the most important effect of the May Fourth Movement, was not the rejection of the Versailles Treaty, but that "May 4th ushered in a revolutionary spirit and a new bond between the students and the people."

A tentative schedule for the May Fourth rally on May 4, 1969, was set out in the mentioned newspaper and indicates that the speakers would include: Prof. CHEN, who would speak on

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the May Fourth Movement; a Chinese Consulate speaker who would discuss Literature and Art, GORDON LAU, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG, and PAM LEE, last being identified as an AAPA speaker. The tentative schedule further indicated that a band and also the "Guerrilla Theatre" would offer entertainment.

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(According to SF T-1, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG and PAM LEE all are affiliated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.)

The "MAY 4 1919 1969" newspaper carried an article over the name DAN LI, entitled: "May 4th is coming," which devoted a paragraph to the Cultural Revolution in Communist China and declared: "The only way we can successfully relate to the Cultural Revolution IS by studying its real beginning, namely, the May Fourth Movement which took place exactly half a century ago." The article discussed the historical events surrounding the May Fourth Movement and indicated that the Movement profoundly changed the intellectual mood in China, teaching of classics giving way to the Chinese vernacular. The article added that: "the memory of the Western democracies... betrayal of China at the Paris Peace Conference reminded Chinese intellectuals of the hollowness of the so-called democratic ideals. All of a sudden it dawned on them, not the least of whom were students like CHOU En-lai... that not only was a revolution needed to overthrow the oppressive Confucian order in China; but that there was an equally pressing -- if not more so -- necessity to destroy the ruthlessly exploiting imperialistic society as well. With that kind of realization Chinese intellectuals ... were out for real revolution."

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This May Fourth Newspaper also indicated that the rally on May 4, 1969 at Portsmouth Square would propose that square be renamed to honor Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. A petition to rename the square was printed in the newspaper and an article signed by STEVE WONG contended that Americans should not have named the square after the battleship that was used to conquer the Spanish and the Indians, (latter being described as "our Asian relatives" and as real owners of the land). STEVE WONG's article declared that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who is honored by all Chinese, regardless of political or religious beliefs. Other articles were set forth over the names: PAULA LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, and over the initials, R.T. [which SF T-1 states represents ROY TAKAI, editor of the AAPA Newspaper. SF T-1 has added that STEVE WONG, PAULA LI and SHIH SHUNG QUON are all connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 has advised that SHIH

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SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. *

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[On April 29, 1969, SF T-10 made available] a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers: *

(U)

["JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic
of China; ATTORNEY
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc."]

CALIF. *

(JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency.) [SF T-2 stated he had contacted a friend at the Chinese Consulate and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally, but that the latter would not be able to accept. SF T-2 later advised that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency. CALIF

It is noted that the "Daily Californian," published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "asian cultural revolution," which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew to a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs," so they "abandoned the isolation

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of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared; "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic; insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action," and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul (sic) and Chinatown."

[According to SF T-2 and SF T-3,] ~~(u)~~ the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

[In May, 1969, SF T-3 advised] ~~(u)~~ he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco.

~~(u)~~ [SF T-3 said] the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style "uniforms" holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propaganda in favor of the Chicoms. [SF T-3 said] that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement.

~~(u)~~ [SF T-3 said] that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard rally.

~~(u)~~ [SF T-3] described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power." [SF T-3 said] the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by

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almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in background. [SF T-3] could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

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[SF T-3] noted that a short skit was presented by a group introduced as the Guerrilla Theatre, which purported to show Asians resisting American imperialism. [SF T-3] stated the people taking part in this skit were described as students and he recognized VICCI WONG (VICTORIA DIANA WONG) who is active in the AAPA at Berkeley and who had been present at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco on several occasions when he visited there in March and April, 1969. Source further advised that WAI KIT QUON and his younger brother, SHIH SHUNG QUON, both of whom are in the AAPA at Berkeley, were both present at the May Fourth rally and that the latter was attired in a North Korean style army coat and hat and was holding a Chinese Communist flag.

VICTORIA WONG
CALIF.
SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
CANADA

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[SF T-3] commented that ALEX HING, a leader of the Red Guard, spoke at the Red Guard rally and seemed to be more-or-less like a master of ceremonies. [SF T-3] commented that ALEX HING formerly attended the University of California and has friendship with a number of AAPA members. [SF T-3] expressed the opinion that most of the Red Guard members at San Francisco were delinquents, and school dropouts who would not be capable of organizing a rally such as this May Fourth rally. He stated he believes it was actually organized by ALEX HING and some of his friends from the University of Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, VICCI WONG and SHIH SHUNG QUON, and that some of the work may have been done by Asian students who did not even know it was to be a Red Guard rally with display of Chinese Communist (Chicom) flags and posters. [SF T-3] added that ALEX HING appears to be friendly with FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, whom source considers leading personalities in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and added that PATTY HIROTA, whom he saw at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco, describes herself as a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California.

AKA PATTY MEMBER OF SUSPECT ORGANIZATION

(U)

[In May, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-8 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-3] concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and [both] identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. [Both] added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times," a Chinese language daily newspaper published at San Francisco,

Handwritten initials and marks

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FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers. [SF T-2] commented that shortly before the May Fourth rally, he heard rumors among Chinese-American students that the rally might turn out to be a pro-Chicom affair dominated by the Red Guard. He said that he warned his friend, GORDON LAU, an attorney of Chinese descent who had tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, that he had better not make an appearance if he wanted to preserve a good political reputation. [SF T-2] added that he noted many college students of Asian descent present when the rally was starting on May 4, 1969, including many who are active in the AAPA. Source added, however, that quite a few of them left the area when it became evident the affair was being run by the Red Guard and he declined to make any attempt at listing the names of persons in the audience, because he pointed out that many probably came thinking the rally was simply to be in honor of the May Fourth Movement and had no idea it would be pro-Chicom in nature. [SF T-2] said that to the best of his recollection, the remarks by FLOYD HUEN were brief and had mostly to do with the idea that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen. (u)

Regarding the appearance of AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, as a speaker at the May Fourth Movement rally on May 4, 1969, it is noted that his family members, during interview, have advised this came to their attention at the time and was quite disturbing to the family. FLOYD HUEN's brother, TONY HUEN, advised on December 10, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN told his parents the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. Mr. TONY HUEN added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chicom flags and posters. FLOYD HUEN's mother on that same date, December 10, 1969, stated that when they learned that FLOYD had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she had FLOYD's father demand that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. According to Mrs. HUEN, FLOYD said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went there to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a United States warship, to SUN Yat-sen, in honor of the Chinese statesman who worked both in China and in the United States to bring about the Chinese Republic. (u)

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(U) The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper," dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I, Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally." (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7) this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco.)

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities as the people became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers, naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a "guest speaker" and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

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- (U) Regarding above indication from SF T-3 that the Red Guard leader, ALEX HING, was friendly with some AAPA leaders, it is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at San Jose State College on April 5, 1969.
- (U) [On May 29, 1969, SF T-3 remarked] he has had a growing concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may have an interest in the development of the Red Guard. Source stated he is sure that with the exception of ALEX HING, there are no Red Guard leaders who would have been capable of organizing and sustaining a revolutionary program, but he warned that because of the friendship that exists between ALEX HING and some of the leaders of the AAPA, there is a danger that the latter could make use of the Red Guard as the open or surface element of a revolutionary movement. [SF T-3 stated] that the Guerrilla Theatre dramatization given at the May Fourth rally of the Red Guard on May 4, 1969, was undoubtedly put together by AAPA members, such as VICCI WONG who took part in it. He added that he felt it was significant that WAI KIT QUON, ALVIN JA and FLOYD HUEN, who are AAPA leaders, were present and in the company of ALEX HING on that date. Source pointed out, however, that he had no information to prove any agreements had been made between AAPA leaders and Red Guard leaders, but only wished to note the possibility that with AAPA leadership, the Red Guard could become a possible threat to the peace of the San Francisco Chinatown.
- (U) On July 15, 1969, SF T-1 reported that on July 9, 1969, a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard was held at 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, and was attended by 12 to 15 persons. SF T-1 indicated the purpose of the meeting was to jointly discuss the manner in which Asian Americans would relate to the forthcoming United Front Against Fascism Conference being sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP). (The BPP is described in an appendix page to this report.) According to SF T-1, AAPA leaders present included BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE from Berkeley and PENNY NAKATSU and NEIL GOTANDA from San Francisco, while Red Guard leaders present included ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO. CALIF.
- (U) SF T-1 reported on July 28, 1969, that a second joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guards was held at 202 4th Avenue on July 16, 1969, to further discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the above-mentioned BPP sponsored United Front

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Against Fascism Conference. According to the source, it was decided to make no formal plans, but to arrange that legal defense would be available to any members of the "Asian Coalition" of AAPA and Red Guard people who might be arrested during the conference. SF T-1 indicated that 12 to 15 persons were present, including ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, the AAPA members present included: NEIL GOTANDA, BARRY CHANN, PENNY NAKATSU, RICHARD AOKIE and BRYANT FONG. ~~(S)~~

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According to SF T-1, representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969, after the above mentioned BPP sponsored conference, to have a critique of that conference and to discuss plans for picketing during Japan Week festivities in September. ~~(S)~~ ✓

(Japan Week demonstrations are discussed under that heading in this report.)

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On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an Asian-American coalition, composed of the AAPA and the Red Guard, would participate in demonstrations against the Japan Week festivities, starting with a demonstration at the pier on September 4, 1969, protesting the arrival of the Japanese warship bringing the Japanese dignitaries to participate in the ceremonies and programs scheduled at San Francisco from September 5 - 20, 1969. ~~(S)~~

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On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theatre, 622 Broadway, at which time it was announced that an Asian Coalition had been formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA to protest the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. The four persons giving the press conference were identified by [SF T-3] as CLIFFORD TOM, Red Guard President; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, and NEIL GOTANDA and GERALDINE KUTAKA, both members of the AAPA. ~~(S)~~ [SF T-3] pointed out that the Committee Revue Theatre was being utilized by the Red Guard as a sort of headquarters since the Red Guard was evicted from its former location. ~~(S)~~

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On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was acting in a liaison capacity between the AAPA and the Red Guard. ~~(S)~~

(Further information regarding KUTAKA and NEIL GOTANDA is set out in the section of this report dealing with Japan Week demonstrations.)

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SF T-1 and SF T-3 both advised in September, 1969, that AAPA members and Red Guard members participated jointly in a demonstration at Pier 39, when the Japanese warship carrying dignitaries arrived there on September 4, 1969. (u) ✓

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard, meeting as an Asian Coalition, was held on September 14, 1969, at the home of NEAL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969 protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with the Japan Week, and that ALEX HING would speak at the rally, representing the Asian Coalition. SF T-1 further advised that later on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the Asian Coalition with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, with ALEX HING present as the chosen representative of the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, there were 35 to 40 persons present and AAPA members included: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE. This joint meeting was to coordinate strategy for a protest rally and march on September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference. (u) ✓

In November, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated on November 20, 1969, that to the best of her knowledge, there was no plan for the AAPA and the Red Guard to participate in demonstrations against the Japanese Premier SATO during his visit to San Francisco over November 23, 1969. According to SF T-11, Miss KUTAKA stated that the AAPA and the Red Guard can't seem to cooperate any longer. (u) ✓

In December, 1969, SF T-3 reported that the Asian Coalition between the Red Guard and the AAPA is no longer in existence and had been formed only to strengthen demonstration efforts during Japan Week. (u) ✓

It is noted that in December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning a conference which had been held at Mills College in Oakland, California, on December 5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Mills College AAPA. According to SF T-1, this conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN of the Berkeley, California, AAPA and there were six workshops, one of which, concerning the Asian Students movement, was directed by ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, ALEX HING was also (u) ✓

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- (U) one of the speakers at the conference, and there were several other Red Guard people, including DARWIN (LEE), among the approximately 100 persons who attended the conference.
- (U) ~~SUBJECT ORGANIZATION CALIF.~~ During December, 1969, SF T-3 advised that the Red Guard is frequenting the AAPA's Draft Counseling Center at 842 Kearney Street, in the International Hotel building. [SF T-3 stated] that this center is staffed by ARNO KAWANO, who has been active in the Red Guard, and by BARRY CHANN, who is active in the AAPA, and by a Japanese-American, whose first name is LARRY and who has indicated to source that he is a college student and connected with the AAPA. [SF T-3 remarked] that at the rear of this Draft Counseling Center, a room has been fixed up with a sofa, chairs and a rug and added that the Red Guard reportedly congregates in this room. [SF T-3 added] that although the Draft Counseling Center has been operating at 842 Kearney Street for some time, ever since the AAPA campaign to delay demolition of the International Hotel was successful, it is only recently that the building has been renovated sufficiently to comply with city building codes. [SF T-3 said] that now the Draft Counseling Center plans a "formal opening" soon and he added that ARNO KAWANO had charge of getting the refreshments for that occasion. [SF T-3 said] he has learned that KAWANO is attempting to secure these refreshments by the same methods which the Red Guard used in gathering food which it used in its ineffective breakfast program for children, which, [according to SF T-3] the Red Guard copied from the children's breakfast program of the Black Panther Party.

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RELATIONS WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND
ACTIVITY RELATED TO UNITED FRONT
AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE
JULY 18-20, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is appended to this report.

An article entitled: "UNDERSTANDING AAPA," which appeared in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, includes as a past activity of the AAPA, "Free Huey Rallies at the Oakland Courthouse."

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~ @ CALIF.

*CALIF
BLACK
PANTHER*

It is noted that the "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article *CANADA* entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." The article concerned a demonstration led by the BPP in vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse at Oakland, California, protesting the trial of the BPP leader, HUEY NEWTON, on trial for the killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. The article indicated the demonstrators included members of the AAPA, who carried signs demanding: "FREE HUEY," printed in Chinese, Japanese, English and Tagalog. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a UCB student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA, described as a Japanese-American from San Francisco, was quoted as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

CALIF

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of the Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, gave an interview over Radio Station KNEW on January 3, 1969, during which she responded to the question as to whether the BPP accepts other non-white people as members. In her answer, Mrs. CLEAVER stated in part as follows: *MRS*

"...every colonized group has its own specific community and its cultural inherit...uh, historical backgrounds and it's best for these people to organize their own political party with a program directed toward their own organization, and then we form a coalition with them, such as with the Asian American Political Alliance..."

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated February 17, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Newton's Message At Berkeley Party," which carried an account of a rally held by the BPP at the Berkeley Community Theatre on the evening of February 16, 1969, as a birthday party for its imprisoned leader, HUEY NEWTON. The article indicated that more than 2000 persons crowded the theatre and that BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE made a call for donations to a defense fund for NEWTON and for BPP leader ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. The article indicated donations were given by a number of persons and organizations, including the AAPA.

(U) BLACK PANTHER CALIF.
As indicated above, in the section on relationship with the Red Guard, SF T-1 advised in July, 1969, that joint meetings were held by representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard, at the home of AAPA member NEIL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, on July 9, 1969 and July 16, 1969 to discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the United Front Against Fascism Conference which was being sponsored by the BPP at Oakland, California, on July 18-20, 1969. According to SF T-1, the representatives decided that the groups should operate in a unified fashion under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA. SF T-1 said plans were made to have legal defense available to any members of this "Asian Coalition" who might be arrested during the conference.

(U) During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that it was planned that an Asian bloc would attend the United Front Against Fascism Conference, consisting of ten delegates from the Berkeley chapter of the AAPA, ten delegates from the San Francisco chapter of the AAPA, and seven delegates from the Red Guard, with the entire Asian bloc to be under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE. According to source, AOKIE indicated he had declined an invitation from the leaders of the BPP, to appear as a speaker at the conference.

(U) According to SF T-1 and SF T-3, PENNY NAKATSU, of the AAPA at San Francisco State College, appeared as a member of a panel which discussed the subject: "Role of Women Against Fascism" on July 18, 1969, before the United Front Against Fascism Conference on July 18, 1969 at the Oakland Auditorium.

(U) During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that in addition to Miss NAKATSU; other AAPA people who attended sessions of the United Front Against Fascism Conference, at Oakland, California,

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

included NEIL GOTANDA, RICHARD AOKIE, PATRICIA ~~Y~~ IYAMA, SHIH SHUNG QUON, JOHN CHANG, BRYANT FONG, JAMES HIRABAYASHI, BARRY CHANN, LALENT LICON, FLOYD HUEN and SHARON URATSU. SF T-1 added that Red Guard members who attended these sessions included: ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO. ~~X~~ (u) *AKA PATTI*

Later in July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969 to have a critique of the BPP sponsored United Front Against Fascism. According to SF T-1, it was decided that the new coalition between the BPP and Communist Party elements, arising out of that conference, could be detrimental, and that Asian-American involvement should be very limited. ~~X~~ (u)

RELATIONS WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) AND THE SDS REGIONAL CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2-3, 1969 AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

(A characterization of the SDS is appended to this report.)

In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that AAPA people attended a meeting of the SDS which was held at 1925 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, and which was attended by from 20 to 30 persons. SF T-1 identified BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, NEIL GOTANDA and FLOYD HUEN as among the AAPA people who were present. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the SDS meeting was to discuss plans for a Regional SDS Conference that would take place early in August. SF T-1 stated that the AAPA spokesman advised the SDS people that an Asian-American coalition intended to engage in protest activity during Japan Week in September, 1969, and suggested that since SDS elements were reportedly planning to demonstrate in protest against the role of the Stanford Research Institute in the International Industrial Conference being held in connection with Japan Week, a united working front might be built between SDS and the Asian Coalition. ~~X~~ (u)

During August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the SDS Regional Conference was held at 560 Bissel Street, Richmond, California, on August 2-3, 1969. SF T-1 stated that Asian Coalition people were present on both dates and he identified these as including NEIL GOTANDA and RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA and ALEX HING of the Red Guard. SF T-1 added that RICHARD AOKIE, representing the Asian Coalition, spoke to the conference ~~X~~ (u)

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(U) on August 2, 1969, concerning the Japan Week, with its Japanese Trade Fair.

(U) As is indicated below, in the section of this report dealing with demonstrations during Japan Week, in September, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information which disclosed that SDS elements joined with the Asian Coalition (consisting of the AAPA and the Red Guard) to coordinate activity in protest of the Japan Week ceremonies and conferences. SF T-1 advised in September, 1969, that a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, on September 14, 1969, to coordinate plans for a protest rally and march which SDS elements planned for September 15, 1969 to protest the sponsorship of the International Industrial Conference by the Stanford Research Institute of Stanford University.

(U) It is noted that in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that SDS elements planned to march down Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, California, on October 15, 1969, without benefit of a police permit to show their support for the Vietnam Moratorium. SF T-1 said that the AAPA at Berkeley would not become involved in such activity but would support the Vietnam Moratorium through a symposium which would be held at the UCB on October 15, 1969. (Details of this symposium are set out below in the portion of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.)

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF KOREA,
AUGUST 21, 1969

(U) [On August 7, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that on August 6, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was contacted at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco, California, the headquarters of that committee. According to [SF T-12] BARRY DAVID stated that the SMC was basically an anti-war student organization which supports strikes and demonstrations by other such organizations. [SF T-12] indicated that the AAPA was one such group and that the AAPA was calling for demonstrations in September during the Japanese Cultural Week when the President and Vice-President of the United States are supposed to visit San Francisco. According to [SF T-12] BARRY DAVID mentioned two names as those of AAPA leaders and indicated both were also associated with the Red Guard at San Francisco. [SF T-12 stated] these two were NEIL GOTANDA and BARRY CHANN.

(U) [SF T-13 has advised] BARRY DAVID is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that the SMC was developed by the SWP.

The SWP has been designated as
subversive pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

(U) [On August 13, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that the SMC held a press conference at San Francisco on that date, at which BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN of the AAPA acted as spokesmen, to announce a demonstration on August 21, 1969 at San Francisco, in connection with a scheduled meeting that date between President NIXON and President CHUNG HEE PARK of Korea. The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue for August 13, 1969 reported this press conference and noted that HARRY CHAN of the AAPA said the protest is born out of belief that the foreign policy of the United States in Korea is the same as South Vietnam, namely, to suppress the struggle for liberation.

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In its issue dated August 22, 1969, "The Militant," official newspaper of the SWP, carried an article entitled "Bay Area Action to Welcome NIXON, S. Korean Puppet," which was dated August 13, 1969, and listed GEORGE JOHNSON as author. (SF T-13 has advised) GEORGE JOHNSON is a member of the SWP. This article reported that at a news conference in San Francisco on August 13, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN, spokesman for the AAPA, announced a demonstration to be held August 21, 1969 protesting the scheduled meeting that date at San Francisco between President NIXON and CHUNG HEE PARK, the President of Korea. The article indicated the demonstration would demand removal of American and Korean troops from Vietnam and the removal of American troops from Korea and further indicated this was part of the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war in Vietnam. According to the article, a "so-far nameless Bay Area coalition for the fall offensive" had endorsed the August 21, 1969 demonstration at a meeting on August 12, 1969.

~~CAMP~~
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~~WORKERS~~
~~PARTY~~

The article in "The Militant" reported that BARRY CHANN, as spokesman for the AAPA, stated his organization had chapters on most California college campuses and that it was joining the action on August 21, 1969 because "the struggles of the Korean, Japanese and Okinawan peoples are inseparably tied with the Vietnam war...". According to the article, CHANN further stated that the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war will also include demonstrations during September 5 and 20, 1969 when Japanese and American officials will be in the Bay Area "as part of a public relations job for renewal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which expires in 1970."

[On August 20, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that GEORGE JOHNSON, as chairman of the SMC, had indicated the SMC expected 2000 people would participate in the demonstration on August 21, 1969 in Union Square in front of the hotel where President NIXON and President PARK would meet.

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI on August 21, 1969 disclosed the crowd gathered at Union Square to see the dignitaries attending the state dinner was so large it was not possible for the SMC leaders to get picket lines

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formed and moving, and it was apparent the crowd was more interested in the arriving dignitaries than in the demonstration speakers. After BARRY DAVID announced the SMC rally was over, the crowd dwindled to about 300 demonstrators who began to engage in rowdy activity and then were dispersed by the police.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated August 22, 1969, reported that the anti-war protest against the conference between President NIXON and President PARK of Korea, consisted of "hours of disorganized demonstrations" and indicated there was only a "brief flurry of violence" after the SMC's permit to use Union Square expired and most of the demonstrators had left the area.

[During August 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised] that BARRY CHANN recently appeared in the San Francisco Chinatown as organizer of a Draft Counselling Service, which was set up first at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and then was moved to the International Hotel, after that hotel was renovated by students. These sources indicated they considered CHANN an intellectual advocating orderly protest, rather than an agitator advocating violent confrontation.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WEEK,
SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969

The Summer 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, devoted considerable space to Japanese-American relations and called for demonstrations against Japan Week and the International Industrial Conference, during the period September 5 - 20, 1969, when Japanese officials were scheduled to be in San Francisco and to meet with the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The articles in the AAPA Newspaper indicated that the demonstrations against Japan Week would be under the direction of the Asian Coalition and would include a demonstration on September 4, 1969 to meet a Japanese warship which would arrive at San Francisco carrying Japanese dignitaries. Articles in the Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, mentioned in more detail in the section of this report which describes the various issues of the

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newspaper, attacked the present government of Japan as "running dog of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam," and declared that Japan has "become the mainstay of U.S. military operations in the Far East." The claim was made in the AAPA newspaper that the Japan Week emphasis on cultural and trade linkages between Japan and the United States was "a mere sham" and that the "true purpose is to further cement the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism." The AAPA Newspaper declares that the U.S. imperialists are very anxious to retain Japan as a faithful running dog" and adds that "this arrangement is also very profitable to the Japanese ruling class." The newspaper indicated that during 1970 the governments of Japan and the United States will attempt to renew their Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, but adds that "the (Japanese) people" have vowed their struggle will intensify "to prevent this evil deed from transpiring, (and) We, in this country, must also participate in the struggle."

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper declares. "The forthcoming 'Japan Week' is merely another example of the running dogs and their master's attempts to hide the nefarious nature of their world wide imperialist system. The people here must be informed ... and they must take positive action. For further information, please contact the Asian American Political Alliance, 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley."

On August 15, 1969, THOMAS CAYLOR, Manager, World Trade Department, Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, advised that the Japan Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese External Trade Organization, and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were jointly sponsoring Japan Week in San Francisco, from September 5th to September 20th, 1969. Mr. CAYLOR provided literature which reflected the purposes of Japan Week were to feature a Japanese trade fair, to preview Expo 70 (a world's fair scheduled for 1970 in Osaka, Japan), and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States.

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(U) On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 reported that plans were being made by an Asian-American Coalition to participate in demonstrations at ceremonies relating to Japan Week activities in San Francisco, California. SF T-1 stated this Asian-American Coalition was composed of the membership of the AAPA and the Red Guard.

(U) SF T-1 further advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) would be participating in demonstrations during the International Industrial Conference portion of Japan Week, scheduled for September 15 - 19, 1969, because of its opposition to the defense contracts held by the Stanford Research Institute which is sponsoring that conference.

A characteriztaion of the SDS is appended to this report.

On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theater, 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which time it was announced that the Asian Coalition was being formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA, and would demonstrate during Japan Week against renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. [On September 2, 1969, SF T-3] identified CLIFF TOM, Red Guard Chairman; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education; NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA member; and GERALDINE KUTAKA, AAPA member, as those persons who conducted this press conference. U

(U) ~~MEMBER OF SELECT ORGANIZATION~~
[On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised] that GERALDINE N. KUTAKA, residing in Oakland, California, but employed in San Francisco, had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was functioning in a liaison position between the AAPA and the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-11 further advised that NEIL GOTANDA identified himself as a graduate of Stanford University and as a graduate student at the UCB. SF T-11 further advised that the AAPA and the Red Guard planned to picket at the pier on September 4, 1969, when the Japanese destroyer arrived at San Francisco, bringing Japanese dignitaries to Japan Week, and to pass out leaflets opposing the renewal of the mutual defense treaty between Japan and the United States. CLIFF

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During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 4, 1969, between 35 to 50 persons participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Asian Coalition at Pier 39 in San Francisco, when the Japanese destroyer carrying Japanese officials arrived at that pier. SF T-1 identified the following persons as among the AAPA members participating in this demonstration: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG, FLOYD HUEN, NORMAN WONG, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE and JEANNE QUAN. Source also identified ALEX HING as among the Red Guard members who participated in that demonstration. (u)

The September 8, 1969 edition of the "Red Guard Community Newspaper," official publication of the Red Guard, contained an article concerning the formation of the Asian Coalition. This article stated: "The Red Guard is working with a group of Asian students in an Asian Coalition to expose Japan Week ceremonies to be held in San Francisco between September 5th and September 20th." The article also listed the following Asian Coalition demands for Japan Week: (1) end the Asian war at home and abroad; (2) death of the U.S.-Japan Security Pact, and (3) community control of police.

The September 1969 edition of the "GIDRA," an Asian-American student publication in Southern California, described the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian American and student organizers including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Asian Coalition, according to this publication, announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 to September 20, 1969.

During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 10, 1969, the Asian Coalition sponsored a picket line demonstration in front of the Masonic Auditorium where the Governor of California had been scheduled to appear at a Japan Week banquet-luncheon. According to SF T-1, some 35 to 45 persons took part in this demonstration, and the following were among the AAPA members who participated: NORMAN WONG, LALENT LICON, JEANNE QUAN, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and FLOYD HUEN. SF T-1 further indicated that Red Guard members including the Red Guard leader ALEX HING, also participated in this demonstration. (u)

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(U) SF T-1 has advised that a meeting was held September 14, 1969 at the residence of NEIL GOTANDA, 202 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969, in San Francisco directed against Japan Week activities. SF T-1 reported that ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, was selected to speak at the rally as representing the Asian Coalition. U

(U) SF T-1 further advised that on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, in San Francisco with ALEX HING of the Red Guard present and officially representing the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, NEIL GOTANDA and BRYANT FONG were among the AAPA members who attended this joint meeting. SF T-1 said the purpose of this meeting was to coordinate the SDS-Asian Coalition demonstration rally and march scheduled for September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with Japan Week. SF T-1 indicated 35 to 45 persons attended this joint conference.

On September 15, 1969, a rally was held at Washington Park Square in San Francisco. Speakers were identified by organizations they represented and not by their individual names. One of the speakers was identified as representing the Asian Coalition. The speaker urged those in attendance to march from the park to the Fairmont Hotel to demonstrate their opposition to the International Industrial Conference being held there in conjunction with Japan Week activities. This march subsequently took place that date.

(U) [On December 30, 1969, SF T-3] reported that the Asian Coalition is no longer in existence and was merely formed for the purpose of strengthening the Asian-American protesters in the demonstrations connected with Japan Week.

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PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam," which stated:

"Dissatisfaction with the current Anti-War movement and its orientation toward saving American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives, led to the symposium 'Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam,' sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15. The theme of the symposium was that the Vietnamese are a noble and gracious people who have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression."

The article stated that about 600 people, including about 100 Asians, attended the symposium at the UCB on the UCB campus, many coming from a noon-time rally sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, in support of the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium. According to the article, the symposium consisted of speeches by Professors MASAO MIYOSHI, FRANZ SCHURMANN and ISAO FUJIMOTO, a musical piece dedicated to the Vietnamese people by SHERLYN CHEW, a film, and a student panel representing various Asian groups.

The article reported that following MIYOSHI's talk about personal experiences with "war-time hysteria," SCHURMANN spoke against what was termed "NIXON's War Plan For the Conquest of Southeast Asia," and praised the Vietnamese people for their resistance, while FUJIMOTO discussed chemical and biological warfare and the effects of the Vietnam War on American economy. The film, "Good Times, Wonderful Times" was described in the article, as portraying the contrast between trite remarks at a cocktail party and the "brutality" displayed in the American bombing of Hiroshima and in Nazi concentration camps. The student panel was reported as featuring representatives of the AAPA, of Chi Nu Omega sorority, and of the Asian Studies Division of the UCB. The article stated that each representative read a statement from his group, opposing the war in Vietnam and that the AAPA opposed both American manpower and American technology in Vietnam and "cautioned against a cessation of the Anti-War movement with Vietnamization -- the pullout of men, but not of American technology and all its evils."

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According to the AAPA newspaper, a workshop was held following the symposium, with FRANZ SCHURMANN discussing with students concerning the "possibilities of future action in the community concerning the Vietnam War."

Another article in the November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper entitled "Vietnam Workshop," reported that growing out of the symposium and workshop on the war in Vietnam held October 15, 1969, a series of workshops were being held each Monday evening at Dwinelle Hall on the campus of the UCB, under the sponsorship of the Asian Studies Division. The article indicated these workshops "will emphasize the humanity of the Vietnamese people, and how it was that they came to such a war not only against the American forces, but also against the French colonialists after World War Two." The article further indicated that as the workshop progresses, information will be assembled into a syllabus looking toward the possibilities of an Asian Studies course on the Vietnam war during the winter quarter at the UCB, and community education classes to educate people, particularly Asians concerning the Vietnam war.

The AAPA Newspaper for November 1969 included an article entitled "ASIANS TO MARCH FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE," which announced plans for Asian-Americans to gather as a group on November 15, 1969, to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco. This article called upon Asian-Americans "to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the NLF (Viet Cong), and to demand an end to imperialism, political repression, and exploitation of Third World people," by making a strong showing in the Vietnam Moratorium March. The article urged "all determined Asian sisters and brothers" to assemble at the Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in San Francisco, and to march together to join the main march to the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park, where a "massive" rally would demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The article declared "Asian-Americans have arranged a march specifically for Asian-Americans to come together and condemn this filthy, racist, imperialistic war, which is killing thousands of our Asian sisters and brothers." The article claimed that "the United States is committing genocide on Asian peoples," and added that most anti-war groups calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam fail to recognize that Vietnamese lives and not only American lives are at stake. The article states "American presence in Vietnam in the perpetuation of the white man's war of colonial exploitation and the bloodletting of Asian peoples."

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[SF T-s] who participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March on November 15, 1969, advised in November 1969 that there were very few persons of Asian ancestry among the many thousands of persons who marched to the Polo Grounds at Golden Gate Park where a series of speakers spent the afternoon in denouncing the war in Vietnam and in calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from that country. [SF T-3] stated that the AAPA group from Berkeley, although joined by a few other Asian-Americans, did not amount to more than about fifty persons, and was a negligible factor in the march. [SF T-3] added that the AAPA group included militants like ALVIN JA and WAI KIT QUON, as well as people who advocate peaceful protest as the proper means of bringing social change. As examples of Asian-American participants of the latter nature, [SF T-3] cited himself and Professor PAUL TAKAGI of the UCB.

Newspaper and police reports indicate that as many as 100,000 people may have participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March and the rally at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on November 15, 1969 and that the overwhelming majority of the participants were of caucasian racial descent. Only a relatively very few appeared to be of Asian-American descent. The march and rally were orderly and the only incident of unusual nature occurred when DAVID HILLIARD, speaking as representative of the Black Panther Party, made a threat against the life of the President of the United States.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER OF JAPAN,
NOVEMBER 23, 1969

The Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on November 10, 1969 that EISAKU SATO, Prime Minister of Japan and his party would arrive at San Francisco International Airport, November 23, 1969, would stay at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and would depart San Francisco early on November 25, 1969, enroute to Japan.

(U)

On November 20, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA advised that as of that date, the AAPA had no plan to hold a demonstration against Premier SATO, and added that to the best of her knowledge, the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown also has no plans for a demonstration. SF T-11 indicated Miss KUTAKA continues to live in Oakland, California but has taken employment in San Francisco as a "topless" waitress to earn money for a trip to Japan. ~~X~~

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper carried an article entitled "SATO-NIXON TALKS," concerning the meeting between Premier SATO of Japan and President NIXON, at Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1969. The article alleged that SATO's visit is not one of "friendship," but of "desperation" because "the SATO government cannot survive the political ramifications eminent in reversing the Security Treaty." The article hints that SATO might not live to meet NIXON, since "Japanese students vow to stop him at Tokyo International Airport on November 17, by any means necessary." The article contends that the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan has given the latter a "privileged" position, the loss of which would force Japan into the socialist camp. The article states that "The SATO government, for its own survival, and that of the 'zaibatsu' - Japan's own monopoly - capitalists, must hold back the Japanese people while it negotiates with the U.S. ...". The article contends that two major unions in Japan plan economic disruption if the treaty is renewed in 1970 while "a radical alliance, the Zenkyoto, is ready for revolution."

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[On November 21, 1969, SF T-14 and SF T-15 advised] that a rally was held that date at the Sproul Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the AAPA. According to these sources, HUEN read a statement which he stated was from "AMPO," a Japanese New Left paper. The sources reported that this statement as read by HUEN contained background information regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts by Japanese New Left students to oppose the security treaty between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier SATO from coming to the United States. The sources indicated that as read by HUEN, the statement from the Japanese New Left students declared in effect "we in Japan were unable to prevent SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the United States. Therefore it is up to our brothers in the United States to prevent SATO from leaving the United States." [According to SF T-14 and SF T-15] HUEN at this point, without further comments, invited those present, who numbered about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on November 23, 1969 for a demonstration against Premier SATO. (u)

Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated November 24, 1969, carried an article concerning the demonstration on November 23, 1969 in front of the hotel where Premier SATO was staying in San Francisco. The article indicated the demonstration was generally orderly and listed the AAPA and the Red Guard from the San Francisco Chinatown, as among the participating groups.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AAPA NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SF T-1 has advised that other than leaflets and flyers, the only publication of the AAPA, to the best of his knowledge, is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals. ~~(u)~~

SF T-1 stated on January 12, 1970 that the AAPA newspaper is edited by ROY TAKAI, who is on the Central Committee of the AAPA at the UCB in Berkeley, California. Copies of the AAPA newspaper have been furnished by SF T-1 and/or SF T-2 and each newspaper has been found to consist usually of four folio pages. The contents of each issue of the AAPA newspaper are discussed as follows: ~~(u)~~

Issue Number 1 dated November - December, 1968, on Page 1, set forth an article entitled, "ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UCB". This article indicates that the UCB campus, with over 27,000 students, has minority group representation as follows: about 10%, or 2,700, are oriental; 1/2%, or about 100, are Mexican American; while 2 - 3% are black; and there is a small handful of native Americans. The article indicates that the AAPA is working for the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968; namely, Basic Asian American History I in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI. The second course is a study of student movements which will be concerned with student movements in Asia and which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ???)". This article, which goes on in length concerning the contents and purposes of Asian American studies, is signed WONG. [SF T-1 has indicated he believes this article was written by the PAUL WONG who is particularly interested in Asian American studies.] ~~(u)~~

Page 1 of Issue Number 1 also carries an article entitled, "CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE IN THE US" by L. LING-CHI WANG (Mr. LEANDER LING-CHI WANG, usually known as LING CHI WANG, is a graduate student at the UCB and was formerly Director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council at San Francisco).

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In his article, Mr. WANG indicates that Chinatown is a ghetto resulting from cultural and language barriers. He points out that economic and cultural problems exist in the San Francisco Chinatown, speaks of historical injustice against Chinese in the United States and makes the accusation that Chinese who have achieved success have maintained a "hand-off 'Uncle Tom' attitude" which permits the exploitation of the Chinese by their own "war lords" and by the white majority to continue.

Page 1 of the first issue also set forth a Balance Sheet on the cost of the Vietnam War as against the cost of various worthwhile programs and in addition advertises a six week study course on the "Thoughts of MAO", starting November 27, 1968 at the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2, in addition to continuations of the first page articles, sets out an article entitled, "STUDENTS AND THE MAY 4th MOVEMENT" by A. JA. [According to SF T-1, this person is ALVIN JA who is active in the AAPA at the UCB.] (2) This article discusses the movement that began May 4, 1919 when students at Peking, China protested the Versailles Treaty provisions which would have given German concessions in China to Japan. The article states that the May 4 movement proved a turning point in Chinese history in that it began the mobilization of people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. X

Page 2 carries a poem entitled, "REVOLUTION" by BRYANT FONG and also a poem by WEN I-to who is described as a revolutionary poet. It is indicated that this poem was translated by W.K.Q. [According to SF T-1, these initials are those of WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a leader of the AAPA.] X 2.5

Page 2 also carries an advertisement of the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, California, indicating it is a place to buy books, posters and magazines of "today's China".

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(U) Page 3 is devoted to an article entitled, "WOULD YOU BELIEVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR AMERICANS?" by YUJI ICHIOKA (ICHIOKA was a founder of the AAPA and signed an article announcing the formation of the AAPA, which article appeared in the May 31 - June 6, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is self-described as a member of the "underground press". ICHIOKA received a MA Degree in 1968 and in the fall of 1968 took employment with the Japanese Consulate in New York City. [According to SF T-1, he subsequently went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the University of California at Los Angeles.]

(U) SF T-1 states that the AAPA hopes that YUJI ICHIOKA can teach Asian American studies at the UCB.

This article by ICHIOKA discusses the relocation of Japanese Americans in internment campus during the Second World War and expresses concern that minority elements in the United States may again experience relocation in "concentration camps" unless the emergency detention camp provision of the Mc CARREN Act is repealed by the United States Congress. The article mentions a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled, "Guerilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" and expresses concern that American militants are in danger of being placed in concentration camps.

(U) Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AAPA IS". This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA and is signed W. and Q. [According to SF T-1, W. may refer to PAUL WONG and Q. to WAI KIT QUON.] Another article entitled, "HOW AAPA WORKS" is signed L. This article purports to be by an individual who was invited to attend a meeting of the AAPA. The author indicated that prior to attending this meeting it seemed to him that the AAPA objective of increasing the political awareness of Asians at the UCB was remote but that when he attended the meeting he was inspired by the varying political attitudes and ideas that were expressed.

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A short article on Page 4 of Issue Number 1 entitled, "MELLOW YELLOW?" advertised a symposium on the question of yellow identity of the Asian American in the United States which was to be held January 11, 1970 by Oriental groups on the UCB campus. This article indicated that further information was available from ALAN FONG and GREG MARK, in care of the Chinese Students Club of the UCB.

Another short article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSEL" stated that a draft counseling center was being organized in the San Francisco Chinatown and that persons interested in helping should contact the Asian Draft Counseling at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, Berkeley, California. (It is noted that this is the address listed as the address of the AAPA at the UCB.)

SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

A third article is entitled, "JOHNNY IS RUNNIN'". This article requests support for JOHN CHANG. He is one of the candidates running for Student Senator in the student elections at the UCB on November 25 - 27. The article states that JOHN CHANG is a member of AAPA, the Chinese Students Club, that he is Coordinator of the Chinatown Tutorial, and that he is a recent staff member of the "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB. The article further states that the election of JOHN CHANG was important since FLOYD HUEN, another member of the AAPA, was the only non-white already in the Student Senate.

Two advertisements appeared on Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper, one for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, and one for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969 on Page 1 sets forth the agenda of a symposium to be held at the UCB on January 11, 1969, entitled "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity". Page 1 of this issue also carries an article entitled, "EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO STATE" by HSIEH Yu-hsien (contact with the father of ALVIN JA at San Francisco, California disclosed that this is the Mandarin translation of the Chinese name of ALVIN JA). This article discusses the student strike at San Francisco State College and the actions of the Acting President, S.I. HAYAKAWA. The article supports the strikers at San Francisco State and declares "HAYAKAWA... looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog".

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Page 1 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES 100X". This article indicates that the AAPA, as a part of a projected program, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

Page 1 of Issue Number 2 also carries an advertisement for the Yenon Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AREA MOVEMENTS--AAPA". This article discusses the fact that four AAPA Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, in Montreal, Canada on November 28 - 31, 1968 and indicates that they joined with others as a radical caucus and were instrumental in demanding that the thrust of the conference change from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism organizing session". This article indicated that delegates of the North Vietnamese and of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were present and states that for AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. This article declared "the one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented, the struggle, the long, long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry of U.S. imperialism". Information from SF T-1 and other sources reveals that the four AAPA people who attended the conference in Montreal, Canada, were WAI KIT QUON, FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA WONG, and LILLIAN FABROS. (u)

Under Area Movements, another item discussed activities at the Los Angeles Center in the University of Southern California, while a third item discussed activities at Sacramento, California, where members of the AAPA, Berkeley, attended the Young Buddhist Workshop.

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Page 3 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper sets forth the full text of the statement entitled, "THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIET-NAM PROBLEM". This statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front (NLF) is dated November 3, 1968. It denounces Americans as imperialist aggressors, declares the NLF to be the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and calls on progressive peoples of the world, including those of the United States, to support the stand of the NLF.

Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSELORS NEEDED IN CHINATOWN". This article states that a draft counseling center will begin operation in the San Francisco Chinatown on January 4, 1969 and asks for volunteer help. The article indicates draft counseling is needed because language barriers and cultural isolation has deprived many Chinatown youths of deferment opportunities:

Page 4 also carries advertisements for the Dynasty Restaurant and the Kapok Restaurant and a notice that a subscription to the AAPA newspaper (ten issues) can be secured for \$1.00 and that larger donations would be appreciated.

A notice on Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA paper declares that the Boalt Hall Minority Student Association is recruiting minorities for admission into the Boalt Hall School of Law and that interested students should write to ~~BENSON~~ LEE, 570 Union, Number 203, San Francisco, California.

Another notice on Page 4 indicates that AAPA recommends support for the ~~Free University for Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated,~~ located at 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, and that the AAPA recommends attendance at a movie, the "Red China Diary", to be shown January 13, 1969 and January 15, 1969 on the campus of UCB. The announcement of this movie includes the statement, "S.F. Newsreel Films: Good".

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Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper, dated February (1969), deals primarily with the student strike at the UCB by the Third World Liberation Front. (This strike ran from

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January 22, 1969 to March 14, 1969.) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled; "3RD WORLD POWER". The article states in part: "The Planet Earth is divided into three worlds: The First World is composed of America and all her 'allies', the Second World is made up of the Soviet Union and all her 'satellites', the Third World is the World of all peoples of COLOR--all nonwhite people. The people suffering from economic, political, psychological, and educational exploitation at the pale hands of the first two worlds." (sic).

The article declares that in California, students are in revolt and describes the strike at San Francisco State College is a prime example of the "dynamic struggle of Third World People in America." The article says that at the UCB the struggle recently took the form of a campus-wide strike. According to the article, the strike at UCB arose after the Academic Senate turned down the proposals of the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) for an autonomous Black Studies Department.

The article indicates that precedent for an autonomous college existed in the Boalt Law School at the UCB which is "run by students who hire, fire, and plan curriculum." The article declares that the Third World groups on campus, the AASU, the AAPA and the MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation) decided to go on strike as the best means of gaining demands for a Third World College.

(U)

According to the article, the AAPA joined the strike to show solidarity with the Black students and to create an Asian Studies Department within a Third World College. This article on the student strike is over the initials F., Q. and W. [SF T-1 believes these initials may refer to ALAN FONG, WAI KIT QUON and VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.]

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The other article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "HOLY (OBSCENE)!!" and is signed W.K.Q. The article tells of a trip which the author and his girl friend, PATTI, made to Hong Kong. It complains about the attitude of the immigration checkpoint officer, a Chinese woman, and calls her "a running dog of British Imperialism". A photograph of the author and his girl friend accompanied the article. (The father of WAI KIT QUON identified this as a photograph of his son and latter's girl friend, whom he described as a Chinese from Hong Kong now studying art at some college in Berkeley, California.)

Pages 2 and 3 of this third issue of the AAPA newspaper is chiefly devoted to photographs of student strikers of Asian descent. Small articles complain about the arrest of three AAPA people, namely, SHIH SHUNG R. QUON, arrested February 4, 1969; STANLEY ABE, arrested February 11, 1969; and JEFFREY LEONG, arrested February 13, 1969. Persons who witnessed these arrests are asked to call Third World Legal Defense, 143 Boalt Hall, telephone 642-1629.

Another short article indicates AAPA is active at Los Angeles, at San Jose State College, as well as at San Francisco State College, and that the AAPA is getting started at City and State Colleges in Sacramento and at the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

(U) Page 4 of Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper continues the lead article from Page 1 and has a short untitled article signed "VWONG", which uses a stream of consciousness method of describing American movie and television ideas about Oriental women and then has the "quiet, gentle, docile, clean" Oriental take a gun and shoot for "political power". Article ends by stating, "Oriental woman annihilated; Asian woman well and alive, smiles." [According to SF T-1, "VWONG" is VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.]

A small note asks for housing for a female coming from Chicago at the end of March and requests contact be made with SHO XARAI at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, or by phoning 845-7156 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California.

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The balance of Page 4 of Issue Number 3 prints a picture, a North Vietnam poster, and advertisements for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California; and for the Yenan Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is numbered Volume 1, Number 4, but is undated. However, articles on Page 1 discuss a rally already held March 22, 1969 in the San Francisco Chinatown by the Red Guard and a coming Easter Symposium to be held by the AAPA Chapter at San Jose State College, April 4 - 6, 1969.

(U) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 discusses a Statewide Asian-American Conference held March 8, 1969. This article indicates groups from the University of California at Davis, from the San Francisco Bay Area and from Southern California were represented. According to the article, this conference was "nowhere near as successful as it might have been", because of the diversity of interests and the lack of organization. The article discusses the need for state-wide organization and presents ideas to make a state-wide conference more useful. The author indicates that Asian-Americans "are working to establish a presence on campus" at Mills College (in Oakland, California) and at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Possibly referring to the activity of the Red Guard, the author of this article states, "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." [This article is signed with initials N.G., identified by SF T-1 as NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA leader at San Francisco.]

Another article that starts on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is entitled, "RED GUARD RALLY". This article states, "The recently formed Red Guard Party, which is organized along lines similar to that of the Black Panther Party, held a rally at Portsmouth Square on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22."

See Appendix for characterizations of the Red Guard (RG) and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

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This article, which is unsigned, discusses the projects of the RG and reports remarks of DAVID HILLIARD of the BPP who was last speaker at the RG rally. According to the article, HILLIARD accused the Chinese of having been the "Uncle Toms" of the non-white peoples of the United States and called upon the Chinese to show solidarity with the BPP and to "unite against the oppressor".

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "THIRD WORLD ROOTS: BANDUNG". This article declares the Bandung Conference of April, 1955 was "one of the major impetuses in the development of Third World consciousness...." The article then quotes excerpts from the speech which the Chinese Communist (Chicom) leader, CHOU EN-lai, made at the conference.

At the top middle of Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is set forth a quotation from the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung.

Another article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4, entitled, "EASTER SYMPOSIUM", discusses an "Easter Symposium" hosted by the AAPA of San Jose State College, "to provide a place and a situation where Asian people can participate in a...experience relating to yellow identity and Third World."

According to the article, after registration on April 4, 1969, participants were to view "the debut of the first Asian Guerilla Theatre." The article indicated that on April 5, 1969 there would be speakers and "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers' topics, with a dance at the end of the day, and on April 6, 1969 the traditional Easter egg hunt would be replaced by a "Christ hunt", meaning of which term could not be further discussed because "San Jose State AAPA is small enough...(it) can't afford to lose any members behind the Wrath of God."

Page 2 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled, 'HAYAKAWA AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN; DIVISION IN THE COMMUNITY', which article was signed by ROGER OYAMA and TOM MAYEHARA. This article discussed a speech given on February 21, 1969 by Dr. S.I. HAYAKAWA, Acting President of San Francisco State College, before about 200-members of various Japanese-American communities at a dinner sponsored by Japanese-Americans who have formed the

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"Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanese town)". This article attacked Dr. HAYAKAWA's speech and indicated the sponsors backed the latter's strong position against the student strike at San Francisco State College. The article declared Dr. HAYAWAKA "is an Uncle Tom of Grade A class" and said he did not speak for the authors or many other Japanese-Americans.

The other article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "LETTER TO A SCAB:" This article is addressed to the Asian-American students who refused to get involved in the student strike at the UCB. The letter tells of social problems in Chinatown and warns the Asian-American student who had ignored the student strike: "white people might slit your throat someday--if not your own people." This article is signed ~~TENG~~ TENG Jen-ming (possibly identical with HARVEY DONG).

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Page 3 of Issue Number 4 carries an article entitled, "THE STATUS OF ASIAN SCHOLARSHIP: SLANTS & BIASES". This article, signed by FELICIA ~~OLDFATHER~~, MARTHA ~~KENDALL~~, JACK ~~NICHOLL~~, "and others in the Asian Scholarship Study Group". It complains that the writing of scholars about Communist China "portrays Communist leaders as manipulative and deceitful... (and) depicts the Chinese peasant as a passive personality...." The article further complains that "the Red Guards have been consistently analyzed as if they were mere automatons in a power struggle between MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-ch'i". The article expresses the fear that viewing "the Chinese as 700 million people easily manipulated by a calculating elite" is only a step from the "image of 'yellow hordes'" crossing the Pacific with H-bombs.

Page 4 of Issue Number 4 consists mostly of continuations of articles, but carries also a "letter to reader" which requests that financial support and written contributions for the AAPA newspaper be directed to:

"Asian-American Political Alliance Newspaper,
509 Eshleman Hall, University of California,
Berkeley 94720".

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Advertisements appear on this page for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for E. CHANG, Chinese and Japanese groceries, 2515 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California; for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; and for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

On Page 4 of Issue Number 4, there also appears a "papercut" with the caption, "A PLA (Peoples Liberation Army) SOLDIER HELPS RED GUARDS STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORK".

The next issue of the AAPA newspaper consists of eight pages instead of the usual four pages. Page 1 shows a full page photograph (possibly of a riot situation in Japan) and a headline "JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20". Nothing else appears on Page 1 except words declaring this to be the Summer Issue, Volume 1, Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper.

Articles on Page 2 of this issue all denounce Japan Week. One article entitled, "RUNNING DOGS MEET THEIR MASTERS" denounces the present Japanese Government as "a running dog of U.S. aggression in Vietnam". The article states that during Japan Week ceremonies in San Francisco, September 5 - 20, 1969, Japanese dignitaries will arrive from Japan to meet with U.S. dignitaries, including the Vice President and later the President of the United States, so that "Running dogs will meet their masters".

(U) The article declares that the "true purpose" of Japan Week is "to further cement the relations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism". The article states that the Japanese bourgeoisie, described as "a lackey of U.S. imperialism", has also "extended its own nefarious neo-colonialist tentacles into the Third World". After citing several alleged examples of such activity in Korea, Brazil and Africa, the article indicates the people of Japan are rising in protest and that Asians in American must also participate in the struggle. [This lengthy article is signed by R.A., who is identified by SF T-1 as RICHARD AOKIE, a militant leader of AAPA.]

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Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue entitled, "JAPAN WEEK" declares: "The Asian Coalition, whose goals in the Japan Week 'festivities', are best exemplified by its slogans--'Death to the Security Pact' and 'End the Asian War', needs your help." This article lists a schedule of events at which readers are asked to appear in protest. The article is not signed.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue, likewise unsigned, denounces the Treaty for Mutual Cooperation and Security concluded in 1960 between Japan and the United States, and indicates that "death to the Security Pact" will be heard in San Francisco as the Asian Coalition and its allies plan for Japan Week.

All of Page 3 of the Summer Issue is devoted to an unsigned article entitled, "REVOLUTIONARY FIRST AID". This article denounces police as "pigs", and warns: "It can be expected that the further the movement spreads, the further the revolution progresses, the frequenter (sic) the pigs will beat and intimidate the people". The article tells what people should do to protect themselves, how they should act when they are being arrested, and what first aid should be given for various injuries which police might inflict upon them.

(U) Pages 4 and 5 carry an article entitled, "ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION", signed by G.L. [who is identified by SF T-1 as an AAPA member named GRACE LEE.] This article declares that despite the freedom and the rights which women are supposed to have in the United States today, women still suffer discrimination and subjection in subtle forms. The article indicates there is much hypocrisy in this regard within the Third World, with women being asked to let themselves be exploited by "a Third World brother" instead of by "whitey", or being permitted to "do all the dirty work of the movement while men make the decisions". This article declares that women want progress without new styles of subjection. The article concludes: "It is freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody." ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The upper half of Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper is devoted to an article entitled, "COMBAT LIBERALISM", which article lists MAO Tse-tung as its author. This article states that "liberalism negates ideological struggle and advocates unprincipled peace,...." The article concludes that "all loyal, honest, active and staunch Communists must unite to oppose the liberal tendencies shown by certain people among us, and turn them in the right direction."

- (U) An article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 5 is entitled, "GAS ON OKINAWA". This article indicates that the United States removed its stockpile of nerve gas from Okinawa to placate the people of Okinawa and Japan, but alleges the United States can bring such weapons back to the island "whenever an 'emergency' situation arises". The article adds that according to a recent television essay, the United States has also produced a rice-killing disease and hints this is designed for use against Asians. [This article is signed by A.J., who according to SF T-1, is ALVIN JAJR]

- (U) Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "BOMBS IN JAPAN" signed by R.S.T. [According to SF T-1, this article was written by ROY S. TAKAI, the editor of the AAPA newspaper.] This article discusses the effects of the two atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities during World War II, and alleges that the anti-United States sentiment is growing in Japan, but is ignored by the Japanese Government officials who fear losing profitable trade with the United States. The article predicts that violent mass demonstrations in Japan will increase in 1970 and hints that the Japanese officials coming to San Francisco (for Japan Week) will be greeted with appropriate protest action. X

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 lists "AAPA PERSPECTIVES" in five short paragraphs and set out AAPA principles, structure, and objectives in an article entitled, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA". (These are mentioned elsewhere in this report.)

A short article on Page 7 entitled, "DRAFT HELP IN CHINATOWN" is signed L.J.K. This article states that Chinatown

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has a new Draft Help Center and declares: "We also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men.... Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America".

Another short article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES", lists the three primary courses established in the Asian Studies Department of the Third World College at UCB.

An advertisement appears on this page for the University Nursery operated by Y. SATO at 1132 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, dated October, 1969 at Berkeley, California, consists of four pages. As the lead article, starting on Page 1, it sets forth the "WILL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH". Another article on Page 1 is an unsigned article entitled, "AAPA POSITION ON VIET-NAM". This article briefly reviews events in that country and declares: "America is conducting a war of technological genocide in Vietnam". The article claims that: "the Paris Peace talks are just a maneuver by the U.S. Government to give the proper facade for its senseless war." The article ends with the statement: "The Asian-American Political Alliance supports the ten demands of the National Liberation Front and recognizes the Vietnamese as people". Page 1 is also decorated with a picture of the late President HO, and with photographs of Vietnamese injured or killed in the struggle there.

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "JOIN THE NLF THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RECRUITER". This article alleges that secret operations are being launched in Vietnam to capture American deserters fighting for the Viet Cong. The article concludes that: "The deserters have realized who the true oppressors of the people are and have refused to be their instruments of destruction and have turned against them."

Page 2 of Issue Number 6 has an article entitled: "CHRISTIANS-FAKING IT". This article warns that "jesus people" have taken to the streets in Berkeley, California, and tells readers to beware of the group calling itself The Christian

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World Liberation Front (CWLF). The article complains that this group interfered with the "Asian people's demonstration" against Japan Week in September and it adds: "Asian people have many more American problems: the Vietnamese burn, bleed, die and struggle for liberation; the Filipino people beg and starve under an unresponsive, corrupt government; the South Koreans are imprisoned with an oppressive and backwards (sic) warden-president, a self-appointed dictator. Asian people want to end their misery and dying and make the world fit to live. Jesus people want us to 'live' in heaven....The U.S. is killing all us Asian people and sending us down to heaven".

The article suggests that the "white jesus friends" should die themselves and "go down to heaven". The article cautions readers against having any "meaningful dialogue" with the CWLF, hinting such dialogue might be used in court trials. The article declares:

"... times are not revolutionary now and words without meanings can be thrown around. We can tolerate misuse now - by ourselves as well as by jesus people. We cannot tolerate co-optation nor can we tolerate it or them later. And later is coming and the whole Christian world...will decay as a malignant cancer that fed off and wasted the people of the world".

(The CWLF, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, California, according to its founder, JACK SPARKS, was established in May, 1969 to present the Christian Gospel to radicals and street people at Berkeley, California. Mr. SPARKS, formerly a professor of statistics in Pennsylvania, states his movement has gained converts who were former members of militant hate groups, such as the BPP and converts who were dependent upon drugs before conversion. Mr. SPARKS said that the radical elements in Berkeley seem to be particularly disturbed by "RIGHT ON", the newspaper of the CWLF, which uses New Left and "hippie" style and terminology to present Christian viewpoints.)

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Another article on Page 2 of Issue Number 6, entitled, "REALITY", muses on the question: "what is real". Scenes in Berkeley, California, are counterpoised against the Vietnam war. The kill ratio in Vietnam is mentioned and the accusation is made that Viet Cong bodies are not considered real because they are "Yellow, not white". Injuries which caused these deaths are mentioned with the statement: "How can even the Great White Invader justify that?"

A poem on Page 2 of this Issue indicates its author is GREG JUE. (It is noted that this is the only name or initial listed as writer or editor anywhere in Issue Number 6, except for one other poem on Page 4, which is ascribed to the late HO Chi-minh of North Vietnam.)

Page 3 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper prints the same list of AAPA "PERSPECTIVES" and the same article, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA", that appeared in Issue Number 5. Three other articles appear on Page 3. An article entitled, "new york chinatown" indicates the author has been in the New York Chinatown for three months but has accomplished little. Another article entitled, "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL" discusses efforts to keep the International Hotel in the Filipino area of San Francisco (near Chinatown), as a cheap place of residence for tenants and indicates the landlord in granting a lease has stipulated the hotel will nonetheless be demolished in two or three years. The article claims that the AAPA and other students were chiefly responsible for raising funds to delay demolition of the hotel and for repairing it to make it livable.

The other article on Page 3 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "10/10" and discusses the Double Ten Day which commemorates the founding of the Chinese Nationalist Government by SUN Yat-sen on October 10, 1911. The article indicates this is a legitimate holiday because "It was also the start of the Communist movements to complete the war, which Sun Yat-sen began..." and because the Chinese Communist Party still celebrates SUN Yat-sen's birthdate.

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Page 4 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper contains a lengthy article concerning "Asian Studies", which article is discussed elsewhere in this report, in a section concerning AAPA participation in development of Asian Studies at the UCB.

Another article on Page 4, entitled, "asian studies conference", reports that a two-day conference on Asian Studies was held at Berkeley, California on September 20 - 21, 1969, which was attended by more than 120 Asian-Americans, including representatives of 18 groups who gave reports and perspectives on the development of Asian Studies in their areas. The article indicates tentative plans were made to hold "a radical political session" in Stockton, California early in November, 1969 and to hold a Second Asian Studies Conference, December 20 - 21, 1969, at the Asian Studies Center at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The other article on Page 4 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "STUDENT IN HIS COMMUNITY". This article indicates that a student who goes from the campus to work in Chinatown finds difficulty in relating to the vastly different social situation in Chinatown. Two examples of bad personal situations of persons living in Chinatown are described.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is numbered Vol. 2, Issue 1, and bears the notation that it is published by the AAPA at UCB. Subscriptions are priced at \$1.00 for a volume of six issues with notation that donations should be sent to: AAPA Newspaper, 509 Eshelman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Page 1 of the November, 1969 issue prints an article captioned: "Asians to March for the Vietnamese People," which calls upon Asian-Americans to come together and march as a group in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco on November 15, 1969. This article is discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

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Another article which starts on page one of this issue is entitled: "Sato-Nixon Talks" and contends that the talks between President NIXON and Premier SATO of Japan scheduled for November 19, 1969 at Washington, D.C., are designed to provide SATO with a timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan so that he can hold off the Japanese people while a renewal of the treaty between Japan and the United States is negotiated, thus securing the survival of his own government and that of the "monopoly capitalists" of Japan. The article states that "Meanwhile, the U. S. pig media dupes the American people into feeling brotherhood (where it once peddled hatred)" toward Japan. This article is further mentioned in the section of this report concerned with the demonstration against Premier SATO at San Francisco on November 23, 1969.

The third article on page 1 is "Free All Political Prisoners" and is accompanied by a picture of BOBBY SEALE, captioned "BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, BPP, Political Prisoner." This article contends that the Chicago trial of the 8 persons charged under Federal Statute for activities related to the riots at Chicago during the last National Convention of the Democratic Party, is "the beginning of a new wave of oppression by the 'Man'" and alleges that what it terms "the blatant denial of BOBBY SEALE's rights" by the presiding Judge "can only be interpreted as a racist reaction by the White Mother Country." The article alleges that the latter "espouses Freedom and Justice for all and demonstrates that only the White bourgeoisie can enjoy such 'luxuries'." The article charges that since "the pigs in the Oakland community failed to oft BOBBY SEALE, the 'Man' is now attempting to railroad him through a kangaroo court."

This article goes on to declare: "The persecution of the White Mother Country Radicals by the power structure is beginning to heighten the contradictions in this country for White people. For the first time in recent years, pigs were brought to quell violence on college campuses by the use of excessive force." After mentioning incidents which occurred during confrontations between police and militants at Berkeley, California, the article tells "Third World People" that "if you cannot be bought off, the 'Man' will wipe you out."

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The article adds: "If White Mother Country Radicals and Liberals are being persecuted by the racist power structure, do you honestly think you will escape the oppression."

A notice at the bottom of page 1 of the November issue is entitled: "Message to the Peace Movement" and quotes MAHATMA GANDHI as having declared his preference for "violence" over "cowardice" or "the emasculation of a whole race."

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969 carries an article on a "Vietnam Workshop" conducted by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB, which article is discussed further in the section of this report dealing with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Also on page 2 of the November, 1969 issue is an article captioned: "New York Chinatown," which declares that the New York Chinatown is geographically divided into tong-controlled areas and alleges that the youth of the New York Chinatown is divided into mutually antagonistic groups. The article contends that the cycle, one gang fight developing from another, "can only be broken by a violent confrontation with a third element that will force the youth to see beyond their immediate feuds." The article indicates that in the San Francisco Chinatown the police (termed "the pigs") constitutes such a third element, but claims this situation cannot happen in the New York Chinatown because the Fifth Precinct is controlled by the Chinese community and "most residents of Chinatown agree that the pigs receive supplementary salaries from the conservative Chinese establishment." The article suggests that "perhaps the White tourists" can be used as the third element and adds that: "If the merchants lost the tourist trade, they would be forced to concentrate on the Chinese community and the internal problems rather than externalize all this energy. Such is the case of Harlem which has no tourist trade to depend on; the businessmen are compelled to be community-minded."

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Page 2 of the AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, reprints an article from the "Asian-Americans for Action Newsletter" of October, 1969, by MARY ~~KOCHIYAMA~~, entitled: "ROBERT ~~WILLIAMS~~." This article discusses WILLIAMS as the American "Black leader" who left the United States eight years ago to travel in Cuba, China, Vietnam and Tanzania, and who by returning to the United States "may be the motivating power and pivotal leader who may draw the large and fragmented Black movement into a flexible but united Black front." The article devotes considerable space to the remarks of MAO Tse-tung and WILLIAMS when they met in China, and prints a photograph of that meeting. The article describes WILLIAMS as opposing "U. S. imperialism" in Thailand and in Vietnam and mentions that a biography of WILLIAMS was recently published in Japan by YORIKO ~~NAKAJIMA~~. The article indicates Miss NAKAJIMA was a Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College when she first heard WILLIAMS speak at the University of Michigan in 1960. The article states that Miss NAKAJIMA visited WILLIAMS in 1961 and 1962 and that after he fled the United States, WILLIAMS recommended her to FIDEL CASTRO so that she received a special invitation to the July 23rd celebration in Cuba. all
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Article on page 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, 1969, November, include an article on an "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam" held October 15, 1969 sponsored by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB on the theme that the Vietnamese people were "forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." The article indicates the Asian Studies personnel sponsored the symposium because they were dissatisfied with the emphasis of the "current anti-war movement" upon "the saving of American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives." This article is discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue, entitled: "Third World College, Now!" calls for the establishment of an autonomous Third World College at UCB. Still another article on page 3 is captioned: "asian radicals" and discusses a gathering of "Asian political activists" to be held November 21, 1969 at Hayward, California, under the sponsorship of AAPA at California State College at Hayward. Both articles are discussed further, elsewhere in this report.

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A photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung appears on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, over an announcement that the AAPA is sponsoring the showing of the films: "China = 1/4 of Humanity" and Hanoi 13" on November 14, 1969 in Berkeley, California. A statement of "AAPA Perspectives" appears on page 3 and also an article entitled: "Japantown a Sleeping Community." The article complains that the Japanese community is unresponsive to the problems of other Third World people and that Japanese have adopted and accepted "many of the racist attitudes which are held by the greater white majority." The article indicates that the job of Japanese activists is to start building a community consciousness.

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The larger article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative For Garment Factory Workers." The article maintains that the sewing machine operators in the many little sewing factories in the San Francisco Chinatown have been "exploited and suppressed" and kept subordinate to the dictates of the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association). The article discusses efforts to unionize the garment workers and contends that even if an all Chinese local were created it would be forced to affiliate with "racist" union organizations. The article offers the cooperative as a solution arrived at by the students of Asian Studies 130 at UCB and indicates that this Asian Studies Class intends to initiate a cooperative which will "educate the workers" to "be aware of how they are exploited and suppressed." The article solicits help and financial support for this project, indicating interested persons should contact STEVE WONG in the Asian Studies Office at UCB. The article indicates that the funds raised by showing films on November 14, 1969 and November 16, 1969 will be used for this project.

The other article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned: "East Bay Chinese Youth Council." The article indicates captioned council was established last summer by community workers, mostly students, to meet the needs of Chinese youth in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area but indicates it has been too loosely organized and "just another social gathering. The article further indicates that the council should be used as a vehicle to build unity first among Chinese youths and then should "evolve into an Asian Youth Council, and promote Asian unity and consciousness."

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The article indicates that the Education Committee of the East Bay Chinese Youth Council, working in conjunction with students from Asian Studies 130 at the UCB, is setting up a counseling and tutorial program for Asian students in the Oakland, California high schools.

The only advertisement in the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, which advertisement points out that writings of the Chicom leaders, MAO Tse-tung, LIN Piao are available there.

(U) [In April, 1969, SF T-3] made available a newspaper titled: "May 4 1919-1969," consisting of four folio pages, which is similar in format and appearance to the AAPA Newspaper. [According to SF T-3] he received this newspaper from ALVIN JA of the AAPA, who was distributing it in the San Francisco Chinatown. [SF T-1 subsequently advised that this newspaper was produced by a coalition consisting of the AAPA and other Chinese youth in the Bay Area, including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown.]

This "May 4" newspaper was self-described as published by the Bay Area Asian Student Coalition (BAASC) and its staff were listed by initials only, as follows: MC, CM, BK, PL, PL, DL, FC, SSQ, DY, NW, MW, LK, RT, RAK, SK and WKQ. The layout personnel responsible for the newspaper were listed by initials as BK, CM, NW and MC.

(U) SF T-1 and SF T-3 have both advised that the BAASC was a temporary coalition of Asian students and other Asian youth including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, formed for the purpose of commemorating the May Fourth Movement which began May 4, 1919 in China.

(U) SF T-1 has advised that although the "May 4" newspaper was not strictly an AAPA newspaper, it was largely put together by AAPA people. SF identified the following AAPA, Berkeley people as among those whose initials were listed as responsible for the newspaper: PAULA LI, DANIEL LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, ROY TAKAI, WAI KIT QUON and possibly PAMELA LEE, NORMAN WONG and STANLEY KADANI. SF T-1 added that the initials FC are those of FRANK CELADA, a UCB student of Filipino descent.

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(U) [SF T-3 advised he believed the above initials MW refer to MASON WONG and that the initials DY refer to DOROTHY YEE, both of whom were active as militants in the student strike at San Francisco State College and both of whom were active in leading the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, which was formerly active at SFSC and in San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-3 identified DOROTHY YEE as one of the people who appeared on the platform on May 4, 1969 when a May Fourth Movement rally was held in San Francisco under sponsorship of the Red Guard)

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The mentioned "May 4" newspaper contained two articles concerning the May Fourth Movement, one signed by the initials L. K. and another over the name, DAN LI, as well as another article over the name, STEVE WONG, which indicated one objective of students who published the newspaper, was to have Portsmouth Square in San Francisco renamed in honor of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. All three of these articles are discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerning AAPA relations with the Red Guard and participation in the May Fourth Movement rally which was sponsored by the Red Guard.

An open letter on page 1 and an article inside the paper appear over the name FRANK CELADA, and discuss the student action to save the International Hotel in San Francisco's "Manilatown" as a low cost residence for elderly Filipinos. These items are discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA community projects.

(U) Another article in this "May 4" newspaper is captioned: "Sociology 191V" and appears over the initials, R. T. [According to SF T-1, these initials represent ROY TAKAI, who is the editor of the AAPA newspaper.]

(U) This article indicated that over 150 students were enrolled in the Chinatown Workshop being taught by Professor PAUL WONG as Sociology 191V, and indicated the course is aimed at developing in students a consciousness for community problems. Students are required to participate in some aspects of community life, performing some meaningful service in the Chinatown or Manilatown areas of San Francisco, in the Oakland Chinatown or in highschools. [SF T-1 has identified initials R.T. as those used to represent ROY TAKAI, who is editor of AAPA Newspaper.]

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Another article, over the name, PAULA LI, discussed a "Delano Weekend" when Asian-American students traveled to Delano, California, as the center of the grape workers strike. In this article Miss LI stated that the students gained: "A greater consciousness of the need for worker-student unity," and she acknowledged that the background of academic success on the part of many of the students was "painfully inadequate" in the reality of attempting to communicate with the workers, but she added that "able labor organizers" assisted the students in learning about the problems. Miss LI declared: "The struggle for life and human dignity by the workers of America has been a sad epic," and she indicated that racial discrimination was a basic cause of the problems of workers in Delano.

It is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 reported that a meeting of the AAPA at the UCB on March 24, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of a recent trip which AAPA members had taken to Delano, California. SF T-1 added that judging from the discussion, a "wild party" must have taken place at Delano during this trip. SF T-1 mentioned that there were 15 to 20 persons present including: FLOYD HUEN, MELISSA WONG, STEVE WONG, LEMARR FURGESON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRUCE OCCENA, and BRYANT FONG, who served as chairman of the meeting. ~~(u)~~

(U) The other article which appeared in the "May 4" Newspaper, was captioned: "High Schools Organize" and was over the name, SHIH SHUNG QUON. This article praises the historical May Fourth Movement as a student-created movement and indicates that Asian high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area are finally coming together to resolve their differences and unite against "racist" school policies, instructors and administrators. The article indicates, however, that oriental students at Lowell are not interested and should "wake up." (Lowell High School at San Francisco is open to any student with high academic achievement and is attended by many students of Chinese and Japanese descent.) [SF T-1 and SF T-3 both] ~~(u)~~ identify SHIH SHUNG QUON as active in the AAPA at Berkeley, ~~(u)~~ California. [SF T-3] adds that SHIH SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. ~~(u)~~

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Above mentioned Los Angeles publication "GIDRA", in its May, 1969 issue, carried a notice over the initials, AAPA, soliciting material for a new journal devoted to Asian-American interests. The notice indicated material concerning social and political activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, in care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

An article in the October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA", indicated this new Asian-American journal would be issued quarterly and was titled: "AION" (CTC 0337). The article stated the ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist term meaning wholeness, totality, universal harmony, the self. The article indicated the term "AION" means a new state of mind, a new psychic era. According to the article, the quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America, and the article declares that the "AION" staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the "AION" Staff, San Francisco and adds that for further information and to submit manuscripts, contact should be made with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER at 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On January 12, 1970, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, retired missionaries from the China Mission Field, who are ^{in Calif.} affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, CALIF advised that JANICE MILLER is the secretary of the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of that church. Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON said that several months ago, the church bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian-American publication and they recalled the notice indicated JANICE MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, they added they do not believe this Asian-American journal has yet started publication.

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(U) [On January 12, 1970, SF T-2 advised he is well acquainted with JANICE MILLER at the Glide Memorial Church and Urban Center, and knows she has been interested in the publication of a quarterly journal to be entitled "AION", which will be devoted to Asian-American interests. ~~SF T-2~~ stated it is his understanding that this journal will be devoted to various aspects of Asian-American interests and that it will not be solely a publication of the AAPA; although, he added, MILLER, who is of Japanese descent, has indicated she is affiliated in some way with the AAPA. ~~SF T-2~~ said he understands the new publication is supposed to represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests. ~~SF T-2~~ added that "AION" has not yet reached publication, but is expected to come out sometime in February, 1970.

(U) On January 12, 1970, SF T-1 advised he has heard that the AAPA chapter at San Francisco is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication which will be called "AION", but source added he is not aware of any details concerning the publication of this journal. SF T-1 said that the only AAPA publication he knows about, is the AAPA Newspaper, which is published at Berkeley, California, at irregular intervals, about six times a year, and which is edited by ROY TAKAI of the AAPA at the University of California, Berkeley.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

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According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

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On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

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A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

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WONG, PAUL -----	4, 18, 19, 42, 78
WONG, STAN -----	30
WONG, STEVE -----	43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 97, 99, 100
WONG, VICCI (see WONG, VICTORIA)	
WONG, VICTORIA -----	10, 11, 12, 13, 48, 53, 80, 82, 83
WOO, GEORGE -----	37
YEE, DOROTHY -----	99
YENAN BOOK STORE -----	77, 84, 87
YOW, GORDON -----	33
YUNG, PATRICK -----	27

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 29, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)

Character IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF, dated and captioned as above.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 110 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: March 30, 1970

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) -P-

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS-MISC.

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/29/70 at SF. *Calif.*

As indicated in Rerep, JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, Secretary to the Rev. CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of the Glide Memorial United Methodist Church at San Francisco, was reported as preparing to publish an Asian-American quarterly, "AION" and solicited material to be sent to her in care of the Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco. Rerep further indicated that a source, (Mr. [redacted] of College Youth Work in the San Francisco Bay Area for the YMCA), had advised that the publication, according to what he had learned from MILLER, would represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests and not just the interests of the AAPA. He added that MILLER indicated "AION" would be published in February, 1970. b7D
b6
b7C

On 3/30/70, Mr. [redacted] who resides at [redacted] San Francisco, advised he had talked with MILLER over the previous weekend and had learned that "AION" had not yet reached the stage of publication. Mr. [redacted] stated that in his contacts with Bay Area college students of Asian descent, he had observed no recent activity by the AAPA other than the strong interest and support which persons who have been active in the AAPA are giving to the Asian Studies programs at local colleges and at the University of California. Mr. [redacted] stated that since the Asian Studies program at the University of California at Berkeley is staffed and directed by AAPA leaders, they have an outlet for their energies within the "establishment" and probably do not wish to jeopardize their present position by agitation and demonstration. Mr. [redacted] noted that the most recent AAPA Newspaper, Vol 2 No. 2, dated "DECEMBER-JANUARY-FEBRUARY" is being sold at Everybody's Bookstore, 840 Kearny Street, San Francisco and he added that he believes this bookstore, which offers Chicom publications for sale, may be operated by persons who have been connected with the AAPA at Berkeley. CA
b7D

REC-78 100-452260-24

San Francisco will continue to follow activities of the AAPA and will conduct investigation into possible connection between the AAPA and Everybody's Bookstore.

16 APR 3 1970

③ - Bureau (RM) - 1C card
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 105-25731; "AION")
JES
5 APR 16 1970
(5)

INT. SEC.
11-CV-2131-4b-1171

F B I

Date: 4/3/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-0)

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION AT YALE
IS - MISC.

Enclosed is one copy each for the Bureau and NH of handout from captioned organization announcing conference at Yale 4/18/70.

An open meeting was held in Chinatown, NYC, 4/2/70 titled "Dilemma of the Asian in America". This meeting was sponsored by various Asian-American groups in NYC including the Asian Americans for Action (AAA) and the Asian American Political Action to organize the various factions in efforts to alleviate problems in the community.

Among the speakers was GLEN OMATSU, graduate student, Psychology Dept., Yale University and Yale University Asian American Student Association.

Enclosed handbill furnished for information of NH and whatever action deemed necessary.

NYO indices negative re captioned organization.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2-New Haven (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-167076)
- 1-New York (105-100715)
- 1-New York
- MED:kxb
- (7)

REG-13
ENCLOSURE
100-452269-255
924
941

100-452260
100-452269-255
APR 6 1970
C. O. Matsuo

INT. SEC. Unit
Matsuo, Sen.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

60 APR 17 1970

CG

ASIAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY
Asian American Students Association
at Yale

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1970

GUEST SPEAKERS WORKSHOPS**
MARTIAL ARTS DEMO GUERRILLA THEATRE
DANCE FILMS

* "YELLOW IDENTITY"; ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES;
ASIAN GHETTOS; YELLOW POWER MOVEMENT; INTERNATIONAL
ASIAN MOVEMENT - THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT.

Registration fee:
\$1.00 (except ACCOMODATIONS
high school students) PROVIDED
PLEASE PAY BY MAIL

For Further information:
Asian American Students
Association At Yale
989 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

ENCLOSURE
100-452260-25

1 - Mr. R. J. Stilling

SAC, San Francisco (100-61299)

4/13/70

Director, FBI (100-452260)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurlet 3/30/70 captioned as above.

The referenced communication sets forth information that members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) have joined in the Asian Studies Program at various colleges in the San Francisco area. In view of the above, insure that you handle your investigation of this organization in accordance with Bureau instructions relating to investigations of organizations connected with institutions of learning. You should obtain copies of the "AAPA Newsletter" issue dated December, January and February and forward it to the Bureau under the above caption. Submit any future copies of this publication.

RJS:kle
(4)

NOTE:

The AAPA has recently joined in Asian Studies Program at various colleges in the San Francisco area. San Francisco is instructed to handle this investigation in accordance with Bureau instructions concerning campus organizations.

MAILED 22
APR 10 1970
COMM-FBI

REC 4

100-452260-26

25 APR 13 1970

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

F 331

55 APR 15 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

11-CV-2131-4b-117A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 4/14/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-26223) (RUC)

B. Cas
Griffith

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - MISC
OO: San Francisco

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70,
at San Francisco; and Bulet to New York dated 2/12/70,
captioned "I WOR KUEN, 5030/0735/2164, IS - CH."

Continued contact with sources at Los Angeles
has revealed no information concerning I WOR KUEN.
Sources have advised of no significant organization
or activity of subject organization in this area.

Information concerning various related organi-
zations and individual students will be reported by
separate caption.

L

icc
924
98D

REC- 86

100-452260-27

5 APR 17 1970

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles

NRJ/pak
(5)

Strapping
W. J. [unclear]

56 APR 27 1970



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/28/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25731) (P)

SUBJECT: "AION"
(Chuan) (M)
(CTC 0356)
IS - CH

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/29/70, SF,
captioned: Asian American Political Alliance
(AAPA) - IS - MISC

Enclosed for Bureau are three (3) copies of captioned publication, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Spring, 1970, which was issued 4/1/70 at San Francisco by persons some of whom have been identified as affiliated with the AAPA. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to place one copy of captioned publication in Bureau File 105-189989, concerning the Red Guard, since most of the printed matter in the enclosed issue of "Aion" is devoted to the Red Guard and one copy in Bufile 100-455083 concerning ALEXANDER H. HING, whose statements as leader of the Red Guard appear in enclosed publication.

Copies of this letter are designated to Los Angeles and Sacramento for information because mention is made of persons in their territories. Copy is designated to New York for information in view of large Chinese community there.

- ⑥ - Bureau (encs. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-452260) (AAPA)
 - (1 - 100-455083) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-189989) (RED GUARD)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 7 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23956) (RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 100-62891) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-25333) (JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER)
 - (1 - 105-25113) (NEIL GOTANDA)
 - (1 - 100-61299) (AAPA)

JES:ay
(16)

100-452260-
NOT RECORDED
145 MAY 5 1970

204575
ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-

70 MAY 25 1970

11-CV-2131-4b-1176

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

A copy of "Aion" was furnished by [redacted] (CONCEAL), [redacted] of College Youth Work for the YMCA in the San Francisco Bay Area, who advised that this first issue was offered to the public on 4/1/70. Other copies were purchased at the City Lights Bookstore, which specializes in publications of interest to radical and new left elements.

b7D

Enclosed publication prints a statement, entitled: "The Need for an United Asian American Front," by ALEX HING, who is the Minister of Information and the principal leader of the Red Guard at San Francisco, together with an interview of ALEX HING conducted by NEIL GOTANDA, a member of the "Aion" Staff, who was self-identified as a spokesman of the AAPA in a press conference held 8/27/69 at San Francisco to announce that an Asian Coalition, formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA would conduct demonstrations during Japan Week, in 9/69, against the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. Enclosed publication also prints the Red Guard Program.

Captioned publication gives the address of "Aion" as 675 35th Ave., San Francisco, 94121, which is the residence of RALPH D. MILLER and his wife, JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER. Latter is the Editor of "Aion," and also the Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS, Chief Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. WILLIAMS, a Negro, is considered very friendly toward the Black Panther Party (BPP). JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, who uses her maiden name in the editorial listing of "Aion," became subject of investigation under the name, JOANNE MILLER, when an informant in BPP matters reported that MILLER, an Oriental female employed as Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, was affiliated with the Red Guard. It is noted this racial informant was from the Hayward area and was only associated with Mrs. MILLER, because she was assisting the Rev. WILLIAMS in preparing a press release to be read at a protest rally on 9/16/69, demanding the release of the BPP leader BOBBY SEALE. Informants knowledgeable concerning the Red Guard, however, indicated Mrs. MILLER was not affiliated with it.

The Staff of "Aion" is listed in the publication as follows:

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

EDITOR JANICE MIRIKITANI
(Maiden name of JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER
SF file 105-25333)

Co-Editor FRANCIS OKA
(SF indices reflect no record of OKA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal)
OKA is a senior student at San Francisco
State College (SFSC), majoring in Psychology,
and associated with the AAPA at that college.)

b7D

Production Coordinator JANE TABATA
(SF indices reflect no record of TABATA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal), she is
a junior student at SFSC, majoring in Sociology
and is associated with the AAPA group at that
college.)

b7D

Staff Photographer JERRY PONG
(SF indices reflect no record of PONG and he is
not known to [redacted])

b7D

Business Manager NEIL GOTANDA
(NEIL TETSU GOTANDA, SF file 105-25113, was graduated
from Stanford University in Mathematics, & is a
Teaching Assistant at SFSC. As indicated above,
he is self-identified at a joint AAPA-Red Guard
press conference on 8/27/69 as a spokesman for
the AAPA.)

The Advisory Committee of "Aion" is listed
as follows:

Rev. LLOYD K. WAKE

(Rev. WAKE is an Assistant Minister of the Glide Memorial
Methodist Church. In 1966 he was one of the sponsors of
Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American
Activities Committee. He was listed as affiliated
with Professionals for Peace, in a leaflet announcing a
Conference on 7/29/67 in support of Draft Resistance
sponsored by that group. On 2/2/69, he was listed as
a speaker at a rally held in the San Francisco Labor
Temple in support of the strike at SFSC. In April, 1969,
he was listed in a newspaper article as one of the
sponsors of a Conference of Citizens Against the Tactical
Squad - a Police Unit used to oppose riots and militant
violence.)

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

MASAYO SUZUKI

(On 9/17/58, an Oriental male driving a vehicle registered to MASAYO SUZUKI, 1231 Grove St., Apt. 8, San Francisco, was observed to deliver to the BPP Headquarters in Los Angeles, the Negro male who lectures to the BPP concerning doctrine.)

NEIL GOTANDA

NEIL TETSU GOTANDA is identified as above)

Layout personnel of "Aion" are listed as follows:

LELAND S. MEYERZOVE

(This individual is the husband of JUDITH REGINA BASTON, Bufile 100-447530, SF file 100-55010, who is the Copy and Review Editor of "People's World," a West Coast Communist Daily. She has been reported at CP-USA meetings and is on the Security Index.)

BOB RITA

(According to [redacted] (conceal) ROBERT RITA is of Filipino descent and was an organizer in the Delano Grape Strike in 1966 and has participated in meetings at the University of California, Berkeley.)

b7D

Graphic Advisor to "Aion" is listed as GARY WOO.

(SF indices reflect no reference to GARY WOO.

Mr. [redacted] (conceal) stated he believes this person may be identical with GARY R. WOO a senior student at the University of California at Berkeley, who has an interest in photography and an interest in Asian-American matters, but who is not considered militant by Mr. [redacted]

b7D

Contents of the first issue of "Aion" are as follows:

Page 5: EDITORIAL by "Aion" Staff. This set forth the viewpoint and objective of "Aion" and is copied as follows:

"EDITORIAL

"The dominant white society in America, by perpetuating its racist values, has insidiously created a cycle of self-hate between and within ethnic groups.

"As Asian Americans, we have been conditioned by stereotypes imposed upon us by the white middle class and have internalized the consequent insecurity and confusion. Dependency upon these values and standards has caused an absence of self-knowledge and its complementary fear and paralysis.

"Our continued complacency within this racist society will bring about our cultural destruction. We must join the international movement to end the exploitation of all Third World peoples and work to create our own revolutionary culture in this country.

"We hope that AION will provide a forum for Asian American self-definition and expression on issues relevant to problems and needs of our communities.

" -The AION Staff-"

Page 9: The Need for a United Asian American Front, by ALEX HING (Bufile 100-455083) (SF file 100-62891).

This article states that a United Front of Asians in America "must be formed to combat facism and imperialism. This United Front must be led by Marxist-Leninists..." In his article, ALEX HING admits that: "In respect to the Chinese community in San Francisco, there is an apparent contradiction between organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party in an area where the population consists of refugees from a Socialist Revolution." However, he adds: "This contradiction will resolve itself as the people realize that the desperate imperialist policies of the United States in Asia are reflected by the ever-increasing facism at home." ALEX HING claimed that "Because of the San Francisco Bay Area's political climate and because San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Asian community outside of Asia, the Bay Area is the most logical place for a massive Asian-American Movement to begin." Further in his article, ALEX HING declared: "Every Asian in the Movement should also be educated on first-aid and self-defense - which includes firearms handling and safety."

Page 12: "The Cell," a poem by FRANCIS OKA. This poem warns of the possibility that those who are talking politics in their "love-cell" may awake to find that the revolutionary dawn has already arrived. (FRANCIS OKA is described above as a student at SFSC and as Co-Editor of "Aion.")

Page 13: "Chinatown, a Photographic Essay" by the "Aion" Staff. This consists of 15 pages of photographs interspersed with printed comments, which include a few statements from the "Report of the San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact Finding Committee," which is known as the Baccari Report, since it was produced under the direction of Mr. A. BACCARI, as a joint project of the City of San Francisco and the Chinese community. Other comments include a poem by JANICE MIRIKITANI (Editor of "Aion") and a poem by GEORGE LEONG (SF 105-24864) (SFSC student who participated in Red Guard activities during the period of April through July, 1969. He was arrested on 1/23/69 while participating in the Student Strike at SFSC.) Photographic credit is given to FRANCIS OKA and VICTOR WONG (latter is the brother of ZEPPLIN WAI WONG, former Assistant U. S. Attorney at San Francisco. According to ZEPPLIN WONG, his brother is sympathetic toward social reform but is opposed to militant violence.) One photograph which shows San Francisco Police Detective and two officers, is credited to ARNOLD KAWANO. (KAWANO, SF 100-65087, was active in the Red Guard when it was first organized in 1969 and is now one of the persons who is operating the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help Center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco) It is also noted that one photograph features a view of the former Red Guard Headquarters window on Jackson Street in San Francisco, which displayed a large photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung. Two photographs showing Red Guard activities carry quotations from MAO Tse-tung.

Page 28: "Poem To The Alien/Native" by JANICE MIRIKITANI.

Page 30: The RED GUARD POLITICAL PROGRAM.

Page 32: Interview with ALEX HING, Minister of Information of the Red Guard, conducted by NEIL GOTANDA.

Responding to GONTANDA's question as to why the Red Guard Party is modeled after the Black Panther Party (BPP), ALEX HING stated: "We believe the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the socialist revolution in the United States and that the Panther Party has become the movement's first truly revolutionary organization. We feel that it's up to us

to support the vanguard..." Further in the interview ALEX HING stated: "In Chinatown, as a matter of fact, our main problem is the Chinese bourgeoisie and it happens to be the same bourgeoisie that oppressed the people in China... we're fighting the same enemy as MAO fought." In response to the question as to how the Red Guard began to relate to the BPP, ALEX HING said: "A lot of people were starting to get turned on to the Black Panther Party and what role that they played in the movement so people started to arm themselves, taking the principle that HUEY P. NEWTON practiced and what MAO said: 'political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.' We had guns but we were unorganized... From the Black Panther Party we decided that we couldn't have a revolution without a revolutionary party so we began to organize ourselves..."

Page 44: "Father of My Father," a poem by LAWSON FUSAO INADA. (SF indices reflect no record of INADA. It is noted this poem is dedicated to MITSUJI INADA, apparently the father of LAWSON INADA, and that it appears to be a legitimate expression of sentiment, without political overtones.)

Page 46: "On The Containment of China," an article by R. MATSUDA, This article contends that "a depthless fear of China underlines U. S. foreign policies" and that "... the U. S. fights in Vietnam not to bring the arcane of popular government to the benighted peasants of a former French colony, but to keep the circle around China, with the graceful accomodation of the Soviet Union, from breaking." No identifiable reference to R. MATSUDA was found in San Francisco Office indices and Mr. [redacted] was unable to identify this person. b7D

Page 49: An illustration, ascribed to SAICHI KAWAHARA. This is a drawing, the lower half of which depicts the face of MAO Tse-tung and the upper half of which is in the form of a portion of the American Flag, with the star field replaced by a plain black field bearing an automatic rifle in white, and with a silhouette of the head of MAO projected onto the flag, blocking out part of the bars. According to [redacted] (conceal) SAICHI KAWAHARA is a student at SFSC majoring in Geology, and associates with the AAPA group at SFSC. b7D

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

Page 53: "A Chapter From Utopia," by MUSHI, a stream-of-consciousness story of fantastic sex life in some future age. MUSHI appears to be a nickname and identity of person to whom it belongs is not known to the F. S. Office.

Page 55: "Graphic," by JANICE IDE. This is a male nude body. According to [redacted] (conceal), JANICE IDE is a student at SFSC, majoring in art. Mr. [redacted] was unable to state whether she was associated with AAPA activity there. b7D

Page 59: "We Ain't Got Class," a poem dated December, 1969, by H. WONG. This poem uses BPP and New Left language, including some obscenities to express dislike for American society and to describe an incident in which a Chinese youth is bounced from a night club. Mr. [redacted] (conceal), identified H. WONG as HAROLD WONG, a student at SFSC, who is majoring in sociology and who associates with the AAPA group at that college. b7D

Enclosed issue of "Aion" gives special thanks to the following persons:

GORDON LAU, (Attorney, SF file 105-23790, Chairman of the Democratic Party Club of the San Francisco Chinatown. He was recently an unsuccessful candidate for Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco. He was founder of a group called Concerned Chinese for Action and Change and in that capacity led protest activities demanding that Chinese community leadership take action to alleviate alleged social problems.)

DONNA NOMURA DOBKIN (No record SF indices; Mr. [redacted] (conceal), states her maiden name was DONNA NOMURA and she was student at SFSC majoring in Psychology prior to her marriage to DOBKIN. b7D

GEORGE LEONG, (SFSC student and former member of the Red Guard as indicated above, SF file 105-24864)

COLIN WATANABE, (Described in the Los Angeles publication "Gidra," as a founding director of the Asian-American publication.)

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

Reverend A. CECIL WILLIAMS, (Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. Subject of SF file 157-3018, because of his friendly attitude toward the BPP.)

JEFF CHAN, (SF indices reflect that JEFF CHAN, a student, wrote an article in a Black Student Publication at SFSC, reprinted in "East-West," a Chinatown weekly newspaper, dated 4/9/69, in which he called the Chinese New Year celebration a fraud and verbally attacked the Chinatown community for failing to alleviate social problems.)

JANET HEDANI, (no record in SF indices.)

JAN HERMAN, (JANE EMILY HERMAN aka Jan Herman, SF file 100-64600, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, was arrested on 5/22/69, during the riots connected with the attempt by radical elements to establish a "People's Park on land belonging to the University of California at Berkeley." She was reported as active in the Radical Students Union and Women's Liberation at that institution. The bank account of the New Left publication "Leviathon," at San Francisco disclosed a payment of \$15.00 to JAN HERMAN on 3/5/70.)

NICK HARVEY, (SF indices reflect no record.)

TONY UBALDE, (no record in SF indices.)

JOHN LEE, (not identifiable in SF indices.)

DIANA YOSHIDA, (no record in SF indices.)

WENDY YOSHIMURA, (no record in SF indices.)

QUON Shih-shung, (RANDOLPH QUON aka QUON Shih-shung, SF file 105-25082, a student who was active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and who has associated with Red Guard elements at San Francisco. He is described by source as a friend of Red Guard leader, ALEX HING.)

PAT SALIVAR, (ACCORDING TO Mr. [REDACTED] (conceal), PATRICK SALIVAR, SF file 100-61022, is a leader of PACE (Philippine-American Collegiate Endeavor) at SFSC. SF files reflect this person, whose name is also spelled PATRICK SALAVAR, was a leader in the Student Strike at SFSC and that he attended a seminar conducted by the AAPA at San Jose State College on 4/5/69.)

b7D

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

ISAO FUJIMOTO, (This person is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. He has been associated with AAPA activities at the University of California, Berkeley, and on 10/15/69 was one of the speakers at a Vietnam Moratorium symposium held under AAPA sponsorship at the Berkeley Campus.)

MITSU YASHIMA, (SF indices reflect no record of YASHIMA.)

SHIGEYOSHI MURAO, (This individual, SF file 105-21672, has been identified as the Manager of the City Lights Bookstore, 261 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, which specializes in publications of interest to Radical and New Left elements, and which presently features a window display of captioned publication. The 6/11/67 issue of "East-West" newspaper indicated MURAO was distributing "Yellow Power" buttons and authentic Red Guard buttons bearing the likeness of MAO Tse-yung.)

PENNY NAKATSU, (NAKATSU, SF file 105-24100, a student at SFSC, was identified in a SFSC student newspaper, the "Daily Gator" as an organizer of the AAPA on the campus. On 7/17/69, Miss NAKATSU appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women versus Facism," at the United Front Against Facism Conference held at Oakland, California, by the BPP.)

IRENE MIYAGAWA, (This person is identified in the Los Angeles publication, "Gidra," as a member of the "Gidra" Staff.)

ARNOLD KAWANO, (as indicated above, KAWANO, SF file 100-65087, was active with the Red Guard at San Francisco, and is one of the persons operating a draft counseling center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco.

EPWORTH FOUNDATION, (possibly a Methodist Church connected foundation.)

ELDRIDGE FOUNDATION, (In October, 1969, [redacted] from whom information is classified ~~SECRET~~, furnished information concerning an Executive Committee meeting of the Revolutionary Union, held 10/5/69. At this meeting the RU leaders discussed the possibility of approaching one of the

b7D

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

two Bay Area foundations which are funding Left-wing causes, however, the name of only one foundation, the Eldridge Foundation, was mentioned to the source. It was stated that one of these foundations had recently given \$25,000 to Los Siete de la Raza for legal fees and \$2,000 for another unstated purpose. It is noted that Los Siete de la Raza refers to the Left-wing organization defending the seven hoodlums of Mexican descent who murdered two San Francisco Police Officers in the Mission District of San Francisco. It is further noted that in August, 1969, [redacted] reported conversation with DAVID A. FULLER of the Eldridge Foundation, at latter's office, 507 Polk Street, San Francisco, in which latter indicated interest in having the Eldridge Foundation make a money grant to assist a proposed left-wing newspaper project. According to [redacted] FULLER indicated that the Eldridge Foundation has furnished money to support several Coffee House Operations which have been set up throughout the United States to destroy the morale of members of the Armed Forces. DAVID ANDREW FULLER has been the subject of investigation as a Conscientious Objector to Military Service, Bufile 25-556809, SF file 25-67932 and 100-58660. During 1967, FULLER reportedly attended numerous meetings of the Steering Committee of the Spring Mobilization to end the War in Vietnam.)

b7D

San Francisco will further identify the Editorial Staff of captioned publication.

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Walters	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [redacted] *MS*

DATE: 5-12-70

b6
b7C

FROM : [redacted] *J*

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Handwritten signatures and initials:
S. [unclear]
C.D. Brennan
Info

b7D Chinese Nationalist Ambassador [redacted] has advised by letter received 5-11-70 that captioned is infiltrating local Chinese community, San Francisco, with new book store named Public Bookshop, 840 Kearny Street, Chinatown, San Francisco. This bookstore allegedly has books and publications of Chinese communist origin. *FORMOSA*

In addition, captioned supports free weekly movies under sponsorship of The Neighborhood Arts Program, San Francisco Art Commission, held at auditorium of United Filipino Association, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Films shown include "East is Red," "New China," and "China Under Communism." At 852-854 Kearny Street, "Information Service for Youth" has been set up for draft counseling.

b7D Ambassador [redacted] characterizes captioned as "leftist organization which has relationship with both Black Panthers and Red Guard in United States." Letter further alleges that financial support for captioned originates with Chicom Embassy in Cuba.

ACTION:

Refer Internal Security Section for handling.

- 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan (Stilling)
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

Handwritten: ST 102
b6
b7C

100-452260

REC-20 *100-452260-28*

RLP:ljw
(6) *[Handwritten initials]*

3 MAY 13 1970

5 5 JUN 1 1970 *1.9.67*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 5/21/70

COJ
FROM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~105-200182~~)
100-452260
FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-9739) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
(AAPA)
IS - MISC

re

RE: New York airtel 4/3/70 captioned
"ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
AT YALE", IS-Misc.

Referenced New York airtel enclosed a handbill regarding a then forthcoming meeting on 4/18/70 at New Haven, Conn., sponsored by the Asian American Students Association at Yale. This group is obviously part of captioned group.

New Haven received no information regarding the actual meeting nor was anything reported in the local press on the "Yale Daily News", the Yale University daily student publication.

New Haven taking no further action.

100-452260-29

- ② - Bureau (RM) *100-452260-29*
 - 1 - New York (105-100715) (RM)
 - 1 - New Haven
- RAM:phb
(4)

REC-38

ST-105

MAY 25 1970

INT. SEC.



58 JUN 1970 F323

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 6/24/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70 at San Francisco, and Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/13/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the AAPA Newspaper, Vol. 2, No. 2, dated "December-January-February, New Year Edition."

This was purchased at Everybodys Bookstore, 840 Kearny Street, San Francisco, which, according to sources listed below, is an extension of the Asian Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, California, a program that is largely staffed and directed by AAPA members and/or sympathizers. 840 Kearny Street is a part of the International Hotel which (as indicated in rerep) was the object of a campaign last year by the AAPA and others to stop its demolition. The Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help at 854 Kearny, described on page 7 of enclosed newspaper, is also located in the International Hotel.

Sources who described Everybody Bookstore as above are:

[redacted] of YMCA Campus activities in San Francisco Bay area; [redacted] of On Campus YMCA at San Francisco State College, and [redacted] in Asian Studies at that college.

[redacted] former PSI, who is [redacted] for Human Rights Council of San Francisco; a student in Asian Studies at University of California, Berkeley, and an [redacted]

[redacted] although no longer regularly contacted, in line with Bureau instructions, continues to furnish information voluntarily when he feels it may be of interest. LETT DIA

[redacted] who is active in newspaper work and as a college instructor in Asian Studies.

Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)

(1 - 105-22524; [redacted])

- San Francisco

[redacted] on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE



5010-108-02 U.S. GPO (8)

REC-3

JUN 29 1970

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-452260-228

b7D

b7D

100-452260-220 11-CV-2131-4b-1189

權力歸于人民



AAPA NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED BY THE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

VOL.2 ISSUE 2



DECEMBER-JANUARY-FEBRUARY
NEW YEAR EDITION

509 ESHLEMAN HALL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, 94720



11-CV-2131-45-1190



LOOP-HOLE

Boalt Hall, the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley, has operated a MINORITY STUDENT PROGRAM for the last few years to encourage more Third World students to enter the legal profession.

The program includes recruiting, admittance and financial assistance, and is seeking other Law Schools have similar programs and motivated Asian Americans with an interest. The University of California at Davis, Stanford University, McGeorge School of Law, Hastings College of Law, the University of Southern California, and Yale University all offer some type of minority admissions program. For further information write: Asian American Law Student Association, Boalt Hall, School of Law, Room 37, Berkeley, California 94720

The Asian community is essentially a closed community. The Asian student is not separable from this community. He cannot ignore the injustices practiced against his people, for an injustice to his community is an injustice to himself. If he tries to set himself apart from his community, he cannot avoid participating in these injustices, to his community and to himself. He will be forever plagued by the contradictions and will begin to search for his identity, trying to compensate for the contradictions by internalizing them. If he succeeds, he becomes white-washed, and can complacently ignore his community.

Asian Studies is dealing mainly with two problems--the white-washed, arrogantly self-centered student and his counterpart, the defeatist, a product of an underlying ghetto mentality. Asian Studies has transcended the search for identity, and has begun to define its own terms. It now realizes that the "minority problem" in the United States is a white problem; and that we cannot afford the luxury of playing their game, but must begin dealing with the problem of survival.

The following is a listing of the courses being offered through Asian Studies. Everyone is invited to these classes to see for themselves how Asian Studies has progressed and to see what it has been. For information, contact the Asian Studies office (at 3405 Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, or call 642-6555.

- Asian Studies Reading and Composition
- Introduction to Asian Studies
- Conversational Cantonese
- Conversational Japanese
- Conversational Tagalog
- Urban Media Colloquium
- New Forms in Education
- Asian American Communities

- Comparative Asian Student Movements
- Asian Music, Theory and Practice
- Asian Studies Seminar
- Seminar on Vietnam
- Group Studies
- Individual Studies
- Third World Core Course, Colloquium
- Impact of Imperialism on China, 1840-1920



TOGETHER NOW!

- Feb. 7--Eastern Day One/Chinese New Year
- Feb. 13, 14, 15--CT/NB Youth Council Street Fair
- Feb. 14--Chinese New Year Parade/Tet Offensive
- Feb. 15--Huey P. Newton Birthday Benefit Berkeley Community Theatre 7:00-12:00pm
- Feb. 16--Rally for Los Siete de la Raza Franklin Square (Bryant Park) 16th & Bryant Street 10:30am SF
- Feb. 19--Red Guard free film: "Battle of Algiers" at 832 Kearny Street SF 8:00PM
- Feb. 21--EBCYC/Dynasty presents: the Illusions & the Sound of Creation...Kabuki Theatre, Japan Cultural and Trade Center SF 9:00-???

UC honors MAO

The University of California at Berkeley's student newspaper, The Daily Californian honored Mao Tse Tong on the front page of its February sixth issue. In Chinese was the phrase, "Long Live Chairman Mao." To further commemorate the Tet, or Lunar New Year, the famed bell tower on campus has played "The East Is Red" several times during its regular noon performances. The times are changing and the New Year has a joyous ring.



毛主席著作

FAMOUS LITTLE RED BOOKS FROM PEKI

MAO TSE TUNG: Quotations 60¢
Selected Military Writings \$1.25, Five Articles 50¢, On People's War 40¢, Talks at the Yenan Forum 50¢.

LIN BIAO: Report to the Ninth National Congress 35¢, Long Live the Victory of People's War 35¢.

Also, Constitution of the CPC 35¢. As priced, or all eight for \$4.

Payment with order to CHINA BC AND PERIODICALS, 2929 24th Street San Francisco 94110. Free catalogue of books, magazines, a records. Store hours: daily a Saturdays 9-6.

Agnasty presents . . .

"EVERYDAY IS A HOLIDAY"

Featuring

ILLUSIONS

SOUND OF CREATIONS

KABUKI Feb. 21, 1970
1881 POST ST. Bar - I D. Required
S. F. Japon Trade Center Allire: Dressy 9-??

Asian Legal Defense

The annual Chinese New Year's Parade is the climax of a week long celebration of the lunar new year. At one time, this event was a people's celebration. In recent years however, the parade has been turned into a tourist spectacle to line the pockets of the businessmen with silver. Thousands of tourists will pour into the Chinese community on the night of February 14. These pleasure seekers have abused the Chinese people in the past and there is no reason to believe that their behaviour will suddenly change this year.

To insure the safety of the tourists, hundreds of Mayor Alioto's Gestapo police force will be on hand. If a tourist abuses the people of the community and the people resist, the racist police force will move in and try to arrest the people. This has happened time and time again.

If you get arrested at any time during the new year, you are legally entitled to make two phone calls, one of these calls should be to someone who can arrange for you to be bailed out of jail or to a lawyer. An Asian legal defence has been set up for those Asians who may be arrested and who cannot afford to arrange for their own legal defence. Our phone number is 648-8324. Remember this number or write it on your wrist in ink. We will try to get you out of jail as quickly as possible. Meanwhile, don't say anything concerning the circumstances of your bust to anyone, but your lawyer. You are legally obligated to give only your name and address. Anything else you say may help the courts to convict you.

恭賀新禧
Remember...

IF YOU ARE STOPPED OR ARRESTED BY THE PIGS, REMAIN SILENT: YOU DO NOT HAVE TO ANSWER TO ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT ANY ALLEDGED CRIMES THE PIG CAN ONLY DEMAND YOUR NAME ADDRESS AND DRAFT CARD. DO NOT SAY ANYTHING ELSE.....BE COOL

IF YOU ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, YOU HAVE NO GUARENTEED RIGHTS, SO DON'T GET BUSTED !!!!!!!!!!!

The pigs have the authority even if they are wrong and you are right. Always memorize the face and badge number of the arresting pig. If he is not in uniform, ask to see his identification. He has no authority over you unless he properly identifies himself. The pigs may frisk you by patting you on the outside of your clothing but they are not supposed to go into your pants pockets. A pig can go through a girls purse but he cannot bodily frisk her. If you carry around guns, shotguns, cross bows, molotov cocktails, or blades more than three inches long.....explosives.....don't get caught. If you are busted with a lethal weapon you can get ten years in a Federal Prison. Don't carry around any more dope than you can consume. If you think you will be stopped by the pigs don't throw the dope out the car window or on the ground. If you must carry it, put it in your underwear. An open bottle of liquor in a car or public place can also get you arrested. **UNDER YOU ARE ARRESTED.....DON'T TALK !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!** Trying to talk your way out is useless. The pig already has decided to bust you and nothing you say will change his mind. Even if he threatens you, race-baits you, or acts like he is your buddy **DON'T TALK**. At the station: On your arrest form give your real name so your people can track you down. Don't make any statemnts to the pigs. Don't answer aby questions about drugs. You are supposed to be able to have at least two phone calls. **CALL A MOUTHPIECE !!!!!!!!!!!**

"People of all countries, unite and oppose any war of aggression launched by imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!"

—MAO TSETUNG

YENAN BOOKS 2506 HASTE, BERKELEY



EVERYBODY'S

大眾書店
EVERYBODY'S BOOKSTORE
840 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94108
ASIAN BOOKS
ASIAN MUSIC
NOON - 10pm

BOOKSTORE

大眾書店
EVERYBODY'S BOOKSTORE
840 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94108

VIETNAM

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party, was nearly "Peaced" off the speakers stand by nine-tenths of the November 15 Moratorium crowd when he tried to relate the Vietnam situation with that of the American ghetto. Nine-tenths of the crowd wanted peace, wanted to bring their boys home, and never bothered to examine the meaning of the word. They had no plans for that "peace" but wanted it handed down to them on a silver platter.

Those nine-tenths are representative of most of the American people. A My Lai can be easily rationalized in their minds as a necessity or as natural for the situation. They do not see people being killed or the dehumanization pro-

**"IF YOU WANT
PEACE YOU
GOT TO
FIGHT FOR IT"**



m
 will win

ms now being employed in Vietnam. They do not
 e the Vietnamese as people struggling for their
 liberation and self-determination. They do not see
 e Vietnamese as humans, nor can they picture them
 lives in a similar situation -- as Vietnamese in
 etnam.

Hilliard tried to relate the Vietnamese in Viet-
 n to the Black in America. He tried to tell the
 owd that the struggle for Black liberation in
 erica was one and the same as the struggle for
 liberation in Vietnam. But nine-tenths of the crowd
 ewed the liberation struggle in Vietnam as they
 re trained to, as a struggle against communism.
 ey did not view the Black in America as a person,
 r could they picture themselves growing up in an
 erican ghetto. They could not see the dehumanizing
 effects of the ghetto. The racism in the crowd
 s evident.

From an Asian point of view, the only redeeming
 ality of the day was that about 300 Asians from
 fferent walks of life got together to do some-
 ing that they felt in their hearts. They started
 e march together and for the last mile, linked
 ms and chanted. What began as a beautiful day
 ded in disappointment for half the Asians. After
 e overt racism exhibited by the crowd, half the
 sians, along with other Third World and Anti-imper-
 alist groups, filtered away from one of San Fran-
 sco's largest rallies. People were still pouring
 nto the rally site from the march as we left, dis-
 ouraged.



300 Asians in SF peace march

SAN FRANCISCO—More than 300 Asian Americans took part in the second Vietnam Moratorium peace march here last Saturday according to Edison Uno, co-organizer of the Ad Hoc Japanese Americans for Peace.

San Franciscan Uno, Ray Okumura of Berkeley and Kathy Reyes were the principal backers of the ad hoc committee.

Asian marchers congregated early Saturday at the Japanese Cultural Center's Peace Pagoda and became a part of the parade for peace in San Francisco, one of the largest public parades the city has ever witnessed.

Among Asian marchers were such heads of Asian American studies in Northern California as Dr. Paul Takagi of U.C. Berkeley, Dr. James Hirabayashi, of San Francisco State College and Prof. Isao Fujimoto of U.C. Davis.

Local churchmen include the Rev. Nicholas Ivoča of Christ

United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Lloyd Wake of Glide Memorial Church and Roy Sano, chaplain of Mills College.

A post-march party was hosted by Aileen Yamaguchi and Marlene Tanioka, where most Nisei and Saneisei marchers gathered to compare experiences.

A number of Asian names were also among the more than 1,500 names of business and professional people listed in full-page ads in the San Francisco metropolitan dailies before the peace march.

They included Patricia Oyama Clarke and Don Fujimoto, artists; Joseph Morozumi, attorney; Susumu Togasaki, business; the Rev. Lloyd Wake, clergy; Susan Tanaka, education; George Nagata, musician; Robert J. Kaneko, Dan Kataoka and Jean Saito, probation officers; Chizuko Mayall, scientist; and Nozusuke Fukuoka, social workers.

—Kashu Mainichi

Asian Hotel

One of the most controversial issues ever to be fought both by an Asian community and Asian students will possibly be revived. The International Hotel during the spring of last year battled the political circles of San Francisco and the expansion of "Big Business" into the Manilatown and Chinatown communities. The United Filipino Association signed a lease of management from Milton Meyer Inc., the largest real estate corporation in S.F.

The struggle led by Walter Shorenstein (head of Milton Meyer Inc., campaign manager in Northern Calif. for Humphery '68, and presently Park and Recreation Director of S.F.) with the help of Joseph Alioto (V.P. nominee for Humphery '68 and presently mayor of S.F.) almost succeeded. But the struggle failed because many people held a strong adverse stand.

Now the situation at the Hotel is much more critical. Problems mounted since the completion of lease turnover to the United Filipino Association (UFA) in June. Although students, in conjunction with UFA, painted and renovated most of the rooms in the Hotel



In spite of the obstacles that the International Hotel confronts a spirit of community is being nurtured. On New Year's Day,

EAST BAY CHINESE YOUTH COUNCIL

The world is yours, as well as ours, but the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigour and vitality, are the bloom of life, like the sun at eight nine in the morning. Our hope is placed in you. -- Mao Tse Tung

The East Bay Chinese Youth Council is slowly starting to gain momentum and publicity within the community as they are undertaking their first major project. This project includes the securing of a pool hall to serve as a headquarters and a center for the youth council. In other words, a place youth council can call its own.

Much has been done, so far, to help complete this project, such as, copies of the proposals have been sent out to ask for contributions to raise money. The fund raising committee is organizing dances to help raise money for the center and other projects -- one scheduled for January 31st and the other one to take place on February 14th, during the Chinese New Year festivities. The total cost for the operation of the youth council center is estimated at about \$21,857 a year; but the essential factor now is to raise the \$3000 needed to buy the pool hall. Another proposal is now in the process of being written to be submitted to various foundations and individuals for funding. In general review, the plan is to employ four part-time workers, remodel the pool



Garment factories employ over 3,000 women in San Francisco's Chinatown. The average employee works up to twelve hours a day in bad conditions and earns far below the minimum wage ...as little as 50 cents an hour. Ninety per-cent of the garment workers can speak only Chinese. These are some of the problems that were brought up when San Francisco tried to rezone the garment industry. Even though these problems made front page news, nothing has yet been done to solve them. Some students though are working on the idea of a garment factory cooperative.

A cooperative can serve as a model towards the solution of these problems. A cooperative means group ownership and working together for something that is your own. It means cooperation and helping each other

to realize that in helping your brother and sister, you are helping yourself. Collective ownership does away with employers and unions. Everyone is his own boss and must realize his responsibility to others in the group. This means that members of a cooperative must be reliable, must be able to work with one another and must be able to rely on the group as a whole. The foundation of a cooperative then, is its people and their collective spirit.

The ghetto conditions in Chinatown have robbed the people of their self-reliance. They must slave to stay alive, and self-respect tends to erode within them. And the people say "That's life", it's better here than in Hong Kong. This maybe true but people are either being used or using others to "make it" and leave the ghetto of Chinatown.

Some Asian students from UC Berkeley who began to see some of their community's problems are now trying to help. After much community research, interviews and reports they found the only way to solve problems was to let the people help themselves. This can be done without using people or people being used, but by using the model of a cooperative, where everyone is helping themselves help each other.

If a cooperative garment factory is to work it must have a strong base of people behind it. This base must be built of commitment. The students now have time to build this base, this spirit of cooperation. They are working slowly at getting people and capital together. The students are selling membership cards for the cooperative (a donation of \$5). For more information and donations of any kind, send to: Asian Field Studies Office, 832 Kearny St., San Francisco.

DRAFT HELP

IF YOU MEET CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS WHICH ARE CALLED DEFERMENTS YOU GET OUT OF SERVING IN THE ARMY WITHOUT ANY HARM TO YOUR PRESENT OR FUTURE LIFE.

Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help was started by Asian brothers and sisters because of the lack of draft information in our community. Many brothers in our community can get draft deferments or exemptions, but they have the least information and the most trouble understanding draft laws. Some do not know that a deferment is a postponement of military service or that an exemption is a complete release from military service.

Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help is trying to end this problem. Skilled draft counselors will help brothers to fill out forms for deferments and exemptions. It is our goal to assist these brothers through legal means. We are thoroughly familiar with Selective Service laws and practice. We know sympathetic lawyers, doctors, and psychiatrists who will help with special problems for little or no cost.

For the brothers who have draft problems and need counseling, the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help Center is open at 854 Kearny Street from:



Tuesday	11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Wednesday	11 a.m. - 6 p.m. 7:30 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Thursday	11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Friday	11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday	12 noon - 5 p.m.

Our services are free to everyone and no appointment is necessary. If you cannot stop by our office during our regular hours, feel free to call and set up a special time to get together. Our phone number: 781-2922.



The next time you are in the community, come on down to Kearny Street and check out the peoples bookstore, Everybodys Bookstore. It is probably the only bookstore of its kind in the Chinatown-Manilatown area. The bookstore is a cooperative operated and controlled by Asian students who volunteer their help to work in it. Its not too big, but it has a stock of books and magazines on and from Asia in both Chinese and English, which has been lacking in the Asian community. Besides carrying the local Chinese publications, a few art and picture books and maps from Asia, this bookstore specializes in the handling of revolutionary materials from China. Everybodys Bookstore is the only bookstore in the area which offers such important and relevant political reading material to the Asian community. The bookstore is not out to make a fat buck, nor do we expect to make any profit. All profits from this endeavour will go to help finance community-based action. All we hope to do is to serve our community. The bookstore has been sponsoring an Asian Film Festival for five weeks which has attracted many people. We offer much free literature to the community in hope of stimulating interest. The bookstore has been in business for two months and we have been doing fine. But to really enable us to get off the ground and moving, we need your help. Please come down and browse. We're on the same block as the International Hotel, Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help and the Asian Studies Field Office.



MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER
December 27, 1969
[photographs by Bob Nakamura]

PILGRIMAGE TO MANZANAR

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From 80 to 90 issei, nisei, and sansei participated in a pilgrimage to Manzanar, one of the several sites of the WW II concentration camps for Japanese-Americans. The pilgrimage was sponsored by the National Committee for the Repeal of Title II, for publicity and unification of the community. Japanese-Americans from all over California came to remember what happened in the past and realized that it's still happening now, just in a more subtle way. The people cleaned up the graveyard and participated in a small service, all in awe of the desoluteness, of the remoteness of Manzanar. Japanese-Americans lived, died, and were born in concentration camps similar to Manzanar during WW II.

Seize the Time

A strike was called by Chinese students at Galileo High School to have Chinese New Years declared an official religious holiday. On February 5th over 200 Chinese and other Third World students marched to the Board of Education headquarters with their demands. School officials turned down the students requests, and on the eve of the lunar new yaer, the most important Chinese annual event, approximately 1050 of Galileos 2800 students boycotted classes. Even though Galileo is 55 percent Chinese, the school system does not recognize the Lunar holiday. Students don't really like being herded around like cattle, being graded, and pushed through an educational process that is many times irrelevant. Why should an Asian learn all about European history when he doesn't know anything about Asian history? Asians are being deprived of a rich heritage, when laws of a racist institution require them to learn to think a certain way and refuse to even recognize a main event in Asians collective family life. School has become a tool of social control. and to many it is like a prison. The racist tracking systems keep Third World students at the bottom and laws keep "juveniles" in schools, and off the streets. Two-thirds of the Asians at Galileo were so fed up with the school systems racist hypocrisy that they got together, broke the mans law, and stayed home on New Years Eve.

RISING UP ANGRY



PILGRIMAGE TO MANZANAR

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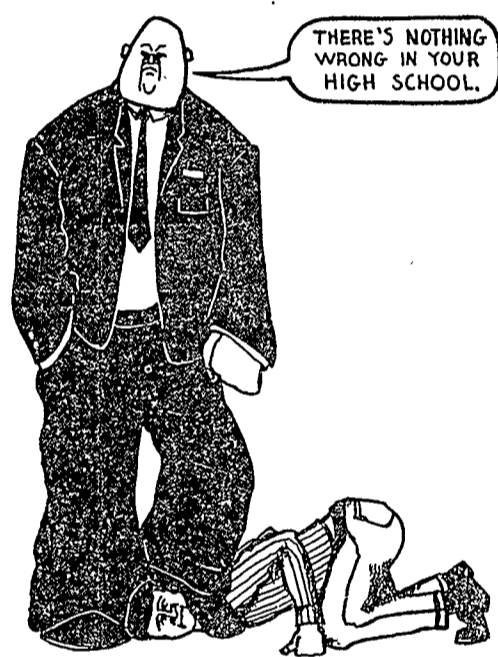
MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER
December 27, 1969
[photographs by Bob Nakamura]

From 80 to 90 issei, nisei, and sansei participated in a pilgrimage to Manzanar, one of the several sites of the WW II concentration camps for Japanese-Americans. The pilgrimage was sponsored by the National Committee for the Repeal of Title II, for publicity and unification of the community. Japanese-Americans from all over California came to remember what happened in the past and realized that it's still happening now, just in a more subtle way. The people cleaned up the graveyard and participated in a small service, all in awe of the desoluteness, of the remoteness of Manzanar. Japanese-Americans lived, died, and were born in concentration camps similar to Manzanar during WW II.

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RISING UP ANGRY



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)
CONFIDENTIAL
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692)
SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka (S)(u)
IS - CH

DATE: 6/29/70

~~ADDITIONAL AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 9/6/79 BY SP2 TAP/CC/lew on 7-20-79~~
CLASS & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/CC/lew
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 6-29-90

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JAC/AB
ON 11/24/97

4-2-76
Declassify on: OADR
190-2608-X12

Re summary report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 12/12/69 and Bureau letter dated 1/7/69.

In accordance with referenced Bureau letter, captioned case is being reopened at San Francisco to consider re-submission of a request to interview the Subject. (S) released

Attention of the Bureau is called to the fact that (as indicated in LHM dated 3/11/70, captioned TERUMASA HATANO) that Japanese student organizer stayed with FLOYD HUEN when he visited Berkeley, California, in January, 1970. It is noted that HATANO has been identified as MASAMICHI KOMATA, aka, leader of SEKIGUN-HA (Red Army Faction), a small but highly militant Japanese student extremist group. (S)(u)

Included as a part of this communication is a two page notice dated 3/31/70 entitled "This is an urgent appeal for help for the Vietnamese patriotic union in Canada." This notice was distributed by the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People (ACFSWVP) from its headquarters at 4945 California Street, San Francisco, California, is set out as follows: (S) released

- 12 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - Legat, Ottawa)
 - (1 - 97-4925; NGUYEN VAN LUY) (S)(u)
 - (1 - 100-444419; USCANLF-SV)
 - (1 - 100-445230; TEAGUE) (u)
 - (1 - 100- ; ACFSWVN)
 - (1 - 100-452260; AAPA) (S)(u)
 - (1 - 100-456437; KOMATA)
 - (1 - 100- ; SEKIGUN-HA)
- 3 - New York (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - USCANLF-SV) (u)
 - (1 - 100-153767; TEAGUE)(u)
 - (1 - 100-161993; KOMATA)
- 9 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 97-382; USCANLF-SV) (1 - 100-61891; ACFSWVN)
 - (1 - 100-61299; AAPA) (1 - 100-65372; KOMATA)
 - (1 - 100-66456; SEKIGUN-HA)
 - (1 - 105-7245; NGUYEN VAN LUY) (S)(u)
 - (1 - 176-132; TEAGUE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-452260-
NOT RECORDED
203 AUG 6 1970

8/28/84
Classified by SP8 Jt/ky
Declassify on: OADR



JES/cmp

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONFIDENTIAL

11-CV-2131-4b-1199

105-190736-7
ORIGINAL FILED IN

March 31, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP FOR THE
VIETNAMESE PATRIOTIC UNION IN CANADA

There are about 200 organized Vietnamese students among the 500 who have come from the South of Vietnam to study in Canada. Most of them are on scholarships supplied by the Saigon puppets or by certain foundations created by them with the financial support of the U.S. government.

Many of these Vietnamese students are patriotically refusing to go back to Saigon after graduating and have succeeded in organizing a Union of the Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, which stands for peace, independence and neutrality in accordance with the political program of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. These students raise the demand for complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam.

In the face of the Nixon administration's obstinate continuation and intensification of the war in their fatherland, these patriots in Canada, according to our advisor, Nguyen Van Luy, who is in close and direct contact with them, are preparing to organize a big conference in Montreal to be held in July. Representatives of Vietnamese all over North America will be there and the NLF, the PRG and DRV have agreed to send delegations to unite in a discussion of plans to end the war of aggression in their country once and for all.

Invitations have gone out to the government (in exile?) of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, and to the Pathet Lao (Hakset) in Laos. It had been their intention to hold this conference the end of March but due to certain dissident elements, three out of the 200 organized patriots in the Union walked out and set up another group called the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, raising some basic objections to plans for the conference. However, the independent Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, still the great majority is going ahead with plans for the conference.

OVER

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-1200

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A preparatory conference is called for April, when a delegation of the Union of Vietnamese Residents in France will come over to join with Vietnamese patriots and sponsors in North America to promote the July conference to make it as broad and productive as possible. Support and sponsorship by peace organizations in both Canada and the U.S. is urgently needed. A few peace organizations in New York are acquainted with the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, according to Walter Teague, chairman of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam, who, along with Hatano, Japanese student organizer, who has just completed a long tour of this country, strongly supports the Canadian conference and urges other groups to follow suit.

The American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the Asian-American Political Alliance, have agreed to sponsor the July and April conferences and are making plans to send much needed financial help, in response to an appeal from Tran Que Phuong, one of the responsible Vietnamese Patriotic students who is working hard to make the Montreal meetings successful. The three organizations here mentioned plan to send delegates in July and possibly in April also, and urge that all peace and justice loving Americans join in lending support to these patriotic Vietnamese students in their efforts to advance the struggle to bring an end to the war of aggression in their native land.

Please send letters of support and financial contributions directly to Tran Que Phuong or to the local groups for forwarding.

Addresses are as follows:

Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Tran Que Phuong
4710 Fulton, Apt. "A" Phone: (514) 735-3398
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Asian-American Political Alliance
Floyd Huen Phone: (415) 845-5589
2414 Telegraph Ave Apt. 308 642-6555
Berkeley, Calif.

ACFSWN - 4945 California St, San Francisco, 94118. Phone (415)
621-9731
221-9939

-3- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-1201

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The notice states that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies of the Bay Area and the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) agreed to sponsor a conference organized by the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, a preparatory conference in April (1970) and a "big" conference at Montreal, Canada, in July (1970). ~~(S)~~ released

The notice lists two San Francisco area addresses to which letters of support and financial contributions can be directed, one being the ACFSWVN and the other being:

Asian-American Political Alliance
Floyd Huen Phone: (415) 845-5589
2414 Telegraph Ave. Apt. 308 642-6555
Berkeley, Calif.

Regarding the address, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apt. 308, Berkeley, California, this, according to , is an apartment shared by Subject and Miss JEANNE QUAN, a student at the University of California, Berkeley, to whom Subject intends to be married on 9/20/70. ~~(S)~~ u b7D

Copies of this letter are designated to the New York file of WALTER DORWIN TEAGUE inasmuch as the notice states that according to WALTER TEAGUE, Chairman of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam (USCANLF-SV), peace organization in New York are acquainted with the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, and adds that TEAGUE and HATANO strongly support the Canadian conference.

NGUYEN VAN LOY, mentioned in the notice, is on the SI and is subject of SF File 105-7245; Bufile 97-4925. ~~(S)~~ (u)

Bureau is requested to search indices regarding the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada, aka Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada and to furnish any available information regarding the July conference at Montreal of which the Subject appears to be a sponsor, both as leader of the AAPA and as Administrator of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. ~~(S)~~ released

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-27-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted]) DATE: 8/3/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] b7D

SUBJECT: FORMER [redacted]
IS - CH

W

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 10/30/69. 1-2

On 6/26/70, former [redacted] advised he is now out of school and working full-time with the Youth For Service, San Francisco, California. He stated that his work is centered in the North Beach - Chinatown area of San Francisco. b7D

The former source stated that in his contact with the youth in Chinatown, San Francisco, it has come to his attention that some of the oriental students from the University of California, Berkeley, (UCB), who are currently involved with the Asian Studies Work Shop have stated that they are interested in going to Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade (VB). Source indicated he was not able to single out any individual in this group who expressed their desires to make this trip, however, he stated that he would endeavor to seek additional information concerning this group and possibly obtain a list of names of the individuals planning to make the trip to Cuba.

On the same date, former source advised that the recent arrest of two Chinese youths in which a young female died from an overdose of drugs may be of interest to the San Francisco Police Department. Former [redacted] stated that one of the youths may have been involved in the unsolved killing of a Filipino seaman in Chinatown on 4/19/69. The former source indicated that one of the two arrested, believed to be called JIM WONG, had changed his name. He advised that WONG was formerly known as GEORGE POON who was named by source as one of the individuals responsible for the 1969 killing. b7D

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- (1 - 100-452260)
- 11 - San Francisco [redacted]
- (2 - 100-61299) (AAPA)
- (2 - 100-63694) (VB)
- (2 - 100-52152) (SDS)
- (2 - 105-3289) (IRANIAN STUDENTS)
- (1 - 80-461)

100-452260-

NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 7 1970

JL:jo
(14) *2/19*



6 SEP 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1203

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-452260-6

[REDACTED]
JL:jo

The above information was furnished to Officer [REDACTED] of the San Francisco Police Department on 6/26/70. b6
Officer [REDACTED] later advised that the Homicide Detail was also b7C
in receipt of the same information concerning WONG and was actively investigating the matter.

On 7/28/70, the former source advised that he had visited the field office of the UCB Asian Studies Center at 847 Kearny Street, San Francisco and learned that a RODNEY PANG, 2514 Piedmont, Number 103, Berkeley, and YURI MIYAGAWA, 2422 Ridge Road, Number 311, Berkeley, were among the individuals who were going to Cuba. Source stated there was talk that the next VB contingent would leave the United States shortly. Source then furnished a partial list of individuals belonging to the Asian Studies Center. It is noted that most of the people on the list have been identified as active participants in the Asian-American Political Alliance, (AAPA), Bufile 100-452260.

On 7/31/70, former source advised that the previous evening he had attended an SDS meeting at the International House on the UCB Campus. He stated that the SDS and the Iranian students were planning to have a rally at 11:30 A.M. on 8/4/70 in front of the Federal Office Building, San Francisco, to demonstrate against United States imperialism. Source stated that the demonstrators will then march from the Federal Building to the Iranian Consulate and hold a demonstration there. The former source further added that the Iranian students and the Students for a Democratic Society, (SDS), were planning to hold a picnic on Saturday afternoon, 8/1/70, at the Ho Chi Minh Park in Berkeley, California. Source indicated that it is possible that other SDS chapters, particularly in New York and Chicago, would hold a similar demonstration on 8/4/70.

Appropriate action has been instituted by the San Francisco Division concerning the above matter.

Bureau authority is requested to re-institute former [REDACTED] - PSI, as a PSI for the San Francisco Office. The former source fully understands his relationship with the Bureau is voluntary and confidential. b7D

[Redacted]

JL:jo

b7D

If authority is granted to re-institute Subject as a PSI, authority is further requested to pay captioned PSI up to \$100 per month on a C.O.D. basis for services and up to \$75 per month for expenses actually incurred.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-204575) DATE: 7/31/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25731) (C)

SUBJECT: "AION"
(Chuan) (M)
(CTC 0356)
IS - CH

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 4/28/70.

Sources acquainted with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER and with NEIL GOTANDA, who, respectively, are the editor and the business manager of captioned publication, advise that neither have mentioned any plans to bring out a second issue of "AION" in the near future. On 6/18/70, former [redacted] advised he had recently talked with GOTANDA who remarked that some people had been disturbed at the amount of space which had been devoted to the Red Guard and its leader, ALEX HING, in the first issue of "AION." Source said GOTANDA did not identify these people, but he gained the impression that they were persons who had helped the "AION" staff in bringing out the first issue.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Page 9 of referenced letter listed several persons whose identities were not known at time referenced letter was prepared, and who had been included in a list of persons to whom special thanks were due from the editors of "AION." Three of those who were not further identified at that time are now tentatively identified as follows:

JEFF CHAN, according to former [redacted], is JEFFERY PAUL CHAN, a Chinese-American from Stockton, California, who resides in Marin County, California, and who is employed as a Teaching Assistant at San Francisco State College. Recent Marin County telephone book shows JEFFERY P. CHAN residing at 678 Redwood Avenue, Corte Madera, California. San Francisco files show that on 12/16/66, JEFFERY PAUL CHAN, born [redacted] at Stockton, California,

b6
b7C
b7D

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- 7 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61299; AAPA)
(1 - 100-66414; YOSHIMURA)
(2 - 105-New: JEFFERY PAUL CHAN)

100-452260 - b7D
NOT RECORDED
168 AUG 10 1970

105-204575-2
b7D
ORIGINAL FILED IN



SF 105-25731
JES/cmp

Graduate Student at San Francisco State College, and resident of 243 Kent Avenue, Kentfield, California, was interviewed by the U.S. Army at the Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Station, Oakland, California, regarding qualifications he had made in his Personal History form, indicating he had attended meetings and had participated in activities of certain listed organizations. San Francisco files further reflect that JEFFERY PAUL CHAN was the payee of \$18.46 disbursed by "RAMPARTS" magazine on 10/14/68, and of \$400.00 disbursed by "RAMPARTS" on 10/30/68. The 1/4/70 issue of the "Los Angeles Times" magazine section, entitled "West" on page 15 carried an article by JEFFREY PAUL CHAN, entitled "Let 100 Problems Bloom," which discusses problems of Chinese as a minority group and special problems in the San Francisco Chinatown.

JANET HEDANI, according to former [redacted] is a Japanese-American student in the Asian Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, California. The 1969-70 Directory of the Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley, lists JANET H. HEDANI as a Political Science Student, residing at 2535 College Avenue, Apt. 201, Berkeley, with home address at 775 34th Avenue, San Francisco.

b7D

WENDY YOSHIMURA is undoubtedly identifiable with WENDY MASAEY YOSHIMURA, 4434 Shafter Avenue, Oakland, subject of SF File 100-66414, who participated in the Venceremos Brigade travel to Cuba, as indicated in San Francisco letter and LHM dated 7/6/70 under caption of her name.

Since there is no indication that another issue of "AION" will be published soon, this matter is being closed at San Francisco with tickler set to re-open in three months.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

DATE: 8/31/70

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUY/108
ON 11/24/87

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/29/70.

Referenced letter enclosed literature of the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People (ACFSWVP), (SF File 100-61891), indicating a conference was to be held in July, 1970, at Montreal, Canada, by the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada at which there would be delegations of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the Hanoi Government. The literature further indicated that sponsoring organizations would include the ACFSWVP, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and Asian Studies in the Bay Area, all of which planned to send representatives to the conference. The literature indicated letters of support and financial contributions should be sent to TRAN QUE PHUONG of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots at Montreal, Canada, or locally to the ACFSWVP in San Francisco or to the AAPA addressed to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California.

To date no information has been received indicating above mentioned conference was held, and SF 2496-R, who has been active in campaigning for Asian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, and in the AAPA there, advised on 8/26/70 that he had not heard of above mentioned conference and knows of no one from the Berkeley campus who may have attended such a conference. SF 2496-R previously advised on 4/8/70, that the AAPA was totally inactive at the University of California at Berkeley, and appeared to be defunct. SF 2496-R added that FLOYD HUEN was the only individual who continued to claim a relationship to the AAPA, this being the result of his having been excluded by other members of the Asian American Students group at the university.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- 7 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61299; AAPA)
(1 - 105-24447; JEANNE QUAN)
(1 - 100-64975; BRUCE OCCENA)

100-452260 -
NOT RECORDED
48 SEP 3 1970

105-190736-8
b7D
ORIGINAL FILED IN



SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

On 8/26/70, SF 2496-R reiterated his previous statement that the AAPA was inactive on the Berkeley campus and that FLOYD HUEN is about the only person who appears to be concerned with it. SF 2496-R said that HUEN is considered something of a moderate in that he seems to feel student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

[redacted] who is a relative of FLOYD HUEN, has advised he is certain that the latter did not travel to Montreal during July, 1970. Source commented that HUEN is to be married in September, 1970, to JEANNE QUAN (SF File 105-24447), a student at the University of California at Berkeley, and this has entailed family conferences in which any travel by the Subject to Canada would certainly have been mentioned. According to [redacted] the Subject's family and JEANNE QUAN's mother, who lives at Livermore, California, have been much disturbed by the fact that Subject has been sharing JEANNE QUAN's apartment at 2414 Telegraph and are anxious to see this relationship regularized by a formal marriage. b7D

Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, his brother, TONY HUEN, and his sister, Mrs. SUSAN YEE, all residing in Berkeley, California, have recently advised that they believe the Subject would appreciate an opportunity to clarify his position through an interview by the FBI and all claim that the Subject is opposed to violence and is loyal to basic American ideals. However, each of these persons added that they did not want to arrange such an interview.

Although Subject continues to be a graduate student in sociology at the University of California at Berkeley and to be connected with the Asian Studies Department there, it is believed that he should be interviewed to determine his present attitudes, the current status of the AAPA and to possibly secure his cooperation to help prevent violence from erupting on the Berkeley campus.

In particular, it is noted that BRUCE OCCENA, SF File 100-64975, Bufile 100-457047, with whom Subject was associated in the AAPA, is now reported to be in the violence-prone Weatherman group. An interview of the Subject could produce information concerning OCCENA and possibly other former members of the AAPA who may have become associated with that group.

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Bureau is requested to approve an interview with the Subject. It is noted that Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 1/7/70, which denied authority for the interview requested in San Francisco letter of 12/29/69, instructed that San Francisco should resubmit the request for interview of the Subject at the end of the Spring semester. The resubmission of the request to interview was delayed, as noted in referenced San Francisco letter dated 6/29/70, because of the indication that Subject as AAPA leader, was sponsoring the above described Vietnamese conference at Montreal, Canada, and it was felt additional data regarding the conference should be obtained prior to interviewing the Subject. Since there is no indication Subject attended such a conference or even that the conference was held, there is no longer any reason to delay an interview of the Subject.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736) DATE: 9/21/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 9/10/70.

Included in this letter is a xerox copy of a newspaper article from the "San Francisco Examiner" issue dated 9/17/70. This article indicates that California Assemblyman DON MULFORD has requested a police examination into the fact that ammunition and Maoist literature had been found in a flight bag in the trunk of a state-owned vehicle assigned to the University of California and into the activities of the graduate student who had driven that vehicle 1176 miles in two days just before the ammunition and Chicom literature were discovered. The article further stated that according to information in the possession of Assemblyman MULFORD, this graduate student purchased a .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from a Berkeley, California, gun shop on 12/17/69 and one week later purchased a 9mm caliber Browning automatic at an Oakland, California, gun shop.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP8 Bjt/ty*
ON *8/24/84*

100-452260

NOT RECORDED
49 SEP 24 1970

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-151646; University of California, Berkeley)
 - (1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- 4 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-34204; University of California, Berkeley)
 - (1 - 100-61299; AAPA)

JES/cmp *plh*

55 OCT 14 1970



ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-190736-1

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Faculty Aide

Ammo Probe For UC Auto

By Ed Montgomery

University of California campus-police are seeking to establish ownership of a flight bag containing ammunition and Maoist literature found in the trunk of a State-owned car.

The car pool vehicle, bearing tax exempt license plates, was used by a number of students and at least one faculty member during August, according to William Beall, who heads the university's statewide police.

On Aug. 26 an attendant in the campus garage in Berkeley discovered the bag containing seven carbine clips loaded with .30 caliber bullets, together with a quantity of revolutionary literature.

"Representatives of at least three student groups and one faculty member from San Diego used the car during August," Beall said.

"We are awaiting the receipt of credit card purchases during the month to determine precisely where the car had been driven and who signed for gas."

A graduate student employed as a teaching assistant who is a leader within the Third World Liberation Front is known to have used the car for a three day period during which he drove 1176 miles.

A former member of the Student Senate, he was arrested during the Third World Liberation Front riot

on Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley in March of 1969.

He signed for use of the car in the name of the Asian Ethnic Study Group, which qualifies for car pool transportation.

Assemblyman Don Mulford, author of legislation barring guns from campus, informed Beall of a complaint he had received that the teaching assistant had made recent gun purchases.

"In light of the information brought to my attention and in view of the violence which has occurred on campus at various universities around the state, I am deeply concerned that a teaching assistant is buying guns and driving a state car at taxpayers' expense," Mulford said.

"I would like to know if those guns were taken on campus — what they were purchased for.

"I have asked Chief Beall for a report once the investigation is completed."

The teaching assistant referred to purchased a Smith & Wesson .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from Earl E. Buchanan Guns at 2934 College Ave., Berkeley, on Dec. 17, 1969, The Examiner learned.

A week later the same individual purchased a 9 mm caliber Browning automatic at Siegel's Guns, 508 W. McArthur Blvd., Oakland.

In one instance he gave a Telegraph Avenue address and on the second purchase listed a Francisco Street address, both in Berkeley.

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

9 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 9-17-70

Edition: 9 Star Final

Author: Ed Montgomery

Editor: Edmund J. Dooley

Title: FLOYD HUEN;
UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.,
BERKELEY, CALIF.

Character: INFO. CONCERNING
or (IS) SF 105-23692

Classification: SF 100-34204

Submitting Office: SF

Being Investigated

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

In regard to this newspaper article, it is noted that Assemblyman DON MULFORD contacted the San Francisco Office on 9/16/70 to advise that he was contemplating an investigation of FLOYD HUEN, a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University of California, Berkeley, who had recently driven a state-owned vehicle 1176 miles in two days. Mr. MULFORD added that seven loaded ammunition clips were found in the trunk of the vehicle after HUEN returned it, and that he was also concerned because he had received information showing that HUEN purchased two hand guns during 12/69. Assemblyman MULFORD indicated he was contacting the FBI because he did not want to interfere with any investigation that the FBI might be conducting concerning HUEN. Mr. MULFORD was advised that any investigation he might cause to be conducted concerning these activities of HUEN would not interfere with the FBI and he thereupon advised that he would request Chief BEALE of the University Police Department to initiate investigation concerning HUEN.

In view of the above information, the interview with HUEN, approved by referenced Bureau letter, will not be conducted at this time. Upon the completion of the investigation by Chief BEALE, the Bureau will be advised as to the results, and a re-evaluation will be made of the advisability of an interview with the Subject.

A copy of this communication is designated to the Bureau and San Francisco files concerning the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) in view of the fact that Subject, according to SF 2496-R, is now more or less the sole leader of that organization.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will follow investigation of the Subject by Chief BEALE of the University of California Police Department.

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-4 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

(u)

b7D

In view of the fact that pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on 10/1/70 and since, as indicated in enclosed LHM, sources have indicated that former interest in the now defunct AAPA has been channelized into Asian Studies Program, an investigative case is being opened at San Francisco entitled "ASIAN STUDIES FIELD OFFICE".

Enclosed LHM sets out all available information concerning the AAPA since date of last report, and indicates the AAPA is no longer functioning as an organization. San Francisco, therefore, considers the AAPA investigation closed with this communication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

November 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY S-8 BTJ/RW
ON 10/26/81

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

CA 211769
SPYMAC/dd 5/5/86
#263530

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been the leading personality in this organization which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism," especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1 - Excluded from~~
~~automatic downgrading~~
~~and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-452260-31

11-CV-2131-4b-1216

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

for the staff, at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Teacher C. P. MEMBER Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

The April 10, 1970 issue of the "Daily California" published by the Associated Students of the University of California, carried an article entitled "Asians Sponsor War Teach-in." This article indicated that the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley would join with the Statewide Committee for Asian Solidarity to sponsor a symposium concerning the war in Vietnam, on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at the Committee Review Theatre, 622 Broadway, San Francisco. Various groups and individuals were listed as participating but no mention was made of the AAPA. However, FLOYD HUEN was listed as one of three persons, all at the Asian Studies Main Office on the Berkeley campus, who could be contacted for more information concerning the symposium.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-2 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity," a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFSWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal for Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam," intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)

with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Member of Subject Organization

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became 4945 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, C. P. MEMBER until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

HUEN
2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apt. 308 Berkeley, CALIF.
On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

at Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970. SF T-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-3 advised that on the previous evening, the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist (Chicom) Peoples Republic of China, pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Source indicated he had not been present at the film showing but added that according to persons who did attend, there was an audience of 75 to 100 people present, including persons of all ages. SF T-3 advised that as a student of Chinese descent he has some acquaintances with the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley, which operates the Asian Studies Field Office at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. He said it is his understanding that the Asian Studies staff is now dominated by persons who consider the AAPA to be a dead issue and who look to revolutionary confrontations rather than political actions as the most potent way to advance an Asian-American program.

On October 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA, formerly headed by FLOYD HUEN, is now a dead issue and is not even mentioned by HUEN. SF T-1 stated that those who formerly were active in the AAPA for the most part are now active in the Asian Studies Program of the University of California at Berkeley.

On November 6, 1970, SF T-4 advised that FLOYD HUEN has changed his major course of study from Sociology and Asian Studies to Mathematics. He said he is certain HUEN was not involved in the showing of pro-Chicom films at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

on October 1, 1970, because HUEN was married during the latter part of September, and planned to be away from the area, on a trip with his bride. SF T-4 said that HUEN has indicated that the AAPA is no longer active at the University of California at Berkeley, and that Asian-American interests are now channeled into the Asian Studies Program there.

On November 17, 1970, Mr. [redacted] of the On-Campus YMCA in the San Francisco area, advised that the Asian-American students with whom he is in contact have advised him that the AAPA has died out. Mr. [redacted] who has been personally involved in the Asian-American Studies Program at San Francisco State College, stated it appears that persons who formerly had an interest in the activities of the AAPA, now are devoting their attention to the Asian Studies programs at their various colleges.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

1/28/71

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-26670) (P)

ASIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
IS - CH

Re San Francisco LHM to Bureau dated 11/30/70 concerning the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), IS - AAPA, SF file 100-61299.

The investigative case opened at San Francisco entitled Asian Studies Field Office, SF file 105-26684, is now being consolidated into the above-captioned case.

On 1/4/71 investigation revealed that the address of 832 Kearny St., San Francisco, previously occupied by the Asian Community Center and Asian Studies Field Office, was now vacant due to the eviction of the tenants.

On 1/7/71 former PSI [redacted] advised that the Asian Studies Field Office activities had diminished to such an extent that it was virtually non-existent. In fact, activities had been taken over by the Asian Community Center (its previous co-tenant). b7D

On 1/12/71 the investigation revealed that the Asian Community Center had moved to, and is now operating out of, 846 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Further investigation has confirmed that activities previously conducted by the now defunct Asian Studies Field Office, such as the periodic showing of pro-Chicom films, will be conducted by the Asian Community Center.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Seattle (RM)
2-San Francisco
(1-105-26684)

GJS:kah #8

(6)

100-452260-
NOT RECORDED
FEB 2 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-452260-22

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/23/

71

, 19

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

Service Unit - Room 6524

Forward to File #

Attention

b6

Return to **Room 1016 9&D**

b7C

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

Buildup Variations

Subject **Steve Louie**

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date **9/23** Searcher Initials **HLB**

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

F.D. 105-200182-2048

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/23/1971

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

Service Unit - Room 6524

Forward to File

b6

Attention

b7C

Return to **Room 1016 9&D**

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main sub References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

Buildup Variations

Subject **Doris (LNU)**

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date **9/23** Searcher Initials **HAS**

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

N.I. 44-13244

N.I. 105-74268

*approx 200 sub sees
not listed.*

Fédéral Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/23/

71

, 19__

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
XXXX	Attention _____
XXXX	Return to <u>Room 1016 9&D</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
XXXXX	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

b6

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

b7C

Subject Maryanne @ Mary (LNU)

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/23 Searcher Initials HJG

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

N.I. 105 - 57133 - 2, 128, 37, 82

N.I.

Maryanne (subm for con)

N.I. 40 - 1741

N.I. 65 - 20011

N.I. 65 - 56402

N.I. 65 - 58643

N.I. 65 - 73121

N.I. 97 - 3738

N.I. 98 - 24241

N.I. 100 - 30480

N.I. 100 - 100854

N.I. 100 - 103319

N.I. 100 - 114161

N.I. 100 - 128844

N.I. 100 - 333625

N.I. 100 - 352891

N.I. 100 - 409127

N.I. 100 - 424797 11-CV-2131-4b-1226

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Mary (LNU)

b6
b7C

Supervisor

Room 1016D

R# _____ Date 9/23

Searcher Initial HWS

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Mary One

N.I. 100-427832

N.I. 100-439118

N.I. 100-445114

N.I. 105-28448

N.I. 105-137780

N.I. 105-211239

~~I.D. 105-216452~~

~~NI~~

N.I.

b7D

N.I.

N.I. 140-16846

approx 1000 other results not listed

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/23/1971

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
~~XXXX~~ Attention _____ b6
~~XXXX~~ Return to Room 1016 9&D b7C
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
~~XXXX~~ Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main sub References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations

Subject Chris (LNU)
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/23 Searcher Initials HWS

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
N.I.	25-212090	
N.I.	25-301168	
N.I.	44-16825	
N.I.	44-28391	
N.I.	65-16637	
N.I.	65-21476	
N.I.	65-45916	
N.I.	65-67965	
N.I.	100-18581	
N.I.	100-83133	
N.I.	100-185180	
N.I.	100-230709	
N.I.	100-234909	
N.T.	101-200	
N.I.	123-3646	
N.I.	173-2036	
<u>approx 150 sub-descript list</u>		

Date: 9-14-71

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-452260)

Attention : _____

Wah

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-4254)

Title ASIAN COMMUNITY CENTER (OO: SF)	Character IS - CH Reference
--	---------------------------------------

UNREQ COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED
 IN 105-217291-1
 105-217292-1
 105-217293-1
 105-217294-1
EX-100
 105-217295-1

Enclosed are the following communications received from the [redacted]

Original and two copies of [redacted] letter and attachment thereto dated 9-7-71. Also enclosed is photo of individual believed

Remarks: to be GLEN GAN or STEVE LOUIE, mentioned in enclosed attachment.

Ottawa indices negative re GLEN GAN, STEVE LOUIE, HING-KWONG LEE, "New Bridge," and STEPHEN DON LOUIE.

Prior reference concerning the Chinese Youth Association, forwarded Bureau via OTT-4 dated 9-5-60 captioned "Bureau Informant Coverage of Chinese Communist Activities in Canada" Bufile 105-85568.

Prior reference concerning VELMA CHEN forwarded Bureau by OTTlet 6-30-71 captioned "Warren William Batterson - SM-C" forwarding [redacted] letter dated 6-25-71, Bufile 100-13998.

Dissemination (see last para of attachment)

- May be made as received
- May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- May not be made without further clearance with [redacted]

Copy to San Francisco
 by routing slip for ICC - letter
 info action ICC - enc. enc.
 date 9-29-71 ICC of Photo
 by J.E.M./G.C. [initials]

on R/S open on all five individuals mentioned in enclosure. Identify & submit LHM's under Individual Case Captions.

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

SAN FRANCISCO (105-26670)

Status with this office:

- RUC
- Pending

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. - 7) 24 XEROX
 (1 - San Francisco)
 1 - Ottawa (105-4254) QCT 5 1971
 MLI/blw

5 OCT 20 1971
 F-687

Do not write in space below	
100-452260-32	REC 19
10-1	ST 104
20 SEP 20 1971	
NAT. INT. SEC.	
	11-CV-2131-4b-1229

b7D

b7D

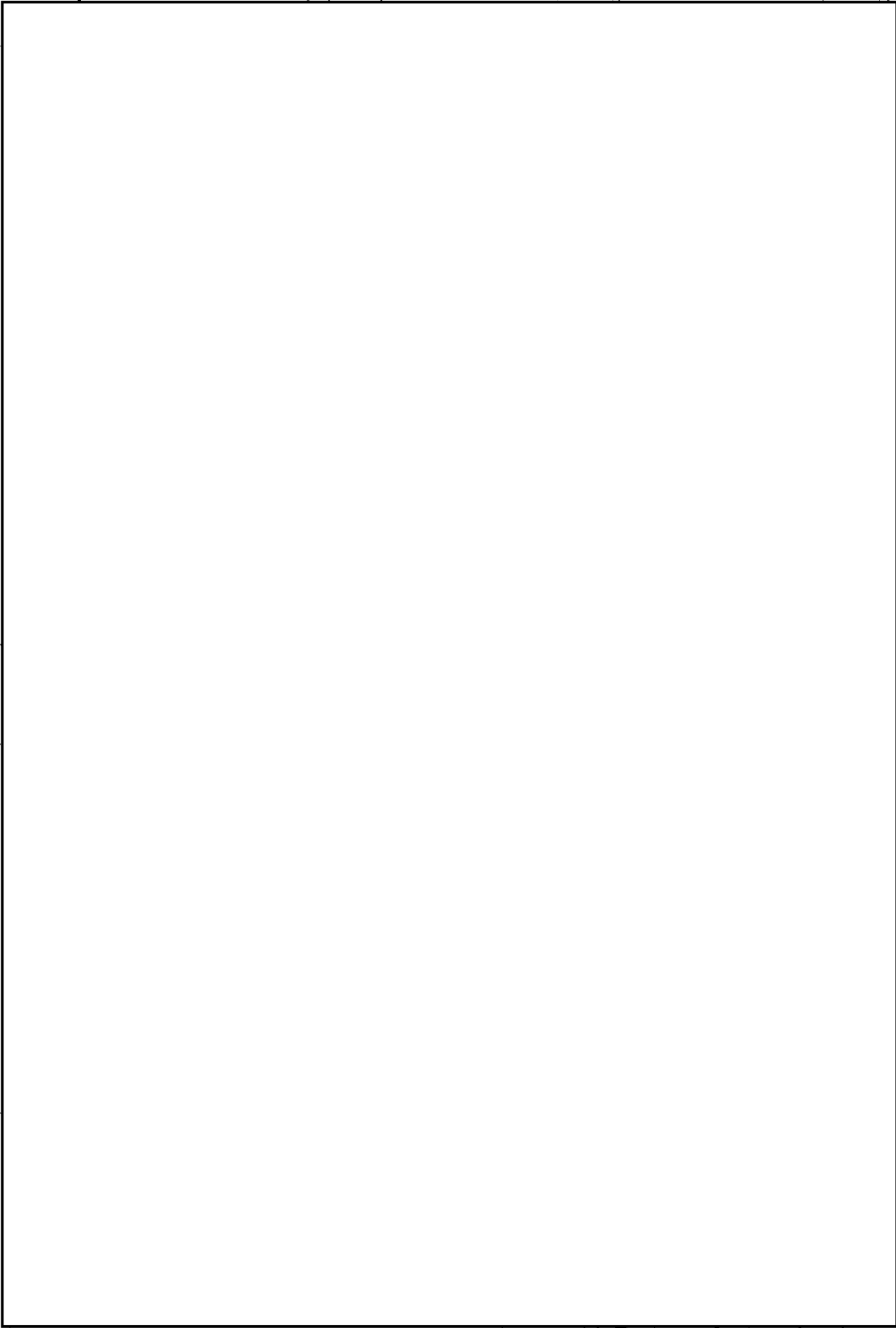
b7D



4
OCT 5

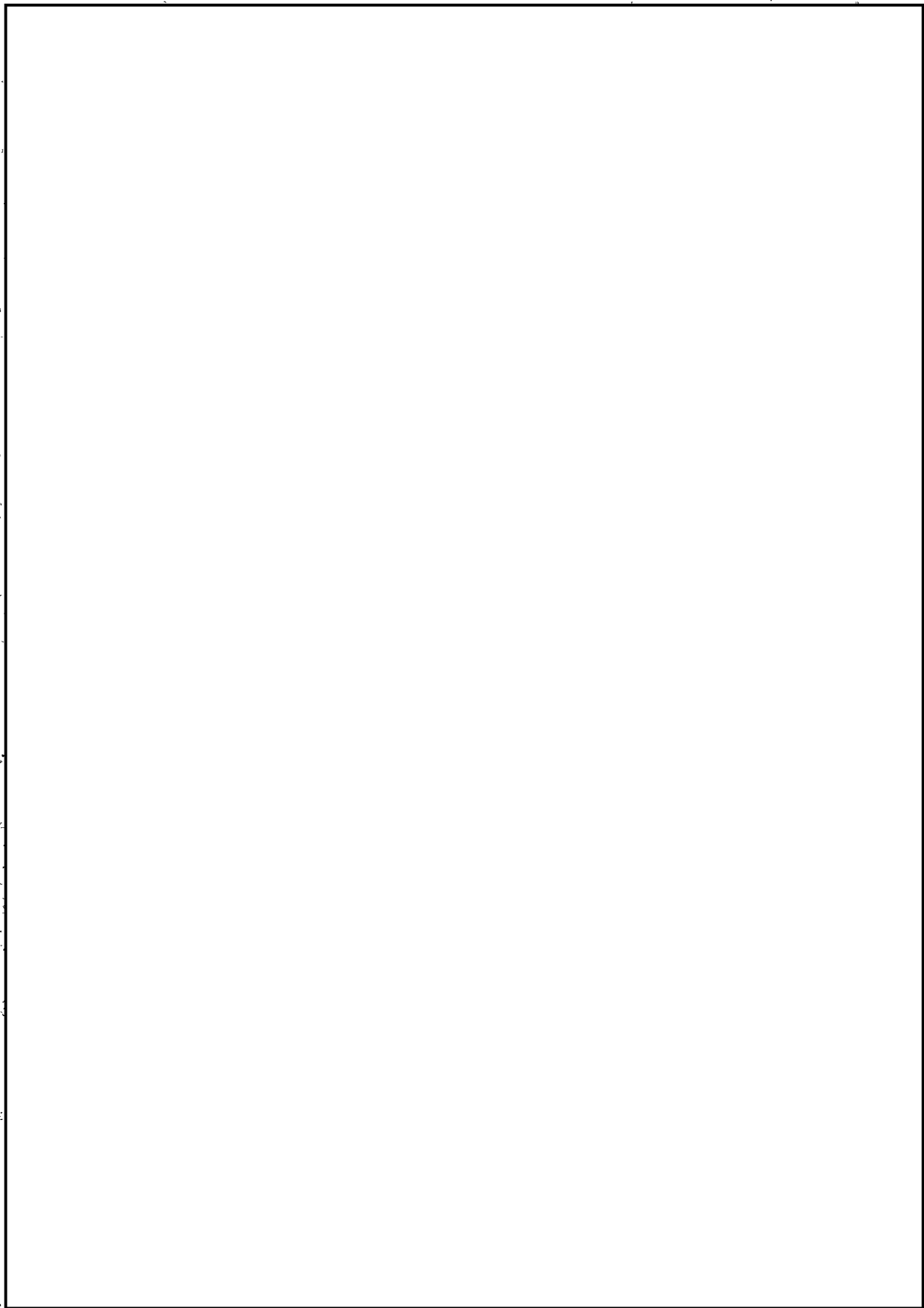
100-452260-32

ENCLOSURE



100-452260-52

ENCLOSURE



DOC LAB NOTE

ENVELOPE

EMPTY

M

*esa
encl*

Date: 10-15-71

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile : 100-452260)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-4254)

Title ASIAN COMMUNITY CENTER	Character IS - CH Reference OTT let 9-14-71
--	--

Enclosed are the following communications received from the []

Original and two copies of [] letter and attachment thereto dated 9-30-71

Remarks:

Prior reference re VELMA CHEN contained in Bufile 100-13998.

References on SANDRA LEE, mentioned on page 2 of enclosed attachment, contained in Bufile 105-211282. (See **para.)

Prior reference re ELVIN JA contained in Bufile 105-211069.

[] request they be advised as to identity of Glen GAN, Cris NOYES and Morgan PARKER and also whether or not SANDRA LEE is identical to SANDRA LEE, mentioned in the attachment

**In addition, one SANDY LEE is subject of SF 100-70572, forwarded to Bu by letter dated 7-30-71 (OTT 105-4302)

Dissemination (last para. of attachment)

- May be made as received
- May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- May not be made without further clearance with []

Copy to *San Francisco*
 by routing slip for *100-lettes*
 info action
 Date: *11-10-71* *100-each loc.*
 by: *J.E.H. 11/10/71*

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

SAN FRANCISCO (105-26670)

Status with this office:

- RUC
- Pending

3 - Bureau (Enc.-6) **ENCLOSURE**
 (1 - San Francisco)
 MLI/blw
 (3) **6 NOV 15 1971**

Do not write in space below

100-452260-33	REC-36
11-10 2 OCT 21 1971	EX-104
<p style="text-align: center;">NAT. INT. SEC.</p>	11-CV-2131-4b-1234

EXP. PROC.

b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

Rls to SF 5/10/72
Submit rec'd in Pendergast & Lee
with

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

10/28, 1971

SF Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 ~~Service Unit - Room 6524~~
 Forward to File Review b6
 Attention Room 1016 9&D b7C
 Return to _____
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations

Subject Morgan PARKER
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities SF

R# _____ Date 10-28 Searcher Initials *SF*

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>100-406944</i>	<i>N.I. N.I.</i>
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>94-62204-17</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>100-16-33-45</i>	
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>100-362555-1420</i>	<i>p41</i>
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>100-403508-4</i>	
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>105-201500-2</i>	
<i>N.I.</i>	<i>116-323275-409</i>	<i>p18</i>

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

10/28, 19 71

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

Service Unit - Room 6524

Forward to File Review

Attention _____

Return to ROOM 1010 9&D
Supervisor Room Ext.

b6

b7C

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

Buildup Variations

Subject SANDRA LEE

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities SF

R# _____ Date 10-28 Searcher Initials JB

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Produced
N.I. 67-61110

N.I. 77-107180

N.I. 100-206785

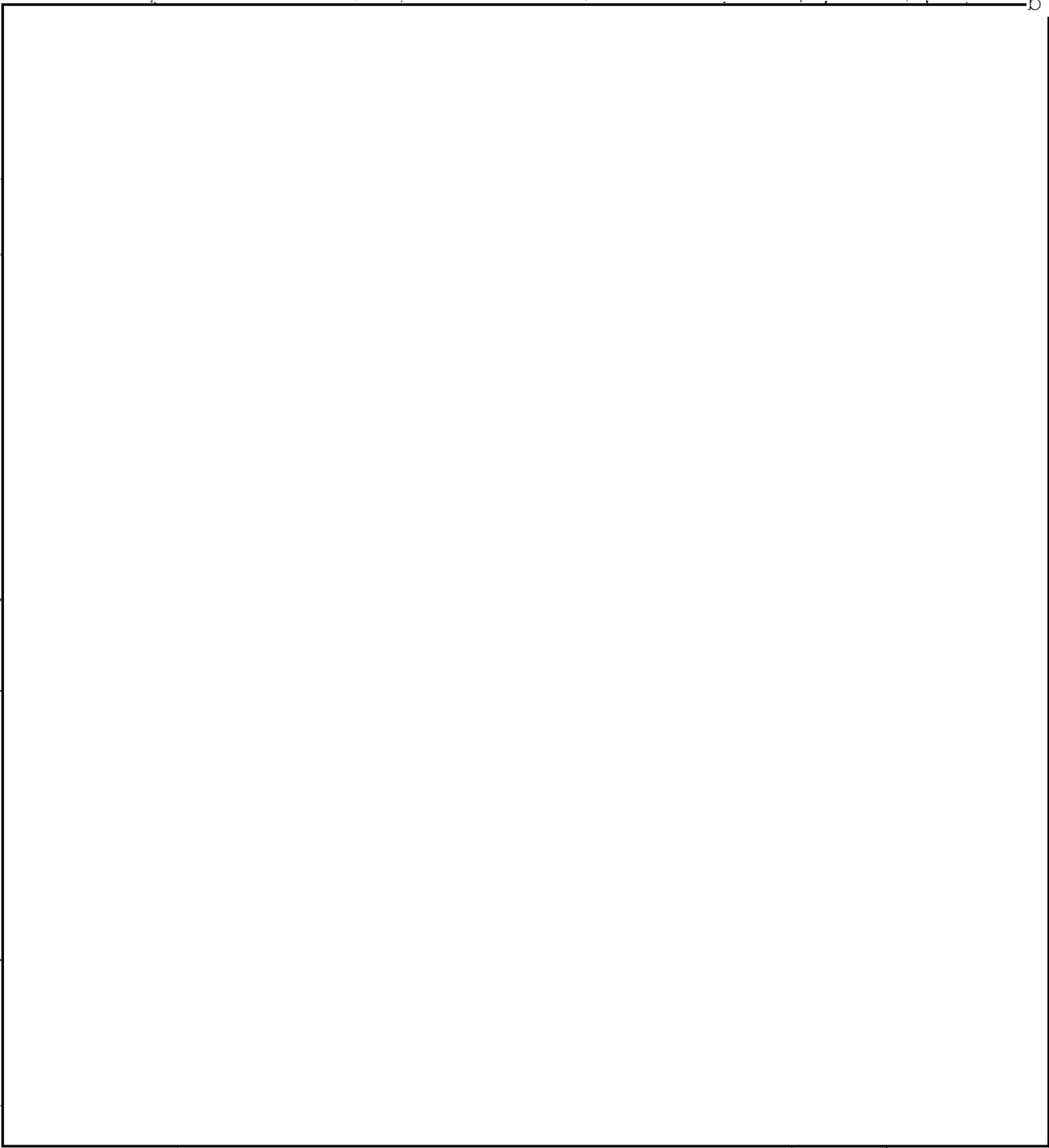
Approx 1.5 see refs

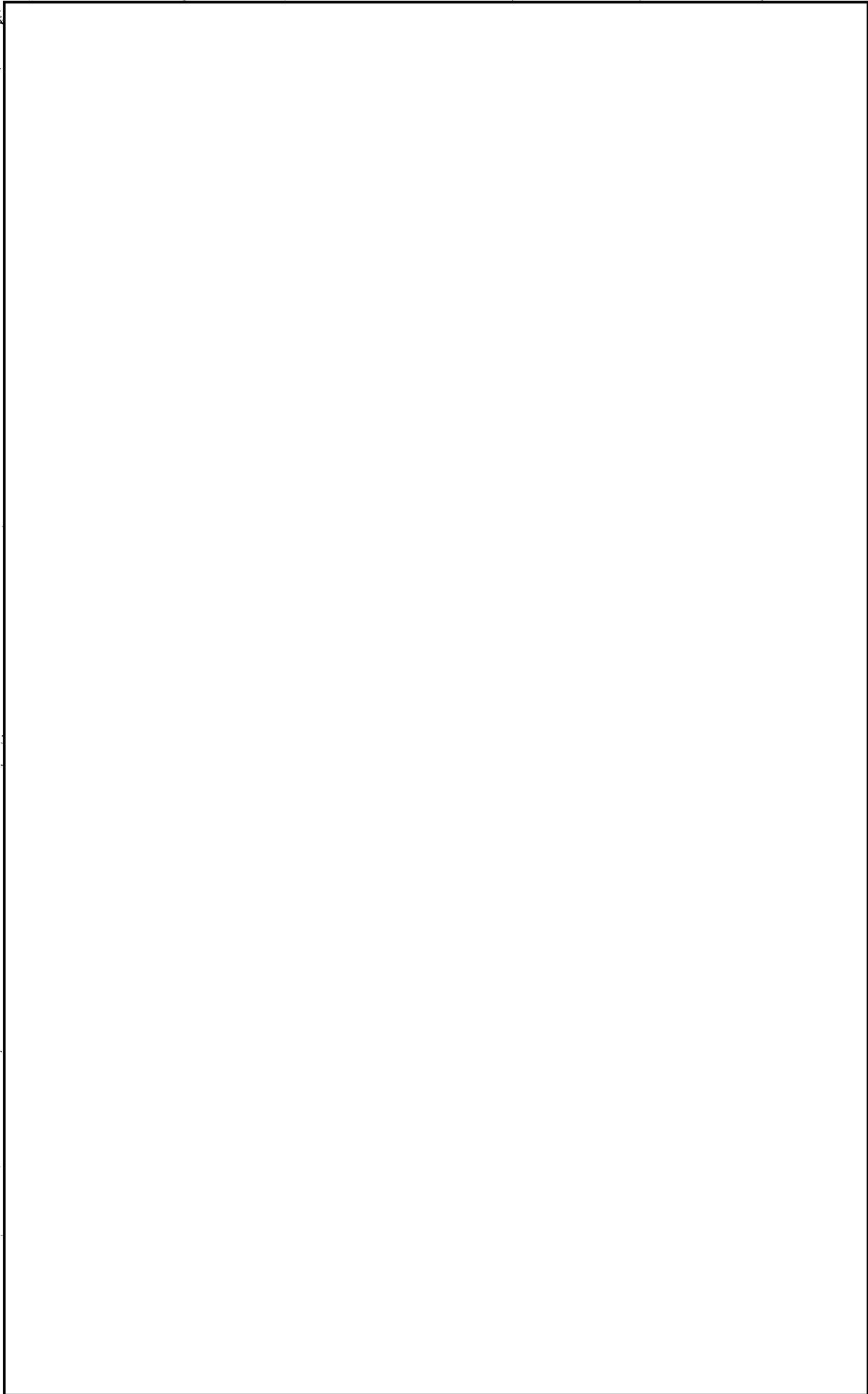
not listed

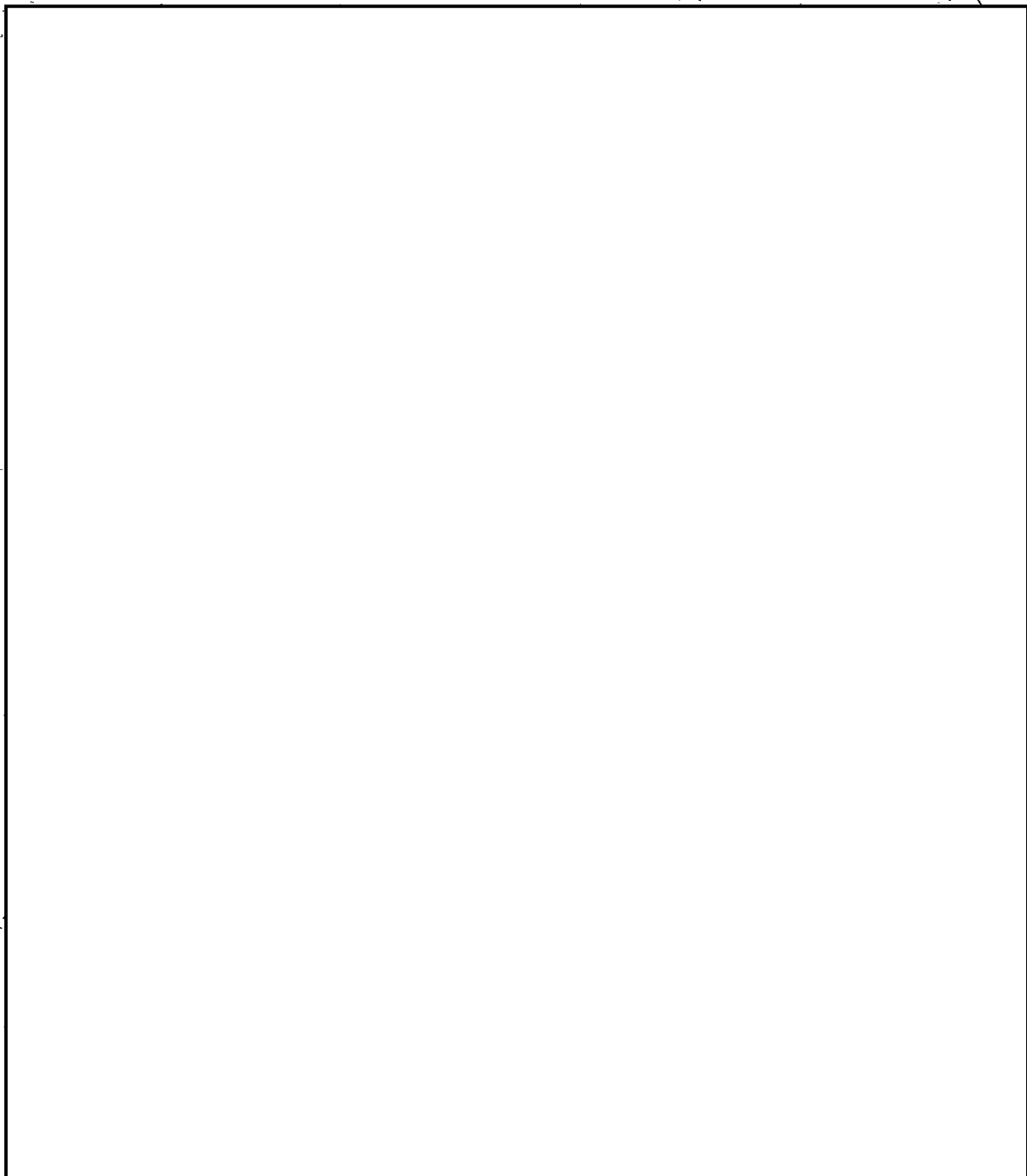
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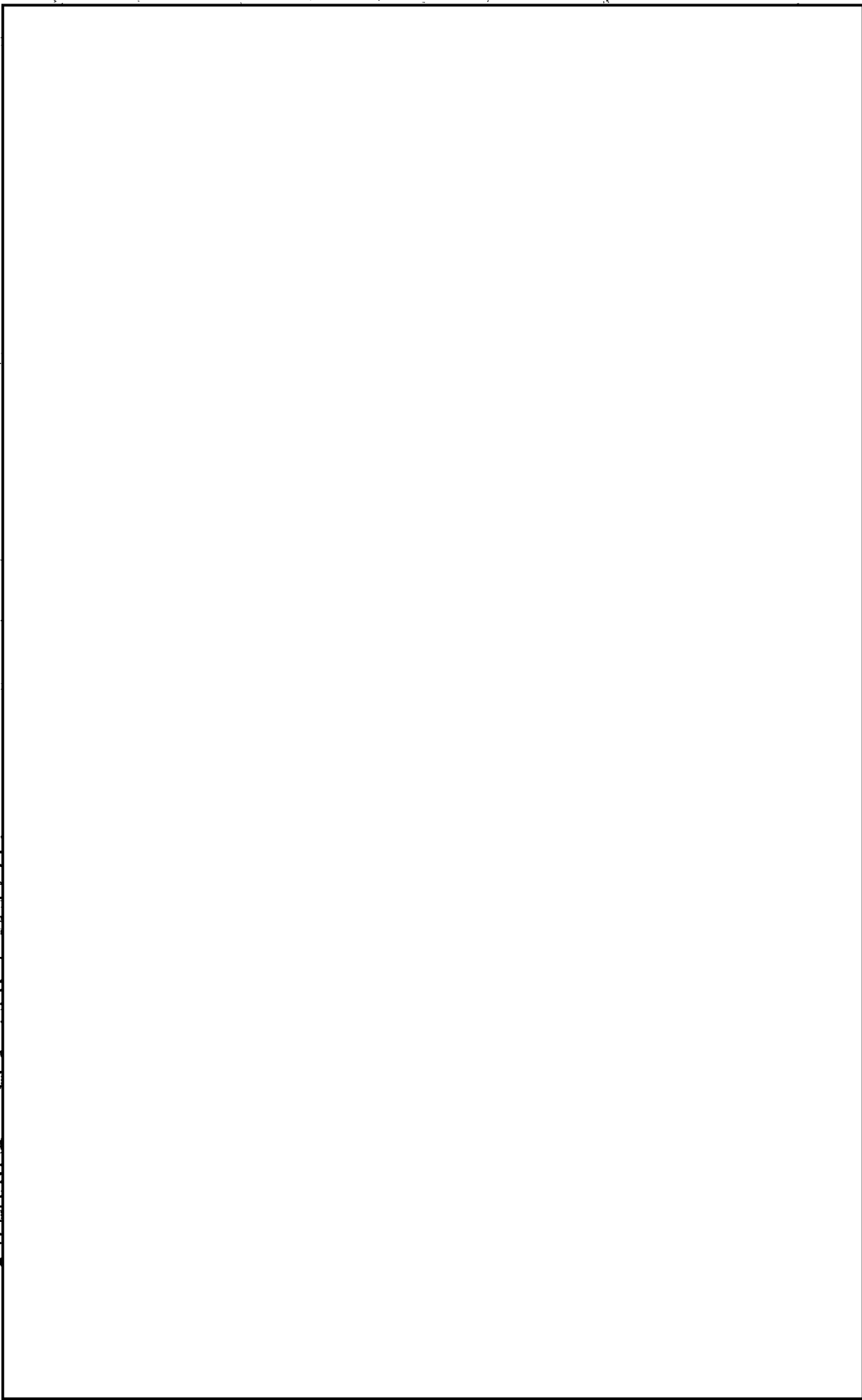
100-452260-33

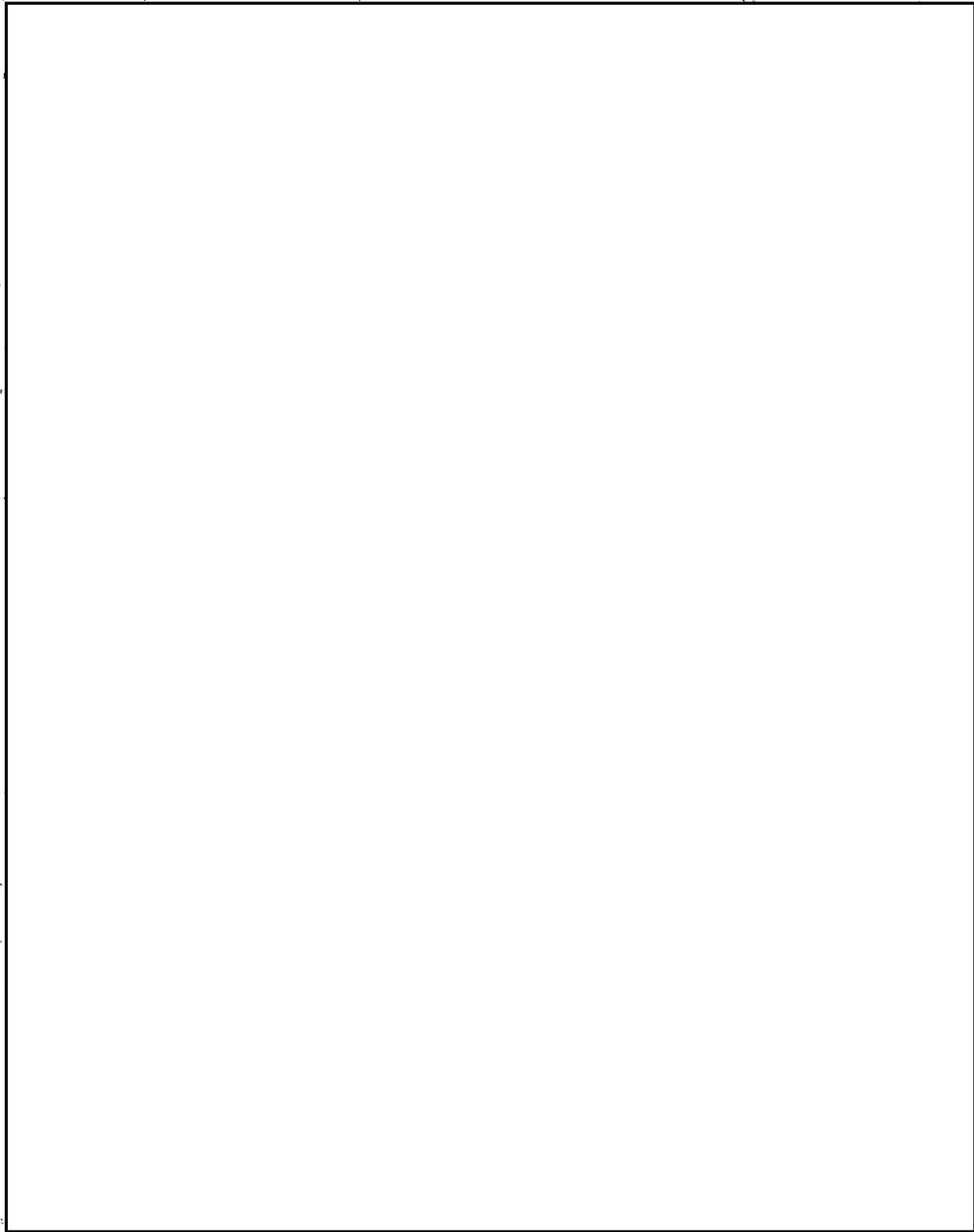
ENCLOSURE











1 - Mr. W. W. Hamilton

Legat, Ottawa (105-4254)

5/11/72

EX-115

REC-18

Acting Director, FBI (100-452260) - 35

ASIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
IS - CH

Reurlet 4/24/72.

Enclosed for transmittal to [redacted]

[redacted] is a copy of SFrep dated 4/13/72 pertaining to Christopher Noyes, who is apparently identical with "Chris Noyes" referred to in referenced communication.

b7D

No determination could be made as to whether the [redacted] mentioned in [redacted] letter and attachment dated 9/30/71 is identical with the [redacted] previously known to [redacted]. However, Bufiles reveal that one Sandy Lee, also known as Mrs. Arnold Hubert Kawano, LEE Yuk-kwan, LI Yu-kuan (M), 2621/3768/7070 (CTC), on 6/12/71, served tea at an open house of the United States-China Friendship Association in San Francisco, California.

b7D

San Francisco Office has previously been instructed to identify Morgan Parker and results of their investigation will be promptly furnished to you upon receipt.

Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

WWH:dgo
(5)

MAILED 22
MAY 11 1972
FBI

NOTE:

[redacted] previously furnished Legat, Ottawa, information received from sources reporting on the Canada-China Friendship Association. Several of these individuals were apparently from the U. S., and San Francisco has been instructed to identify. Results of investigation being furnished Legat for transmittal to [redacted].

b7D

- Tolson _____
- Felt _____
- Campbell _____
- Rosen _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Cleveland _____
- Ponder _____
- Bates _____
- Waikart _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

54 MAY 17 1972
ASD/CP

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 4/24/72

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA (105-4254) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re [] letter and attachment dated 9/30/71,
forwarded by Ottawa letter 10/15/71.

b7D

Please advise any information developed regarding
CRIS NOYES, MORGAN PARKER and SANDRA LEE.

- 3 - Bureau
- (1 - San Francisco) (105-26670)
- 1 - Ottawa
- MLI:cae
- (4)

EXP-PROC

EX-115

REC-18 100-452260-35

APR 27 1972

NAT. INT. SEC.

1-2
1cc
0-7 SF
action
5/16/72
mt



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1972

TELETYPE

EMs

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Dalbey
- Mr. Cleveland
- Mr. Ponder
- Mr. Bates
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Galt
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

NR 006 NY CODE

1234 AM IMMEDIATE - 4-27-72

TO DIRECTOR

(ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM NEW YORK (100-163465)

PROTEST AGAINST US BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM AT COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY, NYC, APRIL NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO

STUDENT AGITATION
STAG.

ON APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY (CU) PRESIDENT WILLIAM MC GILL HELD CONFERENCE DURING
AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY SIX, LAST WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS
STRIKING GRUOPS, INCLUDING ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE,
DIEN BIEN PHU FAMILY, AND THIRD WORLD COLAITION.

AS OF EIGHT PM DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUED TO OCCUPY KENT,
HAMILTON, PUPIN, AND LEWISOHN HALLS ON CU CAMPUS.

END PAGE ONE

T. [unclear]
Shelton
[unclear]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-112000

5. [unclear]

100-452260-

"cc to 157
Adm. data deleted"

NOT RECORDED

48 MAY 3 1972 MAY 2 1972

70 MAY 5 1972

PAGE TWO

SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED FIFTY DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED IN WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM ON CU CAMPUS TO LISTEN TO SPEECH OF PRESIDENT NIXON AT TEN PM. AFTER SPEECH AT APPROXIMATELY TEN THIRTY PM DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED OUT OF WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM TO EXPRESS PROTEST AGAINST THIS SPEECH FOCUSING THEIR DISSATISFACTION WITH NIXON'S PRONOUNCED INTENTION TO CONTINUE AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM FOR DURATION OF CURRENT NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION. DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED TO FRONT OF HAMILTON HALL ON CU CAMPUS AND HELD BRIEF PROTEST RALLY. AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTY PM, MARCH PROCEEDED OFF MAIN CAMPUS AT ONE ONE SIXTH STREET AND BROADWAY ENTRANCE. DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED SOUTH ON BROADWAY TO ONE ONE ZERO ST., AND THEN RETURNED TO MAIN CAMPUS BY SAME ROUTE.

DURING MARCH , DEMONSTRATORS BLOCKED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AND HURLED ROCKS THROUGH WINDOWS OF SEVERAL COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. MAIN TARGET OF DAMAGE WAS CHEMICAL BANK, ONE ONE THREE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STREET AND BROADWAY, WHICH SUFFERED EXTENSIVE WINDOW DAMAGE.
DURING MARCH DEMONSTRATORS SWELLED TO APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED.

SOURCE ADVISED THAT UPON RETURNING TO MAIN CAMPUS AT ELEVEN
ZERO FIVE PM, DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED TO MATHEMATICS HALL AND
PROCEEDED TO OCCUPY THIS BUILDING. AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM
CAMPUS APPEARED TO BE QUIETING DOWN WITH DEMONSTRATORS APPARENTLY
INTENDING TO REMAIN IN CONTROL DURING ENTIRE NIGHT OF KENT,
HAMILTON, PUPIN, LEWISOHN, AND MATHEMATICS HALLS.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

NYCPD ADVISED AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM, NO ARRESTS MADE
IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE ACTIVITIES.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

-ADMINISTRATIVE ---

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPES

~~RE NY~~ TELS TO BUREAU, APRIL TWENTY SIX AND NY TELCALL TO

BUREAU SUPERVISOR [REDACTED], APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST.

b6
b7C

b7D

SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE [REDACTED]

NEW YORK OFFICE

NYO WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS

AT CU; WILL DEBRIEF SOURCES FOR COMPLETE VERSION OF ACTIVITIES
VICINITY OF CU CAMPUS DURING NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTY SIX -
TWENTY SEVEN SEVENTY TWO.

E N D

AKKK FOR IMMEDIATE PLS AND HOLD

LRS FBI WASHDC

HLDING

MR. HORNER
ROOM 724 9&D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) -C-

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, (AAPA)
IS - AAPA

DATE: 7/27/72

Ryff
(info re: RU)

RE: SF Letter and LHM dated 11/30/70.

On 4/4/72 and subsequently on 6/7/72, [redacted] made available communications which the Revolutionary Union (RU) at San Francisco, Calif., had received from the ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 605 West 115th Street, Room 413, New York, N.Y. 10027. Xeroxed copies of these communications are retained in SF File 100-61299 and [redacted]. No characterization of the RU is appended to this SF letter, since pertinent information regarding the RU is available in NY File 105-100707 concerning the RU.

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NOTE: NY IS CAUTIONED THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN [redacted] AND THE RU IS SENSITIVE AND THAT EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED TO AVOID DISCLOSING THE IDENTITY OF THIS SOURCE, WHO FURNISHES VALUABLE INFORMATION ON A CONTINUING BASIS. INFORMATION FROM [redacted], CONCERNING CONTACTS WITH THE RU OR ITS MEMBERS, IF DISSEMINATED, MUST BE CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED AND CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. INTERVIEWS CONCERNING SUCH CONTACTS ARE NOT ADVISABLE.

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The first mentioned communication to the RU from the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY was on a printed letterhead and was forwarded to the RU in an envelope bearing the printed name and return address of the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. This may be a separate and distinct organization from the AAPA which originated on the Berkeley, Calif. campus of the University of California and which is now entirely defunct there, or it may be that it was a part of the original AAPA which survived in New York City. At any rate, it appears to be connected with the Columbia University campus at New York, and any action concerning it and the communications discussed below is left to the discretion of the NY Office. The AAPA case remains closed at SF.

105-184269

4 - Bureau (RM) *SI-117*
(1 - 105-184269 - RU)

REC-2T 100-452260-30

b7D

3 - New York (105-100715)
3 - San Francisco
3 - AUG - 700-61281 - RU

30 JUL 31 1972



(10) Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
JES/jes

RECORDED & INDEXED
100-452260-30
b7D
100-452260-30

The first communication which the RU received from the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, stated as follows:

"ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

"605 West 115th Street
New York, New York 10027

Room 413
(212) 280-5372

March 31, 1972

"THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION
Box 291
1230 Grant Avenue
San Francisco, California 94133

"Greetings:

"Would you please send us 30 copies of China's Foreign Policy: A Leninist Policy, and one copy of India's Aggression in Pakistan. We include a money order for \$10.00. Should the cost be greater, please tell us and we will send the difference.

"As we are selling on the campus, we were wondering whether you would want us to distribute any literature lists of yours. In addition, we would appreciate any suggestions as to solid material that we ought to sell.

"All Power To The People!
"Asian-American Political Alliance"

Accompanying above communication was a U.S. Postal Money Order in the amount of \$10.00, which had been purchased at the Columbia University, New York Post Office, on 3/31/72. The second communication from the AAPA in New York to the RU at San Francisco, was a postcard postmarked 6/5/72 at New York, which read as follows:

"On March 31, 1972, we sent you a money order for \$10.00 to purchase 30 copies of "China's Foreign Policy" at 40% discount. We still haven't received them. Please send right away - RUSH - demand is urgent!

"AAPA
"605 W. 115 St. Rm 413
"NYC 10025"

Suitable paraphrase of the above communications is as follows:

During April, 1972, a source advised that the ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 605 West 115th Street, Rm 413, New York City, is active in selling literature on the campus of Columbia University and had decided to order 30 copies of the publication, "China's Foreign Policy: A Leninist Policy",

which was published by the Revolutionary Union (RU). Source indicated further that the AAPA of Columbia University was interested in distributing on campus, literature lists of the RU and other material which might be recommended by the RU. During June, 1972, this same source disclosed that the AAPA of Columbia University had not yet secured the 30 copies of "China's Foreign Policy", or other RU material to distribute on the Columbia University campus, but was still interested in doing so.

Attention of the NY Office is called to the fact that FLOYD HUEN, Bufile 105-190736; SF File 23692; NY File 105-116910, who was a founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, Calif., and who had been interested in keeping the AAPA alive and active, after others had withdrawn from it, is now residing in New York City at 140 Claremont Ave., Apartment 2F, and is attending the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University. Possibility exists that HUEN may have some interest in the AAPA of Columbia University.

NY

~~SECRET~~

12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date: 8/24/72

OGA info classified per
letter dated 2-14-12

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-4194)

Title [redacted] (M), aka 1728/2194/5478 IS - CH PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH CHICOM ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA IS - CH (Bufile 105-214746)	Character: Reference:
--	------------------------------

circled on pg 2 encl

Enclosed are the following communications received from the [redacted]

Original and four copies of [redacted] letter dated 8/22/72,
together with five copies of enclosure thereto

Remarks:

[redacted] letter 5/10/71 was forwarded by Ottawa airtel 5/18/71,
captioned "PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY
(NCNA) - CANADA, IS - CH." [redacted] letter 5/8/72 was forwarded
by Ottawa letter 5/15/72, captioned [redacted] (M)."

[redacted]

Copy to: NY (1 let - 2 encls)
 HN (1 let - 2 encls)
 SF (1 let - 2 encls)

by routing slip for
 info action
 date: 9/11/72
 by: H.M. / T.L.

NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 13 1972

Record
105-217292 (LOUIE)
100-452260 (AARA)

Dissemination

- May be made as received
- May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- May not be made without further clearance with [redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

New York, San Francisco, Honolulu

Status with this office:

- RUC
- Pending
- (5) - Bureau (Enc.10)
- (1 - New York)
- (1 - San Francisco)
- (1 - Honolulu)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Do not write in space below	
105-219704	ORIGINAL FILED IN
9-12	
AUG 28 1972	
NAT. INT. SEC.	

70 SEP 9 1972

~~SECRET~~

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ENCLOSURE

100-432260-

11-CV-2131-46-1254

100-4522160-34

CHANGED TO

105-217292-2X

APR 16 1973

Ln

dh/SAP

100-452260-37

CHANGED TO

105-217292-5

APR 16 1973

[Handwritten signature]

dh/SAP

100-452260-38

CHANGED TO

105-217292-7

JUN 13 1973

ER / SGT

[Handwritten signature]

100-452260-NR 7/17/73
CHANGED TO
100-217292-NR 7/17/73

OCT 1 1973

Sam/cnc

C

100-452260-NR 7/2/73
CHANGED TO
105-217292-NR 7/2/73

OCT 1 1973

Law/CRC

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 12/29/75

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICANS FOR
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT (AAFEE)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA), aka
IS - CH; MISCELLANEOUS
OO:SF
(Bufile 100-452260)

Classified by SP6 BJA/mdc
Declassify on: OADR 4/18/86

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York and San Francisco is one copy each of a bilingual flyer re first captioned group which was made available by source.

(U) On 12/18/75, [redacted] advised that the Asian-American Alliance is reviving in Boston and held a small rally, 12/14/75, at 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, on the premises of New England Medical Center Hospital. b7D

Source stated the President of the Boston Chapter is ROBERT MOY, aka "WAHOO" MOY, an ABC and disabled American Veteran who was Director of the Chinatown Golden Age Center two years ago. The Boston Chapter is an outgrowth of a conference held in San Francisco over four years ago which some Boston Chinese attended.

According to the source, the purpose of the rally was to garner support for involvement of the Chinese community

- 4-Bureau (RM)
 - (2 - 100-) (AAFEE) (Enc. 1)
 - (2 - 100-452260) (AAPA)
- 1-New York (100-180414) (AAFEE) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1-San Francisco (100-61299) (AAPA) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 6-Boston
 - (1 - 44-0)
 - (1 - 100-39341) (AAPA) (Enc. 1)
 - (1 - 100-DEAD) (AAFEE) (Enc. 1)

[redacted] X
(1 - 173-0)
(1 - 177-0)

PFS:m
(12)

100-452260 -
NOT RECORDED
9 JAN 6 1976

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

70 JAN 16 1976

6-9002582-301
ORIGIN FILED IN b7D



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in various civil rights issues in Boston, notably police brutality (the TAM Brothers case), discrimination in housing (Tai-Tung Village and Mass. Pike Towers), and discrimination in employment (local, state and Federal). The problem of unemployment was also discussed.

ROBERT MOY, a 55 year old Chinese restauranter, is a co-founder of the Chinese American Civic Association (CACA) in Boston and a member of CACA's Health Projects Task Force which has negotiated persistently with Tufts-New England Medical Center for community health care. MOY worked with VISTA in 1971, as a member of the Chinatown Golden Age Center which he directed two years ago.

Above for information recipients and no active investigation being conducted at Boston.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-1263

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/23/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AAPA		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY ay
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 100-179625).
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

P

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 10 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Boston (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (RM)
- 2 - Honolulu (RM)

(CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)

105-28089-1

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 27 1969	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

COPIES (CONT'D)

- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Las Vegas (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (RM)
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 8 - San Francisco (100-61299)
 - (1 - INS, San Francisco (RM))
 - (2 - 115th MIG (RM))
 - (1 - OSI, 19D (RM) 0
 - (1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM) 0

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted]

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INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

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SF T-3 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF File 105-23733

[redacted]

SF T-5 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA airtel and letter

SF T-6 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-9 is [redacted]

Furnished data re National Conference For New Politics

SF T-10 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K. QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K. QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

E*
COVER PAGE

11-CV-2131-4b-51

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - INS, SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
2 - 115th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

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DETAILS

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

SF 100-61299

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On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities". According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

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In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

SF 100-61299

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It is noted that WOO, [REDACTED] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

(MASAO MIYOSHI born [REDACTED] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [REDACTED] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968 as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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SF 100-61299

JES:ay

"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

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During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

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The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-NorthBeach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and MASON WONG, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ARAI, ALVIN JA, BEN TONG, WAI KIT QUON and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student Senator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this dehumanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

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The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss PENNY NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and STAN WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. CHURCHILL CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ALFRED WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ALFRED WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, W. K.QUON is WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a graduate student at the UC-B, while V. WONG is VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA DIANA WONG, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Un-controlled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

¶Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmen, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, A. JA is ALVIN JA, an undergraduate student at the UC-B.

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1963, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.
(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, KENTON JUNG, is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ALAN NISHIO, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

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An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC, declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICOSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

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BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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LILLIAN J. FABROS, also known as Lillian Sandoval Fabros, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted]. Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protege.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXYOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX CONTINUEDYOUNG CHICANGOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/10/69

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ALIEN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CU

Re: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.P.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of page 26 of reRep.
Page 26 was inadvertently omitted in assembling the report.
Copies of page 26 are also enclosed for other offices which
received copies of reRep.

- 2 - Bureau (encl. 10 (RM))
- 1 - Boston (encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Chicago (encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Las Vegas (encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Los Angeles (encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Portland (encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Sacramento (encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Salt Lake City (encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Diego (encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Seattle (encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Francisco

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 12 1969	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Fox *EW*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/23/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AAPA		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY ay
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 100-179625).
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

P

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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- 2 - Boston (RM)
- 2 - Chicago (RM)
- 2 - Honolulu (RM)

(CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)

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JRM*

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JAN 27 1969
FBI - CHICAGO

13, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 18, 25, 26, 27

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

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By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted]

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INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted] [redacted]

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SF T-3 is [redacted] [redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted] SF File 105-23733

[redacted]

SF T-5 is [redacted] Mentioned in referenced LA airtel and letter

SF T-6 is [redacted] Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted] [redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]
[redacted]

SF T-9 is [redacted] Furnished data re National Conference For New Politics

SFST-10 is [redacted] [redacted]

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LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

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3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

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COVER PAGE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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Copy to:
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Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

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Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

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DETAILS

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian - American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

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On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities." According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

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In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

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It is noted that WOO, [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

(MASAO MIYOSHI born [redacted] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [redacted] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968 as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

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During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

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The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-NorthBeach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and MASON WONG, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ARAI, ALVIN JA, BEN TONG, WAI KIT QUON and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student Senator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this dehumanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

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The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss PENNY NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and STAN WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. CHURCHILL CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ALFRED WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ALFRED WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAFA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, W. K.QUON is WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a graduate student at the UC-B, while V. WONG is VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA DIANA WONG, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAFA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Un-controlled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmen, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, A. JA is ALVIN JA, an undergraduate student at the UC-B.

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1963, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.
(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again..." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, KENTON JUNG, is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ALAN NISHIO, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

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An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC, declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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LILLIAN J. FABROS, also known as Lillian Sandoval Fabros, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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SF 100-61299

JES:ay

WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted]. Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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1

ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protegee.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

1

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

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIXYOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,
 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.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

2/24/69

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
aka AAPA

IS-CH

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Issue number three of the AAPA newspaper, published at Berkeley, California in February, 1969, contained a notice reading as follows:

"WANT a Place for semi-house broken chick. Roommate too.
Coming from Chicago at end of March. Contact either Sho Arai,
3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, 60613 or phone 845-
7156, c/o 2005 Hearst."

It is noted that AAPA member VICTORIA DIANA WONG resides at 2005 Hearst and has telephone number 845-7156. Descriptive data concerning WONG was set out on page 31 of referenced report, copies of which were designated for Chicago.

LEAD:

CHICAGO DIVISION:

Will attempt to identify SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois and to determine whether that individual plans to come to Berkeley, Calif. at the end of March.

2 - Bureau (registered mail)
2 - Chicago (registered Mail)
3 - San Francisco
(1- 100-59859- V. D. WONG)
JES/jes

105-29089-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1969	
FBI - CHICAGO	

[Handwritten signature]

ARAI, SHOSHONA 1/68 25-47964-200p.23

5122 Blackstone
Chgo

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ARAI, SHOSHANA 1/68 25-47964-200p.23

5122 Blackstone
Chicago

copy - contact of Cashie I
PD unit - some
use as ex - for info only

ARAI, SHOSHANA 7-65 157-717-188 p.3

6/15/65 Chgo PD Human Res. Div.
Den - list

5112 Harper
Chicago, Illinois
Oriental female, age 18.

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ARAI, SHOSHANA 2/64 100-40342-223p.4

4908 South Kimbark

now, ERIC, ...
New York ...
Catherine ...
Hazel ...

ARAI, SHOSHANA 7-65 100-41589-1A p.10

ARAI, SHOSHONA 1/68 26-47964-200p.23

5122 Blackstone
Chgo.

no. ...
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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-45226)

3/19/69

M
SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (P)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
AAPA
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 and San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 2/24/69.

Enclosed for San Francisco is a photograph taken from the February 7, 1969 issue of "Muhammad Speaks" newspaper, the official Chicago publication of the Nation of Islam. The photo pictures RICHARD AOKI of the Asian American Political Alliance and two other individuals all of whom are described as leaders of the Third World Liberation Front.

Inquiries to date of logical Chicago sources and informants who are familiar with Communist Party youth activities and New Left organizations have produced no evidence that captioned organization has a branch currently functioning in the Chicago area. Chicago contemplates additional informant contacts in an attempt to ascertain the extent of the activity, if any, of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

Referenced San Francisco letter requested that Chicago identify SHO ARAI, 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, and attempt to determine if that individual plans to go to Berkeley, California, during late March, 1969.

On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, advised IC [redacted] that their files contain no information identifiable with SHO ARAI.

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- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- ① - Chicago

JMF:cms

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11-CV-2131-4b-134

CG 100-45226

On March 10, 1969, the Chicago Police Department advised IC [redacted] their files show subject was arrested on two occasions during August, 1963, and during June, 1965. The Police Department file shows ARAI's full name as SHOSHANNA RAE ARAI, an oriental female, born [redacted] and arrested on August 13, 1963, for disorderly conduct and trespassing during the course of a civil rights demonstration. The police file lists ARAI's alias as SUSAN RAE KOMATHUSH. She was described at that time as 5' 1" tall, 105 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, of medium yellow complexion. She indicated her place of birth as Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and indicated her national descent as American-Japanese. At the time of the 1963 arrest subject was listed as a juvenile and detained at the Audy Home for Juvenile Offenders. Charges against ARAI were ultimately dismissed.

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The second arrest occurred on June 15, 1965, when the charge was disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic during the course of a civil rights march and demonstration, involving better housing for minority groups. At the time of the arrest ARAI posted bond and charges against her were ultimately suspended. At the time of the 1965 arrest, ARAI listed her residence as 5112 South Harper Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Offices indices contain the following information regarding ARAI:

1. Source of information KATHERINE SIMONDS, 5328 South Hyde Park Boulevard, unknown reliability, protect, advised SHOSHANA ARAI was a civil rights activist in the Chicago area having taken part in the March on Washington during August, 1963 and other civil rights demonstrations sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The source indicated ARAI was probably a member of that organization. The source stated ARAI was also a member of the American Communist Party Young Peoples Socialist League. This information was furnished by the source on February 3, 1964.

2. The Chicago Police Department Human Relations Division furnished the Chicago FBI Office a list of individuals who had participated in a march and demonstration on June 15, 1965. ARAI's name was on that list and her residence was listed as 5112 South Harper, Chicago, Illinois.

3. During January, 1968, the Chicago Police Department, Intelligence Unit, advised the Chicago FBI Office that SHOSHANA ARAI, 5122 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago was described by a Police Department informant as a "contact of CADRE". For the information of San Francisco, CADRE stands for Chicago Area Draft Resisters and has been active in sponsoring and participating in Chicago area demonstrations against the Vietnam War and the United States Selective Service System. This information was classified by the Police Department as "Confidential - Do Not Use As Evidence - For Information Only."

4. On April 15, 1965, the Chicago Office received from an anonymous sender the News Letter of American Socialist Organizing Committee dated March, 1965. Page 10 of this document indicates that SHOSHANA ARAI is a 17 year old civil rights activist from Chicago where she was active in High School Friends of SNCC, Chicago CORE, and the SWAP Tutorial Project. The letter indicates ARAI was responsible along with KIT KOMATSU for the rent strikes produced about 1964 called Summer Task Force, throughout the northern United States. The letter described ARAI as living in Baltimore for the express purpose of working in U-Join. The newsletter contained an outline of a plan by ARAI to increase participation in Baltimore by young activists sympathetic with civil rights and leftist objectives. U-Join was not further described.

On March 7, 1969, SA JAMES M. FOX determined through physical observation that one of three mailboxes at 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, Illinois, contains the names K. KOMATSU and S. ARAI, Third floor. On this same date Postman ROGER FLANAGAN advised that he is a new carrier on the route serving 3744 North Clifton, that he has never seen any of the residents of that address, and that he is not familiar with the type of mail ARAI has been receiving.

On March 10, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN, 3742 North Clifton, Chicago, advised he has resided at that address for four years and has observed two Japanese females residing in one of the apartments at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, since approximately May or June, 1968. FLANAGAN stated that both of the girls are short, heavy set, apparently of oriental extraction. It is FLANAGAN's impression that the girls live on the third floor of the building and it was his impression that they do not own a car. FLANAGAN stated he often sees

CG 100-45226

young men visiting the third floor apartment, at 3744 North Clifton and he described the men as generally the "hippie type." According to FLANAGAN the apartment is owned by PHILIP DOLCI, a middleaged man who is employed by the City of Chicago Department of Streets. It was FLANAGAN's opinion that DOLCI could be discreetly contacted for additional information regarding ARAI and he felt DOLCI would probably know if they plan to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Attempts to contact DOLCI at 3744 North Clifton on March 10, March 17 and March 18, 1969, were unsuccessful.

On March 18, 1969, WILLIAM FLANAGAN advised he had just learned that DOLCI is vacationing in Florida and is expected to return to Chicago on March 24, 1969.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate PHILIP DOLCI and determine from him whether ARAI intends to leave the Chicago area in the near future.

Chicago will continue efforts to locate sources or informants who are aware of the activities in the Chicago area of New Left type organizations such as captioned organization. Although Chicago indices indicate ARAI resided in Baltimore leads to that Division are being left to the discretion of OO inasmuch as ARAI's activity in that city occurred during 1965 when she was only 18 years old.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

4/24/69

Mr
SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (P)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS-CH
(OO: San Francisco)

Re San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF
dated 1/23/69, San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated
2/24/69 and Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 3/19/69.

Contacts of additional informants by Chicago
has failed to disclose any information regarding the existence
of an active chapter of captioned organization in the Chicago
area.

On March 25, 1969, and April 16, 1969, during
physical observation of the residence of SHO ARAI, 3744 North
Clifton, Chicago, who is referred to in referenced San
Francisco report, it was determined that the mailbox at that
address still contains the notations indicating ARAI continues
to reside at that address with J. KOMATSU.

On April 16, 1969, Mrs. PHILIP DOLCI, owner of the
building in which ARAI resides, advised that SHO ARAI and
JEAN KOMATSU have resided at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, for
about one year. Until recently, ARAI was employed as a clerk
at a downtown Chicago clothing store and was a part-time
student at the University of Illinois Circle Campus in Chicago.
Prior to her employment at the clothing store, ARAI was employed
on a part-time basis as a checker at a National Tea food store
on Chicago's north side.

Mrs. DOLCI was recently advised by a neighbor that
ARAI moved to San Francisco, California, during the first or
second week of April, 1969. The girl Mrs. DOLCI believes
to be ARAI's sister, JEAN KOMATSU, still resides in the
apartment at 3744 North Clifton. Mrs. DOLCI has not been
furnished a new address for ARAI and she assumes that
KOMATSU is forwarding mail to ARAI in San Francisco.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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Mrs. DOLCI described ARAI as obviously Oriental, in her early 20's, about 5'2" tall, medium build, long straight black hair, and slightly attractive. She described ARAI as an introvert type who was unwilling to chat or visit frequently with strangers or new acquaintances in the building and neighborhood.

It is Mrs. DOLCI's understanding from talking with neighbors who are better acquainted with ARAI than she, that ARAI has made several previous trips to California during 1968. These visits were usually for a period of 2 or 3 weeks. Mrs. DOLCI does not know whether ARAI intends to remain permanently in San Francisco on this occasion.

Mrs. DOLCI agreed to immediately advise the FBI if she learned any additional information regarding ARAI's activities or associates.

On April 21, 1969, U.S. Postal Inspector HILL at Chicago, Illinois, advised that his office has received no change of address instructions for ARAI and that mail addressed to her is still being delivered to her residence at 3744 North Clifton.

Chicago will maintain contact with Mrs. DOLCI for any additional information she may have regarding the present whereabouts of ARAI.

SAC, CHICAGO (105-23350)

3/25/69

SA

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**NATIONALITY COVERAGE
IS - JAPAN**

On 3/21/69, MASARU NAMBU, Executive Director, Japanese American Service Committee, informed that conditions in the Japanese community in Chicago have remained stable and constant.

He informed that he was not familiar with any individuals named SHOSHURA ARAI or J. KOMATSU, or with the Asian-American Political Alliance.

He translated a letter received at the Chicago Office of the FBI which was addressed to WALTER W. ASA, 4239 1/2 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, and bore the return address H. ASANUMA, 338 Simsleara, Soja City, Okayarna, Jappan. (The letter was forwarded to the Chicago Office in an envelope bearing the above Chicago address as return address, but included no cover letter or explanatory memorandum. The letter, as translated by NAMBU, contained a family tree, and the accompanying explanation and message indicated the writer was the nephew of the addressee. The writer is the head of the family in Japan, and most members thought the addressee was dead. In fact, a funeral had been held and a tombstone selected. Apparently the addressee had sent a letter to the family and included \$50. The writer said the money had been forwarded to his uncle (apparently the addressee's brother) on the island of Hokaido, the northernmost in the Japanese chain. The writer, who signed his name as HAJIME, and referred to the addressee as KAZUICHI, stated the family had not received word from the addressee since World War II. A Japanese notation on the envelope sent from Japan was to the effect "Personal Attention".

(1) - 105-28089

JFM:mkp
(3)

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

6/24/69

SAC, CHICAGO (105-28089) (RUC)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS - CH

OO: San Francisco

Re Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 4/24/69.

Additional informants and sources have been contacted but were unable to produce any information regarding the alleged presence of captioned organization in the Chicago area.

On June 20, 1969, Mrs. PHILLIP DOLCI, 3744 North Clifton Street, Chicago, advised that SHO ARAI has not returned to reside with her sister at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, and she apparently continues to reside in San Francisco. Mrs. DOLCI states she was recently told by ARAI's sister that she does not know whether ARAI intends to return to the Chicago area.

On June 23, 1969, U. S. Postal Inspector HILL advised the postoffice serving ARAI's former residence still has received no change of address card for SHO ARAI. Mail occasionally is delivered to her former residence and is not returned to the postman so Inspector HILL assumes the mail is being forwarded to her.

Mrs. DOLCI agreed to immediately advise the FBI if she learns any information regarding ARAI's current activities or whereabouts.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
1 - Chicago

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Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

11-CV-2131-4b-141

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 8/20/69

SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903 Sub J)

FROM : SA [redacted]

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b7C

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS
OO: Chicago

CC 9-10-69
search
SDS
Asian - American
Political Alliance

Source: [redacted]

b7D

Reliability: Who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Date Advised: 8/19/69

Source reports on activity at the Students for a Democratic Society National Headquarters, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Attached is information furnished by above source.

EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN HANDLING THIS INFORMATION AND MUST BE SUITABLY PARAPHRASED IN ANY COMMUNICATION. IT SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ WHEN DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

Recommendation:

Index: STELL MC KENNA, JIM WILLIAMSON, SECOND INTERNATIONAL ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONFERENCE, JOHN STEVE (ph), STEVE CHAIN (ph), THE RED GUARD, MATSOMOTO (ph), "RISING UP ANGRY", JOHN BASSEY, SHANNON PRINTING CO. (in Milwaukee, Wisc.), SANDY CLAUS, CYNTHIA (LNU), DAVE BURACH (ph), JIM (LNU), LISA (LNU), BILL THOMAS, CRANDALL DUNN (fr. Georgetown, Idaho), PAUL TAYLOR (fr. 1384 Allen Park Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah), CHRIS BUXTON (fr. 6662 Iris Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio)

SPW/sjf;lmb:
(57)

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5-3

JOHN MURPHY (fr. 881 Losanticalle Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio),
PAUL ROSENBERG (fr. 619 Evanswood Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio),
MARGO DWIGHT (fr. 3512 Springview Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio),
MEREDITH KASSAY (Antioch College), SAM HANSLATHER (Antioch
College), SUSAN B. COVERT, ANN PEERY (128 W. Davis, Dayton,
Ohio), WILLIS HAWES (e E. Riverview St., apt. 357, Dayton,
Ohio), RENEE ROBERTS (11 Richmond Ave., Dayton, Ohio),
JOHN D. VANDENBRINK (915 Salem Ave., Dayton, Ohio), JOHN
HANKINS (536 Westwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio), TOM GIRVIN
(5296 Himes Lane, Dayton, Ohio), DAVE RAVIN (toledo con-
tact), FREDERICK VOLLONGO (1025 Moore St., Toledo, Ohio),
(FNU) MYRUS (Toledo contact), (FNU) NEAGELE (2491 Geln-
wood Ave., Toledo, Ohio),

Open 100-Dead cases on: ROBERT DABROWSKY (2229 W. Lindale)
and MARK GERSHON (1119 Schilling, Chicago Height, Ill.)

2 - BUTTE (RM)

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1 - 100- (CRANDALL DUNN)(P.4)

15 - CINCINNATI (RM)

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1 - 100- (CHRIS BUXTON)(p.4)
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 1 - 100- (JIM (LNU))
 4 - MILWAUKEE (RM)
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 1 - 100- (MIKE JAMES) (p.2,3)
 1 - 100- (DAVID PALMER) (p.3)
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 2 - SEATTLE (RM)
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 22 - CHICAGO
 1 - 100-42603 (BILL AYERS) (p.2,3)
 1 - 100-46445-Sub A (MARK RUDD) (p.2,3)
 1 - 100-45686 (JEFF JONES) (p.2,3)
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 1 - 100-42555 (MIKE JAMES) (p.2,3)
 1 - 157-1291 (BLACK PANTHER PARTY) (p.2)
 ① - 105-28089 (ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE) (p.2)
 1 - 100-43086 ("NEW LEFT NOTES") (p.2)
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 1 - 100-47961 (PHOEBE HIRSCH) (p.3)
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 1 - 157-4104 (LEAGUE OF REVOLUTIONARY BLACK WORKERS) (p.3)
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 1 - 100-47771 (JOE TASHIRO) (p.3)
 1 - 100-45601 (MIKE) KLONSKY (p.4)
 1 - 157-3315 (BOBBY SEALE) (p.3)
 1 - 100-dead (ROBERT DABROWSKY) (p.4)
 1 - 100-47885 (CARLIE TANNER) (p.4)
 1 - 100-44246 (TERRY ROBBINS) (p.4)
 1 - 100-44877 (ALAN SACKS) (p.4)
 1 - 100-dead (MARK GERSHON)

STELL MC KENNA contacted BILL AYERS and stated she is supposed to have a talk with him around 9:00 AM this date.

Mr. JIM WILLIAMSON contacted MARK RUDD and JEFF JONES from Tokyo, Japan and inquired if a representative from SDS had been sent to the Second International Anti-Imperialism Conference being sponsored by the Communist League. RUDD advised that MIKE JUSTESON has been sent to this conference at which point WILLIAMSON indicated he has already met with JUSTESON but they were a little weary of each other. WILLIAMSON stated that one JOHN STEVE (ph), Ramparts Magazine, is presently with JUSTESON. RUDD inquired if WILLIAMSON has seen STEVE CHAIN (ph) of Newsreel and WILLIAMSON replied that he has not. JONES reminded WILLIAMSON that JUSTESON is the official SDS delegate and the fact that WILLIAMSON is only an observer. RUDD stated that SDS has received information that there may be additional money available to send an SDS delegate but that SDS has decided not to send an additional person. RUDD advised it was decided that SDS would use the additional available money to send a Black Panther Party (BPP) delegate or a delegate from the Asian-Americans. RUDD further stated that SDS, The Red Guard and the Asian-American Political Alliance are planning a large scale demonstration for September 14 through 18, 1969, in connection with the Japanese World Trade Fair. JONES inquired if WILLIAMSON has met MATSOMOTO (ph) and WILLIAMSON indicated that he is presently underground and would meet him in the near future.

MIKE JAMES contacted JEFF JONES and advised he had some material printed (possibly Rising Up Angry) and JAMES requested this material be sent with other material the NO might send in the near future. JONES advised that SDS has 7,500 copies of New Left Notes to be sent out but JAMES indicated he did not wish to send that many copies of his material. JAMES advised that he will use the regional contact list. JONES further stated that he (JONES) has been on a southern trip and has made new contacts which might be interested in this material. JAMES advised that

he was going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 20, 1969, at which time JEFF JONES mentioned that DAVID PALMER may also need a ride to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. JONES furnished JAMES the address of the Milwaukee contact as 22 West Minecke, telephone number 414-372-4719. JAMES and JONES discussed the MOVEMENT (Newspaper) and JONES commented that the last issue is geographically a monstrosity. JAMES suggested that SDS reduce their order of the MOVEMENT below 3,500 copies.

JOHN BASSEY, League of Revolutionary Black Workers, Detroit, Michigan, contacted the SDS National Office and advised that the League of Revolutionary Black Workers is trying to get out an 8,000 copy edition of a 24 page tabloid but cannot locate a printer in their area. BASSEY was instructed to contact Shannon Printing Company, Port Washington, Wisconsin regarding the printing.

SANDY CLAUS, a high school student from Detroit, Michigan, contacted JEFF JONES regarding the scheduling of a meeting with PHOEBE HIRSCH to discuss high school organizing. CLAUS advised that he is presently staying with his aunt at Clarendon Hills, Illinois but refused to divulge the telephone number.

CYNTHIA (LNU) contacted TIM DOWNS at which time DOWNS stated that JOE TASHIRO is no longer on the NO Staff.

MARK RUDD contacted DAVE BURACH (ph) and discussed the recent meeting between himself and BOBBY SEALE, Black Panther Party (BPP). RUDD stated that SEALE backed down on the BPP criticism of SDS. RUDD advised the Panthers have "departed from a revolutionary nationalist position," and are against the SDS analysis of the Negro situation as well as their concept of "the black colony."

BILL AYERS contacted JIM (LNU) in Detroit, Michigan, and JIM (LNU) advised that RUDD made the following mistakes regarding his recent trip to California:

RUDD took KLONSKY to the meeting with the Panthers.

RUDD went to the press conference to denounce the "U.S." organization.

LISA (LNU) advised the following person is a high school SDS contact for Weber High School:

ROBERT DABROWSKY,
2229 West Lindale
Telephone 489-0782

[redacted] BILL THOMAS contacted [redacted] at which time [redacted] furnished the following list of contacts for SDS:

CRANDALL DUNN
Georgetown, Idaho
Telephone 208-847-1595

b7D

PAUL TAYLOR
1384 Allen Park Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah
Telephone 487-3345

[redacted] contacted an unknown male and furnished the following list of Ohio contacts:

CHRIS BUXTON
6662 Iris Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

JOHN MURPHY
2881 Losantivalle Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

PAUL ROSENBERG
619 Evanswood Road
Cincinnati, Ohio

MARGO DWIGHT
3512 Springview Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following contacts were listed for the Yellow Springs, Ohio area near Dayton at Antioch College:

MEREDITH KASSAY
SAM HANSLATHER
ALAN SACKS
SUSAN B. COVERT
ANN PEERY, 128 West Davis, Dayton, Ohio

The following Dayton, Ohio contacts were furnished by

WILLIS HAWES
Apartment 357
9 East Riverview Street

RENEE ROBERTS
11 Richmond Avenue

JOHN D. VANDENBRINK
915 Salem Avenue

JOHN HANKINS
536 Westwood Avenue

TOM GIRVIN
5296 Himes Lane

b7D

The following Toledo, Ohio contacts were furnished by

DAVE RAVIN (no address furnished)
FREDERICK VOLLONGO
1025 Moore Street

(FNU) MYRUS
5592 North Pawnee

(FNU) NEAGELE
2491 Gelnwood Avenue

MARK GERSHON contacted an unknown female at the SDS National Office and advised he wants to start a SDS Chapter in the south suburbs in Chicago. GERSHON advised he lives at 1119 Schilling, Chicago Heights, Illinois, telephone number 754-6587.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13: R

OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	1/29/70	1/18/69 - 1/12/70
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)		JAMES E. SHERRIFF	cmp
		CHARACTER OF CASE	
		IS - MISCELLANEOUS	

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.
 Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

- P -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

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Date Fwd.				
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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is
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170-570

SF T-2 is

Instant file, and
105-23731

YMCA Director of
College Youth Work in
San Francisco Bay Area
(by request)

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SF T-4 is

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SF T-5 is

[Redacted]

New York airtel and LHM
dated 8/1/69; copy in
SF 105-24100 re NAKATSU

SF T-6 is
NISO, San Francisco
Report 5409000869

157-1202-348

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

Cited in Los Angeles letter
to Bureau dated 7/22/69, copy
in SF 100-61299

SF T-8 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-10 is

[Redacted]

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SF T-11 is

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SF T-12 is
Intelligence Unit
San Francisco PD

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100-64141-4

SF T-13 is

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[Redacted]

SF T-14 is

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105-23692-67

University of California PD
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File Number Where Located

SF T-15 is

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University of California PD
(by request)

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LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to: 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF Office: San Francisco, California
Date: 1/29/70

Field Office File #: 100-61299 Bureau File #: 100-452260

Title: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

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DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems....

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the

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following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969:

RICHARD AOKIE

BRYANT FONG

FLOYD HUEN

According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile.

Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral.

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According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB.

In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

BING THOM

NORMAN WONG

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG

ROY TAKAI

MARK HAYAMIZU

In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows:

Militants

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,
DONG occupies a middle position
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September 20, 1969. These persons were the following:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

PAMELA LEE

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the

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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

SF T-2 advised in August, 1969, that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA. SF T-2 stated that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

SF T-3 advised in August, 1969 that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.

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AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraph. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

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ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA'a throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

Participation in Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IIYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear.

According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on January 19, 1969:

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RICHARD AOKIE
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
LILLIAN FABROS
PATTI IiyAMA

In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG.

SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following:

ALAN FONG
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
PATTI HIROTA
JEANNE QUAN

At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF. The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA,

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as — "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike.

Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. (It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB).

The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSC (NESEI Student Club). It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:

FLOYD HUEN
ALAN FONG
PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON
JEFFREY LEONG

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VICCI WONG
LALENT LICON
PATTI HIROTA
RON MIYAMURA
STAN ABE
LILLIAN FABROS
BRYANT FONG

SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee:

RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator
RICHARD AOKIE, Stike Leader
LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman
PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman
ALAN FONG, Community Liaison
BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain

In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated.

During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF stike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA.

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"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ??????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The

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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following:

FLOYD HUEN
BRYANT FONG
PATTI HIROTA
RICHARD AOKIE
ALAN FONG
BING THOM
LING CHI WANG
SHIH WIN LAW
DANNY LI

Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives.

In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made.

In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were

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present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department.

In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral.

According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral.

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind,". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies, and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us •
that we lack background and training, yet
Asian Studies has existed since the Winter
quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article

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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."

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EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California.

SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970, that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. SF T-2 added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco AAPA group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. SF T-2 said he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. SF T-2 added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. (SF T-2 and SF T-3 in August, 1969, advised BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities."

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend.

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTer Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow **representative** speakers from **these organizations**. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman.

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SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California.

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

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"The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to SF T-4, FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. SF T-4 indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. Late in February, SF T-4 indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF.

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference.

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAN WONG. It is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party.)

SF T-2 has advised that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator," October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICSA.)

Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. According to SF T-2 it was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. According to SF T-3, the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

On January 3, 1969, SF T-6 furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action
Latin American Student Organization
Black Student Union
Asian American Political Alliance
Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor
Mexican-American Student Confederation

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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.

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SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco were present, including DARWIN (LEE). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College.

As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article further

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicates that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America," being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article which reported that the Asian-American Student Alliance described as a loose confederation of radical student groups at the UCLA, had created a sub-group known as the AAPA.

Above mentioned August, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article stating: "A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article indicates that interested persons could contact the AAPA at the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA. Principles and objectives of the AAPA as outlined in this article included the following statements: Regarding Law: "Law does not mean justice. It means power, We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws."; regarding the University: "The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents."; regarding racism: "We recognize that minority groups in America are being...oppressed...We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society."; regarding discrimination: "If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore, we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone."; regarding discrimination of women: "We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community."; regarding the working class: "We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class...not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers."

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a colloquim held November 2, 1969 at UCLA concerning the Asian-American student and the University. The article indicated that various Asian-American programs, including that of the AAPA were presented. The article also indicated that FLOYD HUEN from Berkeley, California was present as a guest.

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On June 4, 1969, leaflets were distributed on the UCLA campus in the name of the AAPA, which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical students. The leaflet called for a protest rally that date and which charged the UCLA administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO was described in the same leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. (An article in the UCLA student newspaper, "Daily Bruin" on May 29, 1969, reported that LAURA HO and others had been charged with obstructing the lawful administration of the University by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.)

On may 14, 1969, SF T-7 advised that the AAPA using the address 681 West 34th Street, located on the campus of the University of Southern California published an article in the Black Student Union newspaper, "Black Trojan" which indicated the AAPA was supporting the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College.

Regarding the development of AAPA activity at the UCLA, it is noted that in February, 1969, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA, founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, had resigned his position with the Japanese Consulate in New York City as of February 1, 1969 and was in the Los Angeles, California area where he planned to work in the Ethnic Studies program at UCLA. It is also noted that the June, 1969 edition of "GIDRA" states the founders of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA were a team of students, faculty and community people, headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The above mentioned publication "GIDRA" in its issue of October, 1969 included a notice concerning the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California, which states that a chapter of the AAPA is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian-American students at the institution.

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a letter from DON NAKANISHI of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. This letter complained that most Asian-Americans in the Eastern United States were "bananas" (according to SF T-2, this is a term used to refer to Oriental-Americans who are pro-American, who have "yellow skin", but who are "white" inside.) However, the latter indicated that some Asian-American political organizations do exist in the East and he listed:

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AAPA at Columbia
c/o CHRIS IIJAMA
521 West 11th Street
New York City, N.Y.

AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut.

In his letter, NAKANISHI added that the addresses of the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence College and at the City College of New York could be obtained by writing to the above address.

A four page newspaper entitled: "May 4, 1919-1969," made available by SF T-3 in April, 1969, carried an article concerning a symposium to be held by the Asian-American Concern of Davis, California (no date given). According to SF T-1, this newspaper was a joint effort of the AAPA with other Asian-American groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. SF T-1 has indicated that the Asian-American Concern on the campus of the University of California at Davis, is closely associated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California. According to the article, the symposium was designed to overcome the "apathy which consumes the Asian community," to encourage "awareness of difficulties confronting Asians," and to establish "lines of communication within ... the Asian community." The article indicated the following would be featured speakers: GEORGE WOO of ICSA (Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action); JAMES HIRABAYASHI, Professor of Anthropology at SFSC; PAT SALAVER, campus coordinator of P.A.C.E. (Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor); ISAO FUJIMOTO, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis; JOE SAN FELIPE, San Francisco Attorney; JERRY ENEMOTO, National President of the Japanese American Citizens' League and GORDON IAU, Candidate for Supervisor in San Francisco.

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CHINATOWN PROJECT ACTIVITY

In February, 1969, SF T-8 advised that in his work with social problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, he has learned that the AAPA from Berkeley, California is involved in the tutoring of Chinese-American children who have had school difficulties because of lack of fluency in the English language. According to SF T-8, this tutoring assistance also extends to older Chinese to a limited extent and has been conducted in home situations in Chinatown and also at the Chinatown YMCA and the Cameron House community center of the United Presbyterian Church in Chinatown.

SF T-8 stated that LING CHI WANG, who is connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, and who is quite active in mentioned church, had allegedly arranged for use of the church community center. Source added that LING CHI WANG was formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) and source expressed opinion that some of the tutoring relationships may be with Chinatown children who came to Mr. WANG's attention last summer. SF T-8 added that he had conversed with FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and the latter made the claim that the AAPA hopes to help Asian-Americans deal successfully with the various economic and cultural problems that beset them due to such things as racial discrimination and language difficulties. According to SF T-8, FLOYD HUEN stressed the fact that AAPA people from the UCB were devoting many hours to helping Chinatown children learn the English language.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated January 21, 1969, reported an interview with LING CHI WANG, described as a graduate student in Near Eastern Languages at the UCB and a volunteer participant in the Chinatown project. According to the article, WANG said that the Chinatown project includes college students from several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area and "is involved in several aspects of the Chinatown community, including tutoring,

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educational conditions, community action, work with delinquents, and cultural programs." The article quoted WANG as stating that tutoring is necessary because "the San Francisco Unified School is not meeting the demands of the students." According to the article, WANG indicated this was particularly true "in the area of teaching English as a second language." He indicated there were at least 3,000 students needing assistance in English and declared the San Francisco school system's bi-lingual programs to be inadequate because the oriental student is penalized by attending classes taught in English while he is learning English. WANG added that the parents were of little assistance, because they also were usually unable to speak English.

According to the article, WANG stated that the college students participating in the tutorial program usually work one or two nights a week on a one-to-one basis. He added that the tutorial program also includes weekend trips to such places as Golden Gate Park and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

In this same article, LING CHI WANG also discussed the community action aspect Chinatown project. "The community action aspect," he said, "is concerned with making the community aware of their problems and acting as a body to solve them." He indicated such problems include: "overcrowding, high property taxes and rent, lack of recreational facilities, high unemployment, low wages and lack of marketable skills."

WANG also expressed the opinion that many of these problems are also due to the "language barrier" which makes it difficult for Chinese adults to obtain employment away from Chinatown, or to apply for government jobs which require the knowledge of the English language.

In the reported interview, LING CHI WANG said that other aspects of the Chinatown Project include work at a Draft Counseling Center and work with delinquents. He indicated that students would be working with a street fair at the end of February, designed to raise money for youth work in Chinatown. WANG added that the Chinatown Project had sponsored public forums where the Chinatown community could discuss its problems and had sponsored a march on August 17, 1968 to bring these problems to the attention of municipal, state and federal agencies.

The article quoted LING CHI WANG as stating that Chinese: "grow up ashamed of Chinese culture, because they don't know anything about it." He said that therefore the Chinatown Project is concerned with promoting knowledge about Chinese culture through Asian studies on all educational levels and in cultural programs in the Chinatown community.

An article which appeared in the May 9, 1969, issue of the "Daily Californian", was entitled: "Asians Move from Deference to Self-Determination." This article indicated it was written by JOHN CHANG, described as a member of the Senate of the Associated students of the University of California at Berkeley. (JOHN CHANG has also been identified by SF T-1 as an active member of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).) In this article, CHANG indicated that among the 2,300 Asian students at the UCB, constituting almost ten percent of the student population, the overwhelming majority have fitted comfortably into a passive social role. CHANG declared that : " the stereotyped image of the Oriental as quiet, acquiescent and peaceful" derives from the deference to the Caucasian majority which Asian immigrants to America developed as a "defense mechanism". CHANG declared that self-expression by Asian students is a recent development, coming in the wake of the civil rights movement and the student protest movement in America. CHANG stated:

"The recent Third World Liberation strikes at S.F. State and Berkeley have set precedents for Asian students in terms of breaking out of the traditional deference role." Further on in the article CHANG stated: "Two characteristics are associated with this Asian activism: 1.) the spread of social awareness and 2.) political organization. . . Last year this awareness boiled into social action with the establishment of the Chinatown Tutorial Program which referred U.C. students into San Francisco's Chinatown. This act was a response to a need; this need was discovered by an awareness, not only of specific problems, but also the problems of inequities of the society at large." In the article,

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CHANG states further that "The second characteristic of Asian activism, political organization, has arisen along with social awareness. With members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) in the lead, many Asian students have been organized politically, not only in the sense of radical activism, but in the sense of utilizing the established political process of voting in student elections."

Regarding this tutorial activity in Chinatown, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN's father advised on November 25, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN assured him that his Asian-American group, the AAPA, is only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage and in helping them to learn things such as the English language. He added that FLOYD HUEN had mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends were conducting in the San Francisco Chinatown. FLOYD HUEN's sister and brothers who were contacted in early December, 1969, likewise stated that FLOYD HUEN has indicated to his family, that he and his friends at the UCB are doing constructive things to help people in Chinatown, such as painting the Senior Citizen's Center and conducting a tutoring program there.

An article which appeared in the "Daily Californian" issue dated November 6, 1969, is entitled: "SAC Teaches English; Aids Chinese Students". This article states: "Teaching English to China-born adults, tutoring Chinese-American students, and conducting mobile chest X-ray programs for San Francisco's Chinatown residents are some of the programs being undertaken by the Chinese Student Association Social Action Committee (SAC) here." The article indicates that one of these student projects is at the English Language Center (a social service agency at San Francisco) where adults are taught basic skills of English grammar. According to the article, some forty members of the SAC are involved in tutoring young students in Chinatown and about 60 youngsters, ranging from five to fifteen years old, are given help in their schoolwork. The article indicates that MARK LI, a junior at the UCB, is involved in the tutorial program and has stated this work gives him great satisfaction. (No information has been received indicating MARK LI belongs to the AAPA.) The article states that

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the SAC maintains a telephone exchange for Cantonese speaking Chinese who need help in expressing themselves in English. (This telephone exchange at the English Language Center in San Francisco is a part of that agency, but is largely staffed by volunteers, including students.) The article further indicates that the SAC had conducted a campaign to inform residents of the San Francisco Chinatown of benefits they may receive under various government social service programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

The article concludes with remarks concerning SAC plans to conduct a survey among the garment workers in Chinatown, to find out about their living and working conditions. According to the article, a panel discussion was to be held November 14, 1969, in the Student Union building at the UCB concerning the problems of Chinatown garment workers, at which the panelists would be : PAUL WONG, Assistant Professor in Asian Studies at the UCB; LING CHI WANG, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers; and Mr. SHIH SHUNG QUON, member of that committee. (It is noted that these three panelists all have been identified by SF T-1 as members of the AAPA.)

In April, 1969, SF T-3 furnished a copy of a newspaper with the heading "MAY 4 1919 1969", which newspaper according to SF T-3 was being circulated in the San Francisco Chinatown, by ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at the UCB. This newspaper, which advertised a rally at the Portsmouth Square, May 4, 1969, in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement (Chinese national movement which began on May 4, 1919, in protest to Versailles treaty provisions which would have given Japan concessions in China), also devoted considerable space to protest the impending demolition of the International Hotel, in the San Francisco "Manilatown", which had served as an inexpensive residence for many persons of Filipino descent.

The front page of this newspaper had a letter by FRANK CELADA entitled: "AN OPEN LETTER". This open letter stated that a crisis existed at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco. The letter described the hotel as "a low rent dwelling unit" and stated that the residents include elderly people, disabled veterans, and other persons who cannot afford higher rents elsewhere. The article indicated that some residents

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of the hotel were Chinese, but more were Filipinos. The article stated demolition proceedings were scheduled to begin June 1, 1969, deplored what was called: "...the collaboration of the City and the hotel owner to destroy this residence for a parking lot." The article declared: "Individuals and groups have mobilized to protect the people's rights; they are striving to fend off the invasion of big business in this area of Manilatown." The center part of the above mentioned May Fourth Newspaper featured a large cartoon showing the International Hotel being demolished with a Chinatown playground clubhouse next in line. Below this cartoon was an article signed by FRANK CELADA, entitled: "FORGET MANILATOWN!" This article describes the San Francisco "Manilatown" as the "home of the forgotten Filipino", states the average age of residents is around 63 years and declares that although "Manilatown" is a part of the Chinatown-North Beach target area of the Economic Opportunity Council, that agency has failed to allocate adequate funds or personnel to its problems. The article indicates that CELADA and other interested Filipino students from the UCB, saw the need to focus attention on "Manilatown", and the need for a program to help its residents in the four problem areas of education, recreation, health, and housing.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated May 5, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Students Protest Demolition of Internat'l Hotel". This article stated that students from the Asian Studies courses at the UCB joined with members of the San Francisco Filipino community to protest the demolition of the International Hotel. The article reported that both groups participated in an informational picket line outside a testimonial dinner being given for the San Francisco Recreation Commissioner, whose firm was alleged to be the owner of the International Hotel. The article indicated that according to STEVE WONG, a student in Asian Studies at the Berkeley campus, the group of 20 to 25 pickets included Filipinos, Chinese, Mexican-Americans and black people. The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating: "The hotel is like a little community, a little family. They have their restaurants next door and their pool hall across the street. ...The Filipino community is going to be dispersed just like the Japanese Community when they tore down buildings to build the Japanese Cultural Center."

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The "Daily Californian" article of May 5, 1969, went on to quote a second picket, STEVE KADENS, another student in Asian Studies at the UCB, as saying: "The concept of community is important to Third World people because they are a minority." The article further indicates that FRANK CELADA, described, was organizer of the Manilatown Project sponsored by students in Sociology 198V at the UCB.

The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating that although "The International Hotel compares favorably with many boarding houses in Chinatown", the owners decided to tear it down instead of meeting the city's safety regulations, feeling "it would be more profitable to have a parking lot in place of the International Hotel.

Issue No. 6 of the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969, carries an article entitled: "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL". This article indicates that through pressure from the community, students and service agencies, in conjunction with the United Filipino Association, (UFA) a lease was secured from the owners of the hotel, but the UFA then faced the dilemma of raising funds and refurbishing the hotel. The article states that a fund-raising project was initiated with the cooperation of government officials and community people and that various groups responded to the call for volunteers to help repair the hotel. The article states however that: "the bulk of the load was carried by students. Besides members of the AAPA, contingents from the Davis campus came several times to paint the hotel while others came from Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, and as far away as Fresno." The article indicated that the commercial spaces abandoned when the owner threatened to demolish the hotel were also renovated and indicated that most of these spaces had been re-rented. The article concluded with the reminder that the problems of the International Hotel had not been solved, since the lease from the owner stipulates the hotel will be torn down in two or at most three years.

In November, 1969, SF T-3 advised that the International Hotel is becoming a gathering place for members of the Red Guard, particularly at the space being used as a Draft Counseling Center by AAPA people from the Berkeley campus of

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the University of California. SF T-3 stated he had noted several Red Guard people at that location, making use of a "pad" or hippie style living quarters in an area partitioned off from the main office of the Draft Counseling Service. SF T-3 advised that the Draft Counseling Service, which was formerly located at a city-owned community center, moved to the International Hotel after students from the UCB, believed by source to be AAPA people, were successful in helping the United Filipino Association secure a lease of the hotel from the owners.

It is further noted that in August, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, carried an article signed LJK entitled: "Draft Help in Chinatown", which stated that Chinatown had a "new Draft Help center." The article alleged that many young Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown are in extreme hardship situations supplying up to two-thirds of the family income, but are unaware of their right to a deferment. The article adds:

"Besides supplying information on rights and alternatives, we also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men. The immigrant who has just arrived is submitted to a system which uses him to fight greedy wars while others who have been here for decades remain 'free'. Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America. Chinatown Draft Help is being formed by Asian brothers who intend to provide information and assistance to all Chinese young men and to put an end to the Draft's racism."

As indicated above, AAPA members LING CHI WANG and SHIH SHUNG QUON were identified in the "Daily Californian" of November 6, 1969, as members of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers. SF T-2, SF T-3 and SF T-9 all advised during November, 1969, that AAPA from Berkeley, California, had been taking a special interest in the efforts being made to unionize the Chinese women who work in the small garment factories of San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-9 stated that LING CHI WANG and STEVE WONG, both of whom are AAPA

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people. had indicated to him that an ad hoc committee had been set up, headed by LING CHI WANG, to investigate working conditions in the little sewing shops which in the aggregate, employ hundreds of Chinese women.

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, numbered Vol. 2, No. 1, devotes most of Page 4 to an article entitled: "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative for GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS". This article discusses the rival efforts by the Teamster's Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to organize the Chinese women who work in the sewing shops and/or garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown; and recent efforts to rezone the Chinatown area to exclude these little garment factories. The article states in part:

"The situation of the garment factories in San Francisco Chinatown has been a political issue for years. In an atmosphere of conflict amongst power and interest groups such as the Six Companies, ILGWU, Teamsters, City Council, contractors, and the Human Rights Commission, the welfare of the garment workers has been ignored and neglected. The struggles going on in Chinatown now indicate an attempt to unionize in the main interest of the ILGWU and Teamsters; to re-zone under the guise of integration; to strengthen the stronghold economic position of the contractors; and to maintain the subordination of the workers to the dictates of the Six Companies. These attempts have shown little or no concern for the woman worker's needs or the feasibility of letting her have control of her own life and lifestyle. The re-zoning issue has tried to obscure the real problems of exploitation which exist in Chinatown. "

The AAPA Newspaper article indicates that the efforts to have the garment factories re-zoned out of Chinatown, results from efforts of ILGWU organizers who persuaded the San Francisco Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco, to advocate that such re-zoning take place. The article claimed that "The ILGWU's real interest is money. If the Chinese garment workers were part of a white market and shops, they would more than likely be forced to unionize and pay the \$5.60 dues sought by the ILGWU." The article blamed

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the failure of the organizing efforts of the ILGWU on communication and cultural difficulties and a "basic distrust of whites and their institutions (which) exists in Chinatown." The article reasons that if an all-Chinese union local were formed in Chinatown, such a local would probably be forced to affiliate with AFL-CIO or the Teamsters, and the article describes the former as "racist" and the latter as "notorious for being a powerful bossism trade union, with tendencies to negotiate with management and employers and not for workers". The article states that Asian Studies 130 class at the UCB has studied the problems of the women working in the Chinatown garment factories and proposes "to initiate and build a cooperative." The article claims:

"This would be a progressive, self-perpetuating and revolutionary alternative. In this type of organization, the workers will have the chance to partake in operations and administrative processes of the co-op . . . The cooperative will serve to educate the workers to some understanding of the intricacies and contradictions of the American economic system. The cooperative will provide the workers with a consciousness of political, social and economic problems in American society. They will be aware how they are exploited and suppressed in their community and job."

The article goes on to state:

"This article has been written to solicit help from fellow Asians. We cannot implement the idea discussed above without adequate resources, including social and political commitment and funds. We are starting by getting and gathering all information on sewing, cutting and financing that we possibly can. We are still on a low level stage in that there are a lot of areas with which we are not familiar. We need at this time a person who has had years of experience as a tailor. We need people who are well versed in the legal proceedings for getting into business. We need people who know how to cut material. We also

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need people who have connections in getting sewing and cutting machines, at minimum prices. All persons interested and willing to help please contact Steve Wong in the Asian Studies Office, 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley."

The article further indicates that any ideas for fund raising to promote the project of a workers cooperative for Chinatown garment workers should be brought to the attention of STEVE WONG at the Asian Studies Office at the UCB, and adds: "We are forthrightly sponsoring films on November 14 and 16 to raise funds." It is noted that page 3 of this same November, 1969, issue of the AAPA Newspaper carries a notice of films that will be shown by the AAPA on November 14, 1969, and November 16, 1969. These films are titled: "CHINA, 1/4 OF HUMANITY" and "HANOI 13". The notice indicates these films will be shown November 14, 1969, at 4 Le Conte and on November 16, 1969, at the UMCA, 2400 Bancroft, both Berkeley, California. Donation of \$1.25 to the AAPA was requested of persons coming to see these films.

It is further noted that on July 22, 1969, SF T-3 made available a copy of a handbill which advertised the showing of a free film called: "THE CHINA STORY, ONE FOURTH OF HUMANITY", to be shown on the evening of July 25, 1969, and on the afternoon and evening of July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearney, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of footage collected by the well-known China correspondent, EDGAR SNOW, outlining Chinese history and concentrating on SNOW's most recent trip to China. The handbill indicated it had been prepared by The Neighborhood Arts Program. SF T-3 stated he had received this handbill from the AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN and added that other AAPA people who were distributing the handbill included VICCI WONG, ALVIN JA and SHIH SHUNG QUON. SF T-3 stated The Neighborhood Arts Program is directed by a LONI DING and is staffed by students, including AAPA people from Berkeley.

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Information from SF T-10, received on September 22, 1969, disclosed that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco also cooperated in an "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" held at San Francisco on July 25 - 29, 1969. SF T-10 made available a printed flyer which indicated this "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" would be held at the Commodore, Stockton Elementary School, 855 Sacramento Street, in the San Francisco Chinatown, and that it was sponsored by the San Francisco Art Commission's Neighborhood Arts Program and by the AAPA. The flyer indicated that films would be shown starting at 7:00 p.m. and that admission was free. Films to be shown on each date were set out and are listed as follows:

September 25, 1969	IKIRU (dealing with Japan); TET OFFENSIVE (dealing with Vietnam).
September 26, 1969	TIMELESS TIMBERIA (dealing with Malasia).
September 27, 1969	SONG OF CHINA (dealing with China); CITY OF CATHAY (dealing with China).
September 28, 1969	SPRING FRAGRANCE (dealing with Korea); THEATRICAL FESTIVAL (no country of reference listed).
September 29, 1969	LOWER DEPTHS (dealing with Japan); STOLEN CHILDHOOD (dealing with Vietnam).

SF T-3 advised in October, 1969, that he had attended some of these film showings, and had noted that while some were more or less travelogues, other, such as the "TET OFFENSIVE", were little more than anti-American propaganda. SF T-3 said he had talked with LONI DING, Director of the Neighborhood Arts Program, and learned DING is her maiden name, that she is married to caucasian named DAVID WELSH, and formerly was married to FRANZ SCHURMANN, professor of Asian History at the University of California, Berkeley.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RED GUARD AND
WITH MAY FOURTH RALLY, 5/14/69

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper consisting of four folio size pages, entitled: "MAY 4 1919 1969," which indicated it was published by the Bay Area Asian Students Coalition (BAASC). (SF T-1 has advised this paper was a joint effort of the AAPA and other Bay Area Asian-American groups, including the Red Guard which operates in the San Francisco Chinatown.) SF T-2 and SF T-3 have advised the BAASC appears to have been set up solely to promote the May Fourth rally, May 4, 1969, and does not exist as a regular organization.

SF T-3 advised he had received this newspaper from ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, who invited him to attend a rally at Portsmouth Square in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, which would honor the fiftieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Source added that ALVIN JA told him that the rally was being organized by Asian-American students from various campuses in the San Francisco Bay area, who had joined in a coalition for this purpose. SF T-3 remarked that the May Fourth Movement is an honored episode in Chinese history, when a movement started by university students at Peking, China, opposing provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given to Japan the German concessions in China, grew from a student protest on May 4, 1969 to a nation-wide strike which forced the Chinese government to order its delegation to refuse to sign the treaty. SF T-3 said that although the Chinese communists' (Chicoms) connection with the May Fourth Movement was negligible, the Chicoms now claim credit for it. Source pointed out that an article in the above-mentioned newspaper, signed by the initials L.K., quotes the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, as stating, "You are powerless until you are supported by the masses," adds that MAO learned the lesson of May Fourth in his youth and contends that the most important effect of the May Fourth Movement, was not the rejection of the Versailles Treaty, but that "May 4th ushered in a revolutionary spirit and a new bond between the students and the people."

A tentative schedule for the May Fourth rally on May 4, 1969, was set out in the mentioned newspaper and indicates that the speakers would include: Prof. CHEN, who would speak on

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the May Fourth Movement; a Chinese Consulate speaker who would discuss Literature and Art, GORDON LAU, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG, and PAM LEE, last being identified as an AAPA speaker. The tentative schedule further indicated that a band and also the "Guerrilla Theatre" would offer entertainment.

(According to SF T-1, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG and PAM LEE all are affiliated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.)

The "MAY 4 1919 1969" newspaper carried an article over the name DAN LI, entitled: "May 4th is coming," which devoted a paragraph to the Cultural Revolution in Communist China and declared: "The only way we can successfully relate to the Cultural Revolution IS by studying its real beginning, namely, the May Fourth Movement which took place exactly half a century ago." The article discussed the historical events surrounding the May Fourth Movement and indicated that the Movement profoundly changed the intellectual mood in China, teaching of classics giving way to the Chinese vernacular. The article added that: "the memory of the Western democracies... betrayal of China at the Paris Peace Conference reminded Chinese intellectuals of the hollowness of the so-called democratic ideals. All of a sudden it dawned on them, not the least of whom were students like CHOU En-lai...that not only was a revolution needed to overthrow the oppressive Confucian order in China; but that there was an equally pressing -- if not more so -- necessity to destroy the ruthlessly exploiting imperialistic society as well. With that kind of realization Chinese intellectuals ... were out for real revolution."

This May Fourth Newspaper also indicated that the rally on May 4, 1969 at Portsmouth Square would propose that square be renamed to honor Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. A petition to rename the square was printed in the newspaper and an article signed by STEVE WONG contended that Americans should not have named the square after the battleship that was used to conquer the Spanish and the Indians, (latter being described as "our Asian relatives" and as real owners of the land). STEVE WONG's article declared that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who is honored by all Chinese, regardless of political or religious beliefs. Other articles were set forth over the names: PAULA LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, and over the initials, R.T., which SF T-1 states represents ROY TAKAI, editor of the AAPA Newspaper. SF T-1 has added that STEVE WONG, PAULA LI and SHIH SHUNG QUON are all connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 has advised that SHIH

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SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco.

On April 29, 1969, SF T-10 made available a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers:

"JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic
of China;
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc."

(JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency.) SF T-2 stated he had contacted a friend at the Chinese Consulate and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally, but that the latter would not be able to accept. SF T-2 later advised that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency.

It is noted that the "Daily Californian," published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "asian cultural revolution," which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew to a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs," so they "abandoned the isolation

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of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared: "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic; insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action," and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul (sic) and Chinatown."

(According to SF T-2 and SF T-3, the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

In May, 1969, SF T-3 advised he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco. SF T-3 said the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style "uniforms" holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propoganda in favor of the Chicoms. SF T-3 said that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement. SF T-3 said that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard rally. SF T-3 described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power." SF T-3 said the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by

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almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in background. SF T-3 could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

SF T-3 noted that a short skit was presented by a group introduced as the Guerrilla Theatre, which purported to show Asians resisting American imperialism. SF T-3 stated the people taking part in this skit were described as students and he recognized VICCI WONG (VICTORIA DIANA WONG) who is active in the AAPA at Berkeley and who had been present at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco on several occasions when he visited there in March and April, 1969. Source further advised that WAI KIT QUON and his younger brother, SHIH SHUNG QUON, both of whom are in the AAPA at Berkeley, were both present at the May Fourth rally and that the latter was attired in a North Korean style army coat and hat and was holding a Chinese Communist flag.

SF T-3 commented that ALEX HING, a leader of the Red Guard, spoke at the Red Guard rally and seemed to be more-or-less like a master of ceremonies. SF T-3 commented that ALEX HING formerly attended the University of California and has friendship with a number of AAPA members. SF T-3 expressed the opinion that most of the Red Guard members at San Francisco were delinquents, and school dropouts who would not be capable of organizing a rally such as this May Fourth rally. He stated he believes it was actually organized by ALEX HING and some of his friends from the University of Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, VICCI WONG and SHIH SHUNG QUON, and that some of the work may have been done by Asian students who did not even know it was to be a Red Guard rally with display of Chinese Communist (ChicomO flags and posters. SF T-3 added that ALEX HING appears to be friendly with FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUAN, whom source considers leading personalities in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and added that PATTY HIROTA, whom he saw at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco, describes herself as a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California.

In May, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-8 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-3 concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and both identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. Both added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times," a Chinese language daily newspaper published at San Francisco,

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FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers. SF T-2 commented that shortly before the May Fourth rally, he heard rumors among Chinese-American students that the rally might turn out to be a pro-Chicom affair dominated by the Red Guard. He said that he warned his friend, GORDON LAU, an attorney of Chinese descent who had tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, that he had better not make an appearance if he wanted to preserve a good political reputation. SF T-2 added that he noted many college students of Asian descent present when the rally was starting on May 4, 1969, including many who are active in the AAPA. Source added, however, that quite a few of them left the area when it became evident the affair was being run by the Red Guard and he declined to make any attempt at listing the names of persons in the audience, because he pointed out that many probably came thinking the rally was simply to be in honor of the May Fourth Movement and had no idea it would be pro-Chicom in nature. SF T-2 said that to the best of his recollection, the remarks by FLOYD HUEN were brief and had mostly to do with the idea that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen.

Regarding the appearance of AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, as a speaker at the May Fourth Movement rally on May 4, 1969, it is noted that his family members, during interview, have advised this came to their attention at the time and was quite disturbing to the family. FLOYD HUEN's brother, TONY HUEN, advised on December 10, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN told his parents the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. Mr. TONY HUEN added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chicoms flags and posters. FLOYD HUEN's mother on that same date, December 10, 1969, stated that when they learned that FLOYD had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she had FLOYD's father demand that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. According to Mrs. HUEN, FLOYD said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went there to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a United States warship, to SUN Yat-sen, in honor of the Chinese statesman who worked both in China and in the United States to bring about the Chinese Republic.

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The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper," dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I, Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally." (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7, this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco.)

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities as the people became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers, naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a "guest speaker" and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

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Regarding above indication from SF T-3 that the Red Guard leader, ALEX HING, was friendly with some AAPA leaders, it is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at San Jose State College on April 5, 1969.

On May 29, 1969, SF T-3 remarked he has had a growing concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may have an interest in the development of the Red Guard. Source stated he is sure that with the exception of ALEX HING, there are no Red Guard leaders who would have been capable of organizing and sustaining a revolutionary program, but he warned that because of the friendship that exists between ALEX HING and some of the leaders of the AAPA, there is a danger that the latter could make use of the Red Guard as the open or surface element of a revolutionary movement. SF T-3 stated that the Guerrilla Theatre dramatization given at the May Fourth rally of the Red Guard on May 4, 1969, was undoubtedly put together by AAPA members, such as VICCI WONG who took part in it. He added that he felt it was significant that WAI KIT QUON, ALVIN JA and FLOYD HUEN, who are AAPA leaders, were present and in the company of ALEX HING on that date. Source pointed out, however, that he had no information to prove any agreements had been made between AAPA leaders and Red Guard leaders, but only wished to note the possibility that with AAPA leadership, the Red Guard could become a possible threat to the peace of the San Francisco Chinatown.

On July 15, 1969, SF T-1 reported that on July 9, 1969, a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard was held at 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, and was attended by 12 to 15 persons. SF T-1 indicated the purpose of the meeting was to jointly discuss the manner in which Asian Americans would relate to the forthcoming United Front Against Fascism Conference being sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP). (The BPP is described in an appendix page to this report.) According to SF T-1, AAPA leaders present included BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE from Berkeley and PENNY NAKATSU and NEIL GOTANDA from San Francisco, while Red Guard leaders present included ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

SF T-1 reported on July 28, 1969, that a second joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guards was held at 202 4th Avenue on July 16, 1969, to further discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the above-mentioned BPP sponsored United Front

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Against Fascism Conference. According to the source, it was decided to make no formal plans, but to arrange that legal defense would be available to any members of the "Asian Coalition" of AAPA and Red Guard people who might be arrested during the conference. SF T-1 indicated that 12 to 15 persons were present, including ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, the AAPA members present included: NEIL GOTANDA, BARRY CHANN, PENNY NAKATSU, RICHARD AOKIE and BRYANT FONG.

According to SF T-1, representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969, after the above mentioned BPP sponsored conference, to have a critique of that conference and to discuss plans for picketing during Japan Week festivities in September.

(Japan Week demonstrations are discussed under that heading in this report.)

On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an Asian-American coalition, composed of the AAPA and the Red Guard, would participate in demonstrations against the Japan Week festivities, starting with a demonstration at the pier on September 4, 1969, protesting the arrival of the Japanese warship bringing the Japanese dignitaries to participate in the ceremonies and programs scheduled at San Francisco from September 5 - 20, 1969.

On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theatre, 622 Broadway, at which time it was announced that an Asian Coalition had been formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA to protest the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. The four persons giving the press conference were identified by SF T-3 as CLIFFORD TOM, Red Guard President; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, and NEIL GOTANDA and GERALDINE KUTAKA, both members of the AAPA. SF T-3 pointed out that the Committee Revue Theatre was being utilized by the Red Guard as a sort of headquarters since the Red Guard was evicted from its former location.

On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was acting in a liaison capacity between the AAPA and the Red Guard.

(Further information regarding KUTAKA and NEIL GOTANDA is set out in the section of this report dealing with Japan Week demonstrations.)

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SF T-1 and SF T-3 both advised in September, 1969, that AAPA members and Red Guard members participated jointly in a demonstration at Pier 39, when the Japanese warship carrying dignitaries arrived there on September 4, 1969.

Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard, meeting as an Asian Coalition, was held on September 14, 1969, at the home of NEAL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969 protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with the Japan Week, and that ALEX HING would speak at the rally, representing the Asian Coalition. SF T-1 further advised that later on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the Asian Coalition with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, with ALEX HING present as the chosen representative of the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, there were 35 to 40 persons present and AAPA members included: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE. This joint meeting was to coordinate strategy for a protest rally and march on September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference.

In November, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated on November 20, 1969, that to the best of her knowledge, there was no plan for the AAPA and the Red Guard to participate in demonstrations against the Japanese Premier SATO during his visit to San Francisco over November 23, 1969. According to SF T-11, Miss KUTAKA stated that the AAPA and the Red Guard can't seem to cooperate any longer.

In December, 1969, SF T-3 reported that the Asian Coalition between the Red Guard and the AAPA is no longer in existence and had been formed only to strengthen demonstration efforts during Japan Week.

It is noted that in December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning a conference which had been held at Mills College in Oakland, California, on December 5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Mills College AAPA. According to SF T-1, this conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN of the Berkeley, California, AAPA and there were six workshops, one of which, concerning the Asian Students movement, was directed by ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, ALEX HING was also

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one of the speakers at the conference, and there were several other Red Guard people, including DARWIN (LEE), among the approximately 100 persons who attended the conference.

During December, 1969, SF T-3 advised that the Red Guard is frequenting the AAPA's Draft Counseling Center at 842 Kearney Street, in the International Hotel building. SF T-3 stated that this center is staffed by ARNO KAWANO, who has been active in the Red Guard, and by BARRY CHANN, who is active in the AAPA, and by a Japanese-American, whose first name is LARRY and who has indicated to source that he is a college student and connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 remarked that at the rear of this Draft Counseling Center, a room has been fixed up with a sofa, chairs and a rug and added that the Red Guard reportedly congregates in this room. SF T-3 added that although the Draft Counseling Center has been operating at 842 Kearney Street for some time, ever since the AAPA campaign to delay demolition of the International Hotel was successful, it is only recently that the building has been renovated sufficiently to comply with city building codes. SF T-3 said that now the Draft Counseling Center plans a "formal opening" soon and he added that ARNO KAWANO had charge of getting the refreshments for that occasion. SF T-3 said he has learned that KAWANO is attempting to secure these refreshments by the same methods which the Red Guard used in gathering food which it used in its ineffective breakfast program for children, which, according to SF T-3, the Red Guard copied from the children's breakfast program of the Black Panther Party.

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RELATIONS WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND
ACTIVITY RELATED TO UNITED FRONT
AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE
JULY 18-20, 1969

A characterication of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is appended to this report.

An article entitled: "UNDERSTANDING AAPA," which appeared in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, includes as a past activity of the AAPA, "Free Huey Rallies at the Oakland Courthouse."

It is noted that the "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." The article concerned a demonstration led by the BPP in vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse at Oakland, California, protesting the trial of the BPP leader, HUEY NEWTON, on trial for the killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. The article indicated the demonstrators included members of the AAPA, who carried signs demanding: "FREE HUEY," printed in Chinese, Japanese, English and Tagalog. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a UCB student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA, described as a Japanese-American from San Francisco, was quoted as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of the Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, gave an interview over Radio Station KNEW on January 3, 1969, during which she responded to the question as to whether the BPP accepts other non-white people as members. In her answer, Mrs. CLEAVER stated in part as follows:

"...every colonized group has its own specific community and its cultural inherit...uh, historical backgrounds and it's best for these people to organize their own political party with a program directed toward their own organization, and then we form a coalition with them, such as with the Asian American Political Alliance..."

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated February 17, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Newton's Message At Berkeley Party," which carried an account of a rally held by the BPP at the Berkeley Community Theatre on the evening of February 16, 1969, as a birthday party for its imprisoned leader, HUEY NEWTON. The article indicated that more than 2000 persons crowded the theatre and that BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE made a call for donations to a defense fund for NEWTON and for BPP leader ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. The article indicated donations were given by a number of persons and organizations, including the AAPA.

As indicated above, in the section on relationship with the Red Guard, SF T-1 advised in July, 1969, that joint meetings were held by representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard, at the home of AAPA member NEIL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, on July 9, 1969 and July 16, 1969 to discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the United Front Against Fascism Conference which was being sponsored by the BPP at Oakland, California, on July 18-20, 1969. According to SF T-1, the representatives decided that the groups should operate in a unified fashion under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA. SF T-1 said plans were made to have legal defense available to any members of this "Asian Coalition" who might be arrested during the conference.

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that it was planned that an Asian bloc would attend the United Front Against Fascism Conference, consisting of ten delegates from the Berkeley chapter of the AAPA, ten delegates from the San Francisco chapter of the AAPA, and seven delegates from the Red Guard, with the entire Asian bloc to be under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE. According to source, AOKIE indicated he had declined an invitation from the leaders of the BPP, to appear as a speaker at the conference.

According to SF T-1 and SF T-3, PENNY NAKATSU, of the AAPA at San Francisco State College, appeared as a member of a panel which discussed the subject: "Role of Women Against Fascism" on July 18, 1969, before the United Front Against Fascism Conference on July 18, 1969 at the Oakland Auditorium.

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that in addition to Miss NAKATSU, other AAPA people who attended sessions of the United Front Against Fascism Conference, at Oakland, California,

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included NEIL GOTANDA, RICHARD AOKIE, PATRICIA IYAMA, SHIH SHUNG QUON, JOHN CHANG, BRYANT FONG, JAMES HIRABAYASHI, BARRY CHANN, LALENT LICON, FLOYD HUEN and SHARON URATSU. SF T-1 added that Red Guard members who attended these sessions included: ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

Later in July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969 to have a critique of the BPP sponsored United Front Against Fascism. According to SF T-1, it was decided that the new coalition between the BPP and Communist Party elements, arising out of that conference, could be detrimental, and that Asian-American involvement should be very limited.

RELATIONS WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS) AND THE SDS REGIONAL
CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2-3, 1969

AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

(A characterization of the SDS is appended
to this report.)

In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that AAPA people attended a meeting of the SDS which was held at 1925 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, and which was attended by from 20 to 30 persons. SF T-1 identified BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, NEIL GOTANDA and FLOYD HUEN as among the AAPA people who were present. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the SDS meeting was to discuss plans for a Regional SDS Conference that would take place early in August. SF T-1 stated that the AAPA spokesman advised the SDS people that an Asian-American coalition intended to engage in protest activity during Japan Week in September, 1969, and suggested that since SDS elements were reportedly planning to demonstrate in protest against the role of the Stanford Research Institute in the International Industrial Conference being held in connection with Japan Week, a united working front might be built between SDS and the Asian Coalition.

During August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the SDS Regional Conference was held at 560 Bissel Street, Richmond, California, on August 2-3, 1969. SF T-1 stated that Asian Coalition people were present on both dates and he identified these as including NEIL GOTANDA and RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA and ALEX HING of the Red Guard. SF T-1 added that RICHARD AOKIE, representing the Asian Coalition, spoke to the conference

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on August 2, 1969, concerning the Japan Week, with its Japanese Trade Fair.

As is indicated below, in the section of this report dealing with demonstrations during Japan Week, in September, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information which disclosed that SDS elements joined with the Asian Coalition (consisting of the AAPA and the Red Guard) to coordinate activity in protest of the Japan Week ceremonies and conferences. SF T-1 advised in September, 1969, that a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, on September 14, 1969, to coordinate plans for a protest rally and march which SDS elements planned for September 15, 1969 to protest the sponsorship of the International Industrial Conference by the Stanford Research Institute of Stanford University.

It is noted that in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that SDS elements planned to march down Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, California, on October 15, 1969, without benefit of a police permit to show their support for the Vietnam Moratorium. SF T-1 said that the AAPA at Berkeley would not become involved in such activity but would support the Vietnam Moratorium through a symposium which would be held at the UCB on October 15, 1969. (Details of this symposium are set out below in the portion of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.)

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF KOREA,
AUGUST 21, 1969

On August 7, 1969, SF T-12 advised that on August 6, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was contacted at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco, California, the headquarters of that committee. According to SF T-12, BARRY DAVID stated that the SMC was basically an anti-war student organization which supports strikes and demonstrations by other such organizations. SF T-12 indicated that the AAPA was one such group and that the AAPA was calling for demonstrations in September during the Japanese Cultural Week when the President and Vice-President of the United States are supposed to visit San Francisco. According to SF T-12 BARRY DAVID mentioned two names as those of AAPA leaders and indicated both were also associated with the Red Guard at San Francisco. SF T-12 stated these two were NEIL GOTANDA and BARRY CHANN.

SF T-13 has advised BARRY DAVID is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that the SMC was developed by the SWP.

The SWP has been designated as
subversive pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

On August 13, 1969, SF T-12 advised that the SMC held a press conference at San Francisco on that date, at which BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN of the AAPA acted as spokesmen, to announce a demonstration on August 21, 1969 at San Francisco, in connection with a scheduled meeting that date between President NIXON and President CHUNG HEE PARK of Korea. The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue for August 13, 1969 reported this press conference and noted that HARRY CHAN of the AAPA said the protest is born out of belief that the foreign policy of the United States in Korea is the same as South Vietnam, namely, to suppress the struggle for liberation.

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In its issue dated August 22, 1969, "The Militant," official newspaper of the SWP, carried an article entitled "Bay Area Action to Welcome NIXON, S. Korean Puppet," which was dated August 13, 1969, and listed GEORGE JOHNSON as author. (SF T-13 has advised GEORGE JOHNSON is a member of the SWP.) This article reported that at a news conference in San Francisco on August 13, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN, spokesman for the AAPA, announced a demonstration to be held August 21, 1969 protesting the scheduled meeting that date at San Francisco between President NIXON and CHUNG HEE PARK, the President of Korea. The article indicated the demonstration would demand removal of American and Korean troops from Vietnam and the removal of American troops from Korea and further indicated this was part of the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war in Vietnam. According to the article, a "so-far nameless Bay Area coalition for the fall offensive" had endorsed the August 21, 1969 demonstration at a meeting on August 12, 1969.

The article in "The Militant" reported that BARRY CHANN, as spokesman for the AAPA, stated his organization had chapters on most California college campuses and that it was joining the action on August 21, 1969 because "the struggles of the Korean, Japanese and Okinawan peoples are inseparably tied with the Vietnam war...". According to the article, CHANN further stated that the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war will also include demonstrations during September 5 and 20, 1969 when Japanese and American officials will be in the Bay Area "as part of a public relations job for renewal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which expires in 1970."

On August 20, 1969, SF T-12 advised that GEORGE JOHNSON, as chairman of the SMC, had indicated the SMC expected 2000 people would participate in the demonstration on August 21, 1969 in Union Square in front of the hotel where President NIXON and President PARK would meet.

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI on August 21, 1969 disclosed the crowd gathered at Union Square to see the dignitaries attending the state dinner was so large it was not possible for the SMC leaders to get picket lines

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formed and moving, and it was apparent the crowd was more interested in the arriving dignitaries than in the demonstration speakers. After BARRY DAVID announced the SMC rally was over, the crowd dwindled to about 300 demonstrators who began to engage in rowdy activity and then were dispersed by the police.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated August 22, 1969, reported that the anti-war protest against the conference between President NIXON and President PARK of Korea, consisted of "hours of disorganized demonstrations" and indicated there was only a "brief flurry of violence" after the SMC's permit to use Union Square expired and most of the demonstrators had left the area.

During August 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN recently appeared in the San Francisco Chinatown as organizer of a Draft Counselling Service, which was set up first at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and then was moved to the International Hotel, after that hotel was renovated by students. These sources indicated they considered CHANN an intellectual advocating orderly protest, rather than an agitator advocating violent confrontation.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WEEK,
SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969

The Summer 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, devoted considerable space to Japanese-American relations and called for demonstrations against Japan Week and the International Industrial Conference, during the period September 5 - 20, 1969, when Japanese officials were scheduled to be in San Francisco and to meet with the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The articles in the AAPA Newspaper indicated that the demonstrations against Japan Week would be under the direction of the Asian Coalition and would include a demonstration on September 4, 1969 to meet a Japanese warship which would arrive at San Francisco carrying Japanese dignitaries. Articles in the Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, mentioned in more detail in the section of this report which describes the various issues of the

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newspaper, attacked the present government of Japan as "running dog of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam," and declared that Japan has "become the mainstay of U.S. military operations in the Far East." The claim was made in the AAPA newspaper that the Japan Week emphasis on cultural and trade linkages between Japan and the United States was "a mere sham" and that the "true purpose is to further cement the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism." The AAPA Newspaper declares that the U.S. imperialists are very anxious to retain Japan as a faithful running dog" and adds that "this arrangement is also very profitable to the Japanese ruling class." The newspaper indicated that during 1970 the governments of Japan and the United States will attempt to renew their Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, but adds that "the (Japanese) people" have vowed their struggle will intensify "to prevent this evil deed from transpiring, (and) We, in this country, must also participate in the struggle."

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper declares "The forthcoming 'Japan Week' is merely another example of the running dogs and their master's attempts to hide the nefarious nature of their world wide imperialist system. The people here must be informed ... and they must take positive action. For further information, please contact the Asian American Political Alliance, 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley."

On August 15, 1969, THOMAS CAYLOR, Manager, World Trade Department, Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, advised that the Japan Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese External Trade Organization, and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were jointly sponsoring Japan Week in San Francisco, from September 5th to September 20th, 1969. Mr. CAYLOR provided literature which reflected the purposes of Japan Week were to feature a Japanese trade fair, to preview Expo 70 (a world's fair scheduled for 1970 in Osaka, Japan), and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States.

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On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 reported that plans were being made by an Asian-American Coalition to participate in demonstrations at ceremonies relating to Japan Week activities in San Francisco, California. SF T-1 stated this Asian-American Coalition was composed of the membership of the AAPA and the Red Guard.

SF T-1 further advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) would be participating in demonstrations during the International Industrial Conference portion of Japan Week, scheduled for September 15 - 19, 1969, because of its opposition to the defense contracts held by the Stanford Research Institute which is sponsoring that conference.

A characteriztaion of the SDS is appended to this report.

On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theater, 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which time it was announced that the Asian Coalition was being formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA, and would demonstrate during Japan Week against renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. On September 2, 1969, SF T-3 identified CLIFF TOM, Red Guard Chairman; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education; NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA member; and GERALDINE KUTAKA, AAPA member, as those persons who conducted this press conference.

On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE N. KUTAKA, residing in Oakland, California, but employed in San Francisco, had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was functioning in a liaison position between the AAPA and the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-11 further advised that NEIL GOTANDA identified himself as a graduate of Stanford University and as a graduate student at the UCB. SF T-11 further advised that the AAPA and the Red Guard planned to picket at the pier on September 4, 1969, when the Japanese destroyer arrived at San Francisco, bringing Japanese dignitaries to Japan Week, and to pass out leaflets opposing the renewal of the mutual defense treaty between Japan and the United States.

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During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 4, 1969, between 35 to 50 persons participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Asian Coalition at Pier 39 in San Francisco, when the Japanese destroyer carrying Japanese officials arrived at that pier. SF T-1 identified the following persons as among the AAPA members participating in this demonstration: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG, FLOYD HUEN, NORMAN WONG, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE and JEANNE QUAN. Source also identified ALEX HING as among the Red Guard members who participated in that demonstration.

The September 8, 1969 edition of the "Red Guard Community Newspaper," official publication of the Red Guard, contained an article concerning the formation of the Asian Coalition. This article stated: "The Red Guard is working with a group of Asian students in an Asian Coalition to expose Japan Week ceremonies to be held in San Francisco between September 5th and September 20th." The article also listed the following Asian Coalition demands for Japan Week: (1) end the Asian war at home and abroad; (2) death of the U.S.-Japan Security Pact, and (3) community control of police.

The September 1969 edition of the "GIDRA," an Asian-American student publication in Southern California, described the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian American and student organizers including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Asian Coalition, according to this publication, announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 to September 20, 1969.

During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 10, 1969, the Asian Coalition sponsored a picket line demonstration in front of the Masonic Auditorium where the Governor of California had been scheduled to appear at a Japan Week banquet-luncheon. According to SF T-1, some 35 to 45 persons took part in this demonstration, and the following were among the AAPA members who participated: NORMAN WONG, LALENT LICON, JEANNE QUAN, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and FLOYD HUEN. SF T-1 further indicated that Red Guard members including the Red Guard leader ALEX HING, also participated in this demonstration.

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SF T-1 has advised that a meeting was held September 14, 1969 at the residence of NEIL GOTANDA, 202 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969, in San Francisco directed against Japan Week activities. SF T-1 reported that ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, was selected to speak at the rally as representing the Asian Coalition.

SF T-1 further advised that on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, in San Francisco with ALEX HING of the Red Guard present and officially representing the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, NEIL GOTANDA and BRYANT FONG were among the AAPA members who attended this joint meeting. SF T-1 said the purpose of this meeting was to coordinate the SDS-Asian Coalition demonstration rally and march scheduled for September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with Japan Week. SF T-1 indicated 35 to 45 persons attended this joint conference.

On September 15, 1969, a rally was held at Washington Park Square in San Francisco. Speakers were identified by organizations they represented and not by their individual names. One of the speakers was identified as representing the Asian Coalition. The speaker urged those in attendance to march from the park to the Fairmont Hotel to demonstrate their opposition to the International Industrial Conference being held there in conjunction with Japan Week activities. This march subsequently took place that date.

On December 30, 1969, SF T-3 reported that the Asian Coalition is no longer in existence and was merely formed for the purpose of strengthening the Asian-American protesters in the demonstrations connected with Japan Week.

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PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam," which stated:

"Dissatisfaction with the current Anti-War movement and its orientation toward saving American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives, led to the symposium 'Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam,' sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15. The theme of the symposium was that the Vietnamese are a noble and gracious people who have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression."

The article stated that about 600 people, including about 100 Asians, attended the symposium at the UCB on the UCB campus, many coming from a noon-time rally sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, in support of the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium. According to the article, the symposium consisted of speeches by Professors MASAO MIYOSHI, FRANZ SCHURMANN and ISAO FUJIMOTO, a musical piece dedicated to the Vietnamese people by SHERLYN CHEW, a film, and a student panel representing various Asian groups.

The article reported that following MIYOSHI's talk about personal experiences with "war-time hysteria," SCHURMANN spoke against what was termed "NIXON's War Plan For the Conquest of Southeast Asia," and praised the Vietnamese people for their resistance, while FUJIMOTO discussed chemical and biological warfare and the effects of the Vietnam War on American economy. The film, "Good Times, Wonderful Times" was described in the article, as portraying the contrast between trite remarks at a cocktail party and the "brutality" displayed in the American bombing of Hiroshima and in Nazi concentration camps. The student panel was reported as featuring representatives of the AAPA, of Chi Nu Omega sorority, and of the Asian Studies Division of the UCB. The article stated that each representative read a statement from his group, opposing the war in Vietnam and that the AAPA opposed both American manpower and American technology in Vietnam and "cautioned against a cessation of the Anti-War movement with Vietnamization -- the pullout of men, but not of American technology and all its evils."

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According to the AAPA newspaper, a workshop was held following the symposium, with FRANZ SCHURMANN discussing with students concerning the "possibilities of future action in the community concerning the Vietnam War."

Another article in the November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper entitled "Vietnam Workshop," reported that growing out of the symposium and workshop on the war in Vietnam held October 15, 1969, a series of workshops were being held each Monday evening at Dwinelle Hall on the campus of the UCB, under the sponsorship of the Asian Studies Division. The article indicated these workshops "will emphasize the humanity of the Vietnamese people, and how it was that they came to such a war not only against the American forces, but also against the French colonialists after World War Two." The article further indicated that as the workshop progresses, information will be assembled into a syllabus looking toward the possibilities of an Asian Studies course on the Vietnam war during the winter quarter at the UCB, and community education classes to educate people, particularly Asians concerning the Vietnam war.

The AAPA Newspaper for November 1969 included an article entitled "ASIANS TO MARCH FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE," which announced plans for Asian-Americans to gather as a group on November 15, 1969, to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco. This article called upon Asian-Americans "to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the NLF (Viet Cong), and to demand an end to imperialism, political repression, and exploitation of Third World people," by making a strong showing in the Vietnam Moratorium March. The article urged "all determined Asian sisters and brothers" to assemble at the Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in San Francisco, and to march together to join the main march to the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park, where a "massive" rally would demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The article declared "Asian-Americans have arranged a march specifically for Asian-Americans to come together and condemn this filthy, racist, imperialistic war, which is killing thousands of our Asian sisters and brothers." The article claimed that "the United States is committing genocide on Asian peoples," and added that most anti-war groups calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam fail to recognize that Vietnamese lives and not only American lives are at stake. The article states "American presence in Vietnam in the perpetuation of the white man's war of colonial exploitation and the bloodletting of Asian peoples."

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SF T-s, who participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March on November 15, 1969, advised in November 1969 that there were very few persons of Asian ancestry among the many thousands of persons who marched to the Polo Grounds at Golden Gate Park where a series of speakers spent the afternoon in denouncing the war in Vietnam and in calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from that country. SF T-3 stated that the AAPA group from Berkeley, although joined by a few other Asian-Americans, did not amount to more than about fifty persons, and was a negligible factor in the march. SF T-3 added that the AAPA group included militants like ALVIN JA and WAI KIT QUON, as well as people who advocate peaceful protest as the proper means of bringing social change. As examples of Asian-American participants of the latter nature, SF T-3 cited himself and Professor PAUL TAKAGI of the UCB.

Newspaper and police reports indicate that as many as 100,000 people may have participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March and the rally at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on November 15, 1969 and that the overwhelming majority of the participants were of caucasian racial descent. Only a relatively very few appeared to be of Asian-American descent. The march and rally were orderly and the only incident of unusual nature occurred when DAVID HILLIARD, speaking as representative of the Black Panther Party, made a threat against the life of the President of the United States.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER OF JAPAN,
NOVEMBER 23, 1969

The Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on November 10, 1969 that EISAKU SATO, Prime Minister of Japan and his party would arrive at San Francisco International Airport, November 23, 1969, would stay at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and would depart San Francisco early on November 25, 1969, enroute to Japan.

On November 20, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA advised that as of that date, the AAPA had no plan to hold a demonstration against Premier SATO, and added that to the best of her knowledge, the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown also has no plans for a demonstration. SF T-11 indicated Miss KUTAKA continues to live in Oakland, California but has taken employment in San Francisco as a "topless" waitress to earn money for a trip to Japan.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper carried an article entitled "SATO-NIXON TALKS," concerning the meeting between Premier SATO of Japan and President NIXON, at Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1969. The article alleged that SATO's visit is not one of "friendship," but of "desperation" because "the SATO government cannot survive the political ramifications eminent in reversing the Security Treaty." The article hints that SATO might not live to meet NIXON, since "Japanese students vow to stop him at Tokyo International Airport on November 17, by any means necessary." The article contends that the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan has given the latter a "privileged" position, the loss of which would force Japan into the socialist camp. The article states that "The SATO government, for its own survival, and that of the 'zaibatsu' - Japan's own monopoly - capitalists, must hold back the Japanese people while it negotiates with the U.S. ...". The article contends that two major unions in Japan plan economic disruption if the treaty is renewed in 1970 while "a radical alliance, the Zenkyoto, is ready for revolution."

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On November 21, 1969, SF T-14 and SF T-15 advised that a rally was held that date at the Sproul Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the AAPA. According to these sources, HUEN read a statement which he stated was from "AMPO," a Japanese New Left paper. The sources reported that this statement as read by HUEN contained background information regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts by Japanese New Left students to oppose the security treaty between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier SATO from coming to the United States. The sources indicated that as read by HUEN, the statement from the Japanese New Left students declared in effect "we in Japan were unable to prevent SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the United States. Therefore it is up to our brothers in the United States to prevent SATO from leaving the United States." According to SF T-14 and SF T-15, HUEN at this point, without further comments, invited those present, who numbered about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on November 23, 1969 for a demonstration against Premier SATO.

Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated November 24, 1969, carried an article concerning the demonstration on November 23, 1969 in front of the hotel where Premier SATO was staying in San Francisco. The article indicated the demonstration was generally orderly and listed the AAPA and the Red Guard from the San Francisco Chinatown, as among the participating groups.

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AAPA NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SF T-1 has advised that other than leaflets and flyers, the only publication of the AAPA, to the best of his knowledge, is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals.

SF T-1 stated on January 12, 1970 that the AAPA newspaper is edited by ROY TAKAI, who is on the Central Committee of the AAPA at the UCB in Berkeley, California. Copies of the AAPA newspaper have been furnished by SF T-1 and/or SF T-2 and each newspaper has been found to consist usually of four folio pages. The contents of each issue of the AAPA newspaper are discussed as follows:

Issue Number 1 dated November - December, 1968, on Page 1, set forth an article entitled, "ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UCB". This article indicates that the UCB campus, with over 27,000 students, has minority group representation as follows: about 10%, or 2,700, are oriental; 1/2%, or about 100, are Mexican American; while 2 - 3% are black; and there is a small handful of native Americans. The article indicates that the AAPA is working for the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968; namely, Basic Asian American History I in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI. The second course is a study of student movements which will be concerned with student movements in Asia and which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ???)". This article, which goes on in length concerning the contents and purposes of Asian American studies, is signed WONG. SF T-1 has indicated he believes this article was written by the PAUL WONG who is particularly interested in Asian American studies.

Page 1 of Issue Number 1 also carries an article entitled, "CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE IN THE US" by L. LING-CHI WANG (Mr. LEANDER LING-CHI WANG, usually known as LING CHI WANG, is a graduate student at the UCB and was formerly Director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council at San Francisco).

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In his article, Mr. WANG indicates that Chinatown is a ghetto resulting from cultural and language barriers. He points out that economic and cultural problems exist in the San Francisco Chinatown, speaks of historical injustice against Chinese in the United States and makes the accusation that Chinese who have achieved success have maintained a "hand-off 'Uncle Tom' attitude" which permits the exploitation of the Chinese by their own "war lords" and by the white majority to continue.

Page 1 of the first issue also set forth a Balance Sheet on the cost of the Vietnam War as against the cost of various worthwhile programs and in addition advertises a six week study course on the "Thoughts of MAO", starting November 27, 1968 at the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2, in addition to continuations of the first page articles, sets out an article entitled, "STUDENTS AND THE MAY 4th MOVEMENT" by A. JA. According to SF T-1, this person is ALVIN JA who is active in the AAPA at the UCB. This article discusses the movement that began May 4, 1919 when students at Peking, China protested the Versailles Treaty provisions which would have given German concessions in China to Japan. The article states that the May 4 movement proved a turning point in Chinese history in that it began the mobilization of people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China.

Page 2 carries a poem entitled, "REVOLUTION" by BRYANT FONG and also a poem by WEN I-to who is described as a revolutionary poet. It is indicated that this poem was translated by W.K.Q. According to SF T-1, these initials are those of WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a leader of the AAPA.

Page 2 also carries an advertisement of the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, California, indicating it is a place to buy books, posters and magazines of "today's China".

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Page 3 is devoted to an article entitled, "WOULD YOU BELIEVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR AMERICANS?" by YUJI ICHIOKA (ICHIOKA was a founder of the AAPA and signed an article announcing the formation of the AAPA, which article appeared in the May 31 - June 6, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is self-described as a member of the "underground press". ICHIOKA received a MA Degree in 1968 and in the fall of 1968 took employment with the Japanese Consulate in New York City. According to SF T-1, he subsequently went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the University of California at Los Angeles.

SF T-1 states that the AAPA hopes that YUJI ICHIOKA can teach Asian American studies at the UCB.

This article by ICHIOKA discusses the relocation of Japanese Americans in internment camps during the Second World War and expresses concern that minority elements in the United States may again experience relocation in "concentration camps" unless the emergency detention camp provision of the Mc CARREN Act is repealed by the United States Congress. The article mentions a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled, "Guerilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" and expresses concern that American militants are in danger of being placed in concentration camps.

Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AAPA IS". This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA and is signed W. and Q. According to SF T-1, W. may refer to PAUL WONG and Q. to WAI KIT QUON. Another article entitled, "HOW AAPA WORKS" is signed L. This article purports to be by an individual who was invited to attend a meeting of the AAPA. The author indicated that prior to attending this meeting it seemed to him that the AAPA objective of increasing the political awareness of Asians at the UCB was remote but that when he attended the meeting he was inspired by the varying political attitudes and ideas that were expressed.

A short article on Page 4 of Issue Number 1 entitled, "MELLOW YELLOW?" advertised a symposium on the question of yellow identity of the Asian American in the United States which was to be held January 11, 1970 by Oriental groups on the UCB campus. This article indicated that further information was available from ALAN FONG and GREG MARK, in care of the Chinese Students Club of the UCB.

Another short article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSEL" stated that a draft counseling center was being organized in the San Francisco Chinatown and that persons interested in helping should contact the Asian Draft Counseling at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, Berkeley, California. (It is noted that this is the address listed as the address of the AAPA at the UCB.)

A third article is entitled, "JOHNNY IS RUNNIN'". This article requests support for JOHN CHANG. He is one of the candidates running for Student Senator in the student elections at the UCB on November 25 - 27. The article states that JOHN CHANG is a member of AAPA, the Chinese Students Club, that he is Coordinator of the Chinatown Tutorial, and that he is a recent staff member of the "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB. The article further states that the election of JOHN CHANG was important since FLOYD HUEN, another member of the AAPA, was the only non-white already in the Student Senate.

Two advertisements appeared on Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper, one for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, and one for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969 on Page 1 sets forth the agenda of a symposium to be held at the UCB on January 11, 1969, entitled "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity". Page 1 of this issue also carries an article entitled, "EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO STATE" by HSIEH Yu-hsien (contact with the father of ALVIN JA at San Francisco, California disclosed that this is the Mandarin translation of the Chinese name of ALVIN JA). This article discusses the student strike at San Francisco State College and the actions of the Acting President, S.I. HAYAKAWA. The article supports the strikers at San Francisco State and declares "HAYAKAWA... looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog".

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Page 1 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES 100X". This article indicates that the AAPA, as a part of a projected program, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

Page 1 of Issue Number 2 also carries an advertisement for the Yenon Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AREA MOVEMENTS--AAPA". This article discusses the fact that four AAPA Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, in Montreal, Canada on November 28 - 31, 1968 and indicates that they joined with others as a radical caucus and were instrumental in demanding that the thrust of the conference change from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism organizing session". This article indicated that delegates of the North Vietnamese and of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were present and states that for AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. This article declared "the one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented, the struggle, the long, long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry of U.S. imperialism". Information from SF T-1 and other sources reveals that the four AAPA people who attended the conference in Montreal, Canada, were WAI KIT QUON, FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA WONG, and LILLIAN FABROS.

Under Area Movements, another item discussed activities at the Los Angeles Center in the University of Southern California, while a third item discussed activities at Sacramento, California, where members of the AAPA, Berkeley, attended the Young Buddhist Workshop.

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Page 3 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper sets forth the full text of the statement entitled, "THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIET-NAM PROBLEM". This statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front (NLF) is dated November 3, 1968. It denounces Americans as imperialist aggressors, declares the NLF to be the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and calls on progressive peoples of the world, including those of the United States, to support the stand of the NLF.

Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSELORS NEEDED IN CHINATOWN". This article states that a draft counseling center will begin operation in the San Francisco Chinatown on January 4, 1969 and asks for volunteer help. The article indicates draft counseling is needed because language barriers and cultural isolation has deprived many Chinatown youths of deferment opportunities.

Page 4 also carries advertisements for the Dynasty Restaurant and the Kapok Restaurant and a notice that a subscription to the AAPA newspaper (ten issues) can be secured for \$1.00 and that larger donations would be appreciated.

A notice on Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA paper declares that the Boalt Hall Minority Student Association is recruiting minorities for admission into the Boalt Hall School of Law and that interested students should write to BENSON LEE, 570 Union, Number 203, San Francisco, California.

Another notice on Page 4 indicates that AAPA recommends support for the Free University for Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, located at 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, and that the AAPA recommends attendance at a movie, the "Red China Diary", to be shown January 13, 1969 and January 15, 1969 on the campus of UCB. The announcement of this movie includes the statement, "S.F. Newsreel Films: Good".

Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper, dated February (1969), deals primarily with the student strike at the UCB by the Third World Liberation Front. (This strike ran from

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January 22, 1969 to March 14, 1969.) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled; "3RD WORLD POWER". The article states in part: "The Planet Earth is divided into three worlds: The First World is composed of America and all her 'allies', the Second World is made up of the Soviet Union and all her 'satellites', the Third World is the World of all peoples of COLOR--all nonwhite people. The people suffering from economic, political, psychological, and educational exploitation at the pale hands of the first two worlds." (sic).

The article declares that in California, students are in revolt and describes the strike at San Francisco State College is a prime example of the "dynamic struggle of Third World People in America." The article says that at the UCB the struggle recently took the form of a campus-wide strike. According to the article, the strike at UCB arose after the Academic Senate turned down the proposals of the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) for an autonomous Black Studies Department.

The article indicates that precedent for an autonomous college existed in the Boalt Law School at the UCB which is "run by students who hire, fire, and plan curriculum." The article declares that the Third World groups on campus, the AASU, the AAPA and the MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation) decided to go on strike as the best means of gaining demands for a Third World College.

According to the article, the AAPA joined the strike to show solidarity with the Black students and to create an Asian Studies Department within a Third World College. This article on the student strike is over the initials F., Q. and W. SF T-1 believes these initials may refer to ALAN FONG, WAI KIT QUON and VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.

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The other article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "HOLY (OBSCENE)!!" and is signed W.K.Q. The article tells of a trip which the author and his girl friend, PATTI, made to Hong Kong. It complains about the attitude of the immigration checkpoint officer, a Chinese woman, and calls her "a running dog of British Imperialism". A photograph of the author and his girl friend accompanied the article. (The father of WAI KIT QUON identified this as a photograph of his son and latter's girl friend, whom he described as a Chinese from Hong Kong now studying art at some college in Berkeley, California.)

Pages 2 and 3 of this third issue of the AAPA newspaper is chiefly devoted to photographs of student strikers of Asian descent. Small articles complain about the arrest of three AAPA people, namely, SHIH SHUNG R. QUON, arrested February 4, 1969; STANLEY ABE, arrested February 11, 1969; and JEFFREY LEONG, arrested February 13, 1969. Persons who witnessed these arrests are asked to call Third World Legal Defense, 143 Boalt Hall, telephone 642-1629.

Another short article indicates AAPA is active at Los Angeles, at San Jose State College, as well as at San Francisco State College, and that the AAPA is getting started at City and State Colleges in Sacramento and at the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

Page 4 of Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper continues the lead article from Page 1 and has a short untitled article signed "VWONG", which uses a stream of consciousness method of describing American movie and television ideas about Oriental women and then has the "quiet, gentle, docile, clean" Oriental take a gun and shoot for "political power". Article ends by stating, "Oriental woman annihilated; Asian woman well and alive, smiles." According to SF T-1, "VWONG" is VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.

A small note asks for housing for a female coming from Chicago at the end of March and requests contact be made with SHO ARAI at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, or by phoning 845-7156 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California.

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The balance of Page 4 of Issue Number 3 prints a picture, a North Vietnam poster, and advertisements for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California; and for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is numbered Volume 1, Number 4, but is undated. However, articles on Page 1 discuss a rally already held March 22, 1969 in the San Francisco Chinatown by the Red Guard and a coming Easter Symposium to be held by the AAPA Chapter at San Jose State College, April 4 - 6, 1969.

The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 discusses a Statewide Asian-American Conference held March 8, 1969. This article indicates groups from the University of California at Davis, from the San Francisco Bay Area and from Southern California were represented. According to the article, this conference was "nowhere near as successful as it might have been", because of the diversity of interests and the lack of organization. The article discusses the need for state-wide organization and presents ideas to make a state-wide conference more useful. The author indicates that Asian-Americans "are working to establish a presence on campus" at Mills College (in Oakland, California) and at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Possibly referring to the activity of the Red Guard, the author of this article states, "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." This article is signed with initials N.G., identified by SF T-1 as NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA leader at San Francisco.

Another article that starts on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is entitled, "RED GUARD RALLY". This article states, "The recently formed Red Guard Party, which is organized along lines similar to that of the Black Panther Party, held a rally at Portsmouth Square on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22."

See Appendix for characterizations of the Red Guard (RG) and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

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This article, which is unsigned, discusses the projects of the RG and reports remarks of DAVID HILLIARD of the BPP who was last speaker at the RG rally. According to the article, HILLIARD accused the Chinese of having been the "Uncle Toms" of the non-white peoples of the United States and called upon the Chinese to show solidarity with the BPP and to "unite against the oppressor".

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "THIRD WORLD ROOTS: BANDUNG". This article declares the Bandung Conference of April, 1955 was "one of the major impetuses in the development of Third World consciousness...." The article then quotes excerpts from the speech which the Chinese Communist (Chicom) leader, CHOU EN-lai, made at the conference.

At the top middle of Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is set forth a quotation from the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung.

Another article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4, entitled, "EASTER SYMPOSIUM", discusses an "Easter Symposium" hosted by the AAPA of San Jose State College, "to provide a place and a situation where Asian people can participate in a...experience relating to yellow identity and Third World."

According to the article, after registration on April 4, 1969, participants were to view "the debut of the first Asian Guerilla Theatre." The article indicated that on April 5, 1969 there would be speakers and "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers' topics, with a dance at the end of the day, and on April 6, 1969 the traditional Easter egg hunt would be replaced by a "Christ hunt", meaning of which term could not be further discussed because "San Jose State AAPA is small enough...(it) can't afford to lose any members behind the Wrath of God."

Page 2 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled, 'HAYAKAWA AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN; DIV IS ION IN THE COMMUNITY", which article was signed by ROGER OYAMA and TOM MAYEHARA. This article discussed a speech given on February 21, 1969 by Dr. S.I. HAYAKAWA, Acting President of San Francisco State College, before about 200 members of various Japanese-American communities at a dinner sponsored by Japanese-Americans who have formed the

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"Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanese town)". This article attacked Dr. HAYAKAWA's speech and indicated the sponsors backed the latter's strong position against the student strike at San Francisco State College. The article declared Dr. HAYAWAKA "is an Uncle Tom of Grade A class" and said he did not speak for the authors or many other Japanese-Americans.

The other article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "LETTER TO A SCAB:" This article is addressed to the Asian-American students who refused to get involved in the student strike at the UCB. The letter tells of social problems in Chinatown and warns the Asian-American student who had ignored the student strike: "white people might slit your throat someday--if not your own people." This article is signed TENG Jen-ming (possibly identical with HARVEY DONG).

Page 3 of Issue Number 4 carries an article entitled, "THE STATUS OF ASIAN SCHOLARSHIP: SLANTS & BIASES". This article, signed by FELICIA OLDFATHER, MARTHA KENDALL, JACK NICHOLL, and others in the Asian Scholarship Study Group". It complains that the writing of scholars about Communist China "portrays Communist leaders as manipulative and deceitful... (and) depicts the Chinese peasant as a passive personality...." The article further complains that "the Red Guards have been consistently analyzed as if they were mere automatons in a power struggle between MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-ch'i". The article expresses the fear that viewing "the Chinese as 700 million people easily manipulated by a calculating elite" is only a step from the "image of 'yellow hordes'" crossing the Pacific with H-bombs.

Page 4 of Issue Number 4 consists mostly of continuations of articles, but carries also a "letter to reader" which requests that financial support and written contributions for the AAPA newspaper be directed to:

"Asian-American Political Alliance Newspaper,
509 Eshleman Hall, University of California,
Berkeley 94720".

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Advertisements appear on this page for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for E. CHANG, Chinese and Japanese groceries, 2515 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California; for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; and for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

On Page 4 of Issue Number 4, there also appears a "papercut" with the caption, "A PLA (Peoples Liberation Army) SOLDIER HELPS RED GUARDS STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORK".

The next issue of the AAPA newspaper consists of eight pages instead of the usual four pages. Page 1 shows a full page photograph (possibly of a riot situation in Japan) and a headline "JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20". Nothing else appears on Page 1 except words declaring this to be the Summer Issue, Volume 1, Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper.

Articles on Page 2 of this issue all denounce Japan Week. One article entitled, "RUNNING DOGS MEET THEIR MASTERS" denounces the present Japanese Government as "a running dog of U.S. aggression in Vietnam". The article states that during Japan Week ceremonies in San Francisco, September 5 - 20, 1969, Japanese dignitaries will arrive from Japan to meet with U.S. dignitaries, including the Vice President and later the President of the United States, so that "Running dogs will meet their masters".

The article declares that the "true purpose" of Japan Week is "to further cement the relations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism". The article states that the Japanese bourgeoisie, described as "a lackey of U.S. imperialism", has also "extended its own nefarious neo-colonialist tentacles into the Third World". After citing several alleged examples of such activity in Korea, Brazil and Africa, the article indicates the people of Japan are rising in protest and that Asians in America must also participate in the struggle. This lengthy article is signed by R.A., who is identified by SF T-1 as RICHARD AOKIE, a militant leader of AAPA.

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Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue entitled, "JAPAN WEEK" declares: "The Asian Coalition, whose goals in the Japan Week 'festivities', are best exemplified by its slogans--'Death to the Security Pact' and 'End the Asian War', needs your help." This article lists a schedule of events at which readers are asked to appear in protest. The article is not signed.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue, likewise unsigned, denounces the Treaty for Mutual Cooperation and Security concluded in 1960 between Japan and the United States, and indicates that "death to the Security Pact" will be heard in San Francisco as the Asian Coalition and its allies plan for Japan Week.

All of Page 3 of the Summer Issue is devoted to an unsigned article entitled, "REVOLUTIONARY FIRST AID". This article denounces police as "pigs", and warns: "It can be expected that the further the movement spreads, the further the revolution progresses, the frequenter (sic) the pigs will beat and intimidate the people". The article tells what people should do to protect themselves, how they should act when they are being arrested, and what first aid should be given for various injuries which police might inflict upon them.

Pages 4 and 5 carry an article entitled, "ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION", signed by G.L., who is identified by SF T-1 as an AAPA member named GRACE LEE. This article declares that despite the freedom and the rights which women are supposed to have in the United States today, women still suffer discrimination and subjection in subtle forms. The article indicates there is much hypocrisy in this regard within the Third World, with women being asked to let themselves be exploited by "a Third World brother" instead of by "whitey", or being permitted to "do all the dirty work of the movement while men make the decisions". This article declares that women want progress without new styles of subjection. The article concludes: "It is freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody."

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The upper half of Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper is devoted to an article entitled, "COMBAT LIBERALISM", which article lists MAO Tse-tung as its author. This article states that "liberalism negates ideological struggle and advocates unprincipled peace,...." The article concludes that "all loyal, honest, active and staunch Communists must unite to oppose the liberal tendencies shown by certain people among us, and turn them in the right direction."

An article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 5 is entitled, "GAS ON OKINAWA". This article indicates that the United States removed its stockpile of nerve gas from Okinawa to placate the people of Okinawa and Japan, but alleges the United States can bring such weapons back to the island "whenever an 'emergency' situation arises". The article adds that according to a recent television essay, the United States has also produced a rice-killing disease and hints this is designed for use against Asians. This article is signed by A.J., who according to SF T-1, is ALVIN JA.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "BOMBS IN JAPAN" signed by R.S.T. According to SF T-1, this article was written by ROY S. TAKAI, the editor of the AAPA newspaper. This article discusses the effects of the two atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities during World War II, and alleges that the anti-United States sentiment is growing in Japan, but is ignored by the Japanese Government officials who fear losing profitable trade with the United States. The article predicts that violent mass demonstrations in Japan will increase in 1970 and hints that the Japanese officials coming to San Francisco (for Japan Week) will be greeted with appropriate protest action.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 lists "AAPA PERSPECTIVES" in five short paragraphs and set out AAPA principles, structure, and objectives in an article entitled, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA". (These are mentioned elsewhere in this report.)

A short article on Page 7 entitled, "DRAFT HELP IN CHINATOWN" is signed L.J.K. This article states that Chinatown

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has a new Draft Help Center and declares: "We also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men.... Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America".

Another short article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES", lists the three primary courses established in the Asian Studies Department of the Third World College at UCB.

An advertisement appears on this page for the University Nursery operated by Y. SATO at 1132 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, dated October, 1969 at Berkeley, California, consists of four pages. As the lead article, starting on Page 1, it sets forth the "WILL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH". Another article on Page 1 is an unsigned article entitled, "AAPA POSITION ON VIET-NAM". This article briefly reviews events in that country and declares: "America is conducting a war of technological genocide in Vietnam". The article claims that: "the Paris Peace talks are just a maneuver by the U.S. Government to give the proper facade for its senseless war." The article ends with the statement: "The Asian-American Political Alliance supports the ten demands of the National Liberation Front and recognizes the Vietnamese as people". Page 1 is also decorated with a picture of the late President HO, and with photographs of Vietnamese injured or killed in the struggle there.

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "JOIN THE NLF THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RECRUITER". This article alleges that secret operations are being launched in Vietnam to capture American deserters fighting for the Viet Cong. The article concludes that: "The deserters have realized who the true oppressors of the people are and have refused to be their instruments of destruction and have turned against them."

Page 2 of Issue Number 6 has an article entitled: "CHRISTIANS-FAKING IT". This article warns that "jesus people" have taken to the streets in Berkeley, California, and tells readers to beware of the group calling itself The Christian

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World Liberation Front (CWLF). The article complains that this group interfered with the "Asian people's demonstration" against Japan Week in September and it adds: "Asian people have many more American problems: the Vietnamese burn, bleed, die and struggle for liberation; the Filipino people beg and starve under an unresponsive, corrupt government; the South Koreans are imprisoned with an oppressive and backwards (sic) warden-president, a self-appointed dictator. Asian people want to end their misery and dying and make the world fit to live. Jesus people want us to 'live' in heaven....The U.S. is killing all us Asian people and sending us down to heaven".

The article suggests that the "white Jesus friends" should die themselves and "go down to heaven". The article cautions readers against having any "meaningful dialogue" with the CWLF, hinting such dialogue might be used in court trials. The article declares:

"... times are not revolutionary now and words without meanings can be thrown around. We can tolerate misuse now - by ourselves as well as by Jesus people. We cannot tolerate co-optation nor can we tolerate it or them later. And later is coming and the whole Christian world...will decay as a malignant cancer that fed off and wasted the people of the world".

(The CWLF, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, California. according to its founder, JACK SPARKS, was established in May, 1969 to present the Christian Gospel to radicals and street people at Berkeley, California. Mr. SPARKS, formerly a professor of statistics in Pennsylvania, states his movement has gained converts who were former members of militant hate groups, such as the BPP and converts who were dependent upon drugs before conversion. Mr. SPARKS said that the radical elements in Berkeley seem to be particularly disturbed by "RIGHT ON", the newspaper of the CWLF, which uses New Left and "hippie" style and terminology to present Christian viewpoints.)

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Another article on Page 2 of Issue Number 6, entitled, "REALITY", muses on the question: "what is real". Scenes in Berkeley, California, are counterpoised against the Vietnam war. The kill ratio in Vietnam is mentioned and the accusation is made that Viet Cong bodies are not considered real because they are "Yellow, not white". Injuries which caused these deaths are mentioned with the statement: "How can even the Great White Invader justify that?"

A poem on Page 2 of this Issue indicates its author is GREG JUE. (It is noted that this is the only name or initial listed as writer or editor anywhere in Issue Number 6, except for one other poem on Page 4, which is ascribed to the late HO Chi-minh of North Vietnam.)

Page 3 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper prints the same list of AAPA "PERSPECTIVES" and the same article, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA", that appeared in Issue Number 5. Three other articles appear on Page 3. An article entitled, "new york chinatown" indicates the author has been in the New York Chinatown for three months but has accomplished little. Another article entitled, "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL" discusses efforts to keep the International Hotel in the Filipino area of San Francisco (near Chinatown), as a cheap place of residence for tenants and indicates the landlord in granting a lease has stipulated the hotel will nonetheless be demolished in two or three years. The article claims that the AAPA and other students were chiefly responsible for raising funds to delay demolition of the hotel and for repairing it to make it livable.

The other article on Page 3 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "10/10" and discusses the Double Ten Day which commemorates the founding of the Chinese Nationalist Government by SUN Yat-sen on October 10, 1911. The article indicates this is a legitimate holiday because "It was also the start of the Communist movements to complete the war, which Sun Yat-sen began..." and because the Chinese Communist Party still celebrates SUN Yat-sen's birthdate.

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Page 4 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper contains a lengthy article concerning "Asian Studies", which article is discussed elsewhere in this report, in a section concerning AAPA participation in development of Asian Studies at the UCB.

Another article on Page 4, entitled, "asian studies conference", reports that a two-day conference on Asian Studies was held at Berkeley, California on September 20 - 21, 1969, which was attended by more than 120 Asian-Americans, including representatives of 18 groups who gave reports and perspectives on the development of Asian Studies in their areas. The article indicates tentative plans were made to hold "a radical political session" in Stockton, California early in November, 1969 and to hold a Second Asian Studies Conference, December 20 - 21, 1969, at the Asian Studies Center at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The other article on Page 4 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "STUDENT IN HIS COMMUNITY". This article indicates that a student who goes from the campus to work in Chinatown finds difficulty in relating to the vastly different social situation in Chinatown. Two examples of bad personal situations of persons living in Chinatown are described.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is numbered Vol. 2, Issue 1, and bears the notation that it is published by the AAPA at UCB. Subscriptions are priced at \$1.00 for a volume of six issues with notation that donations should be sent to: AAPA Newspaper, 509 Eshelman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Page 1 of the November, 1969 issue prints an article captioned: "Asians to March for the Vietnamese People," which calls upon Asian-Americans to come together and march as a group in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco on November 15, 1969. This article is discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article which starts on page one of this issue is entitled: "Sato-Nixon Talks" and contends that the talks between President NIXON and Premier SATO of Japan scheduled for November 19, 1969 at Washington, D.C., are designed to provide SATO with a timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan so that he can hold off the Japanese people while a renewal of the treaty between Japan and the United States is negotiated, thus securing the survival of his own government and that of the "monopoly capitalists" of Japan. The article states that "Meanwhile, the U. S. pig media dupes the American people into feeling brotherhood (where it once peddled hatred)" toward Japan. This article is further mentioned in the section of this report concerned with the demonstration against Premier SATO at San Francisco on November 23, 1969.

The third article on page 1 is "Free All Political Prisoners" and is accompanied by a picture of BOBBY SEALE, captioned "BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, BPP, Political Prisoner." This article contends that the Chicago trial of the 8 persons charged under Federal Statute for activities related to the riots at Chicago during the last National Convention of the Democratic Party, is "the beginning of a new wave of oppression by the 'Man'" and alleges that what it terms "the blatant denial of BOBBY SEALE's rights" by the presiding Judge "can only be interpreted as a racist reaction by the White Mother Country." The article alleges that the latter "espouses Freedom and Justice for all and demonstrates that only the White bourgeoisie can enjoy such 'luxuries'." The article charges that since "the pigs in the Oakland community failed to oft BOBBY SEALE, the 'Man' is now attempting to railroad him through a kangaroo court."

This article goes on to declare: "The persecution of the White Mother Country Radicals by the power structure is beginning to heighten the contradictions in this country for White people. For the first time in recent years, pigs were brought to quell violence on college campuses by the use of excessive force." After mentioning incidents which occurred during confrontations between police and militants at Berkeley, California, the article tells "Third World People" that "if you cannot be bought off, the 'Man' will wipe you out."

The article adds: "If White Mother Country Radicals and Liberals are being persecuted by the racist power structure, do you honestly think you will escape the oppression."

A notice at the bottom of page 1 of the November issue is entitled: "Message to the Peace Movement" and quotes MAHATMA GANDHI as having declared his preference for "violence" over "cowardice" or "the emasculation of a whole race."

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969 carries an article on a "Vietnam Workshop" conducted by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB, which article is discussed further in the section of this report dealing with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Also on page 2 of the November, 1969 issue is an article captioned: "New York Chinatown," which declares that the New York Chinatown is geographically divided into tong-controlled areas and alleges that the youth of the New York Chinatown is divided into mutually antagonistic groups. The article contends that the cycle, one gang fight developing from another, "can only be broken by a violent confrontation with a third element that will force the youth to see beyond their immediate feuds." The article indicates that in the San Francisco Chinatown the police (termed "the pigs") constitutes such a third element, but claims this situation cannot happen in the New York Chinatown because the Fifth Precinct is controlled by the Chinese community and "most residents of Chinatown agree that the pigs receive supplementary salaries from the conservative Chinese establishment." The article suggests that "perhaps the White tourists" can be used as the third element and adds that: "If the merchants lost the tourist trade, they would be forced to concentrate on the Chinese community and the internal problems rather than externalize all this energy. Such is the case of Harlem which has no tourist trade to depend on; the businessmen are compelled to be community-minded."

Page 2 of the AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, reprints an article from the "Asian-Americans for Action Newsletter" of October, 1969, by MARY KOCHIYAMA, entitled: "ROBERT WILLIAMS." This article discusses WILLIAMS as the American "Black leader" who left the United States eight years ago to travel in Cuba, China, Vietnam and Tanzania, and who by returning to the United States "may be the motivating power and pivotal leader who may draw the large and fragmented Black movement into a flexible but united Black front." The article devotes considerable space to the remarks of MAO Tse-tung and WILLIAMS when they met in China, and prints a photograph of that meeting. The article describes WILLIAMS as opposing "U. S. imperialism" in Thailand and in Vietnam and mentions that a biography of WILLIAMS was recently published in Japan by YORIKO NAKAJIMA. The article indicates Miss NAKAJIMA was a Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College when she first heard WILLIAMS speak at the University of Michigan in 1960. The article states that Miss NAKAJIMA visited WILLIAMS in 1961 and 1962 and that after he fled the United States, WILLIAMS recommended her to FIDEL CASTRO so that she received a special invitation to the July 23rd celebration in Cuba.

Article on page 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, 1969, November, include an article on an "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam" held October 15, 1969 sponsored by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB on the theme that the Vietnamese people were "forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." The article indicates the Asian Studies personnel sponsored the symposium because they were dissatisfied with the emphasis of the "current anti-war movement" upon "the saving of American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives." This article is discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue, entitled: "Third World College, Now!" calls for the establishment of an autonomous Third World College at UCB. Still another article on page 3 is captioned: "Asian radicals" and discusses a gathering of "Asian political activists" to be held November 21, 1969 at Hayward, California, under the sponsorship of AAPA at California State College at Hayward. Both articles are discussed further, elsewhere in this report.

A photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung appears on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, over an announcement that the AAPA is sponsoring the showing of the films: "China = 1/4 of Humanity" and "Hanoi 13" on November 14, 1969 in Berkeley, California. A statement of "AAPA Perspectives" appears on page 3 and also an article entitled: "Japantown a Sleeping Community." The article complains that the Japanese community is unresponsive to the problems of other Third World people and that Japanese have adopted and accepted "many of the racist attitudes which are held by the greater white majority." The article indicates that the job of Japanese activists is to start building a community consciousness.

The larger article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative For Garment Factory Workers." The article maintains that the sewing machine operators in the many little sewing factories in the San Francisco Chinatown have been "exploited and suppressed" and kept subordinate to the dictates of the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association). The article discusses efforts to unionize the garment workers and contends that even if an all Chinese local were created it would be forced to affiliate with "racist" union organizations. The article offers the cooperative as a solution arrived at by the students of Asian Studies 130 at UCB and indicates that this Asian Studies Class intends to initiate a cooperative which will "educate the workers" to "be aware of how they are exploited and suppressed." The article solicits help and financial support for this project, indicating interested persons should contact STEVE WONG in the Asian Studies Office at UCB. The article indicates that the funds raised by showing films on November 14, 1969 and November 16, 1969 will be used for this project.

The other article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned: "East Bay Chinese Youth Council." The article indicates captioned council was established last summer by community workers, mostly students, to meet the needs of Chinese youth in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area but indicates it has been too loosely organized and "just another social gathering. The article further indicates that the council should be used as a vehicle to build unity first among Chinese youths and then should "evolve into an Asian Youth Council, and promote Asian unity and consciousness."

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The article indicates that the Education Committee of the East Bay Chinese Youth Council, working in conjunction with students from Asian Studies 130 at the UCB, is setting up a counseling and tutorial program for Asian students in the Oakland, California high schools.

The only advertisement in the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, which advertisement points out that writings of the Chicom leaders, MAO Tse-tung, LIN Piao are available there.

In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper titled: "May 4 1919-1969," consisting of four folio pages, which is similar in format and appearance to the AAPA Newspaper. According to SF T-3, he received this newspaper from ALVIN JA of the AAPA, who was distributing it in the San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-1 subsequently advised that this newspaper was produced by a coalition consisting of the AAPA and other Chinese youth in the Bay Area, including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown.)

This "May 4" newspaper was self-described as published by the Bay Area Asian Student Coalition (BAASC) and its staff were listed by initials only, as follows: MC, CM, BK, PL, PL, DL, FC, SSQ, DY, NW, MW, LK, RT, RAK, SK and WKQ. The layout personnel responsible for the newspaper were listed by initials as BK, CM, NW and MC.

SF T-1 and SF T-3 have both advised that the BAASC was a temporary coalition of Asian students and other Asian youth including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, formed for the purpose of commemorating the May Fourth Movement which began May 4, 1919 in China.

SF T-1 has advised that although the "May 4" newspaper was not strictly an AAPA newspaper, it was largely put together by AAPA people. SF identified the following AAPA, Berkeley people as among those whose initials were listed as responsible for the newspaper: PAULA LI, DANIEL LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, ROY TAKAI, WAI KIT QUON and possibly PAMELA LEE, NORMAN WONG and STANLEY KADANI. SF T-1 added that the initials FC are those of FRANK CELADA, a UCB student of Filipino descent.

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SF T-3 advised he believed the above initials MW refer to MASON WONG and that the initials DY refer to DOROTHY YEE, both of whom were active as militants in the student strike at San Francisco State College and both of whom were active in leading the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, which was formerly active at SFSC and in San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-3 identified DOROTHY YEE as one of the people who appeared on the platform on May 4, 1969 when a May Fourth Movement rally was held in San Francisco under sponsorship of the Red Guard)

The mentioned "May 4" newspaper contained two articles concerning the May Fourth Movement, one signed by the initials L. K. and another over the name, DAN LI, as well as another article over the name, STEVE WONG, which indicated one objective of students who published the newspaper, was to have Portsmouth Square in San Francisco renamed in honor of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. All three of these articles are discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerning AAPA relations with the Red Guard and participation in the May Fourth Movement rally which was sponsored by the Red Guard.

An open letter on page 1 and an article inside the paper appear over the name FRANK CELADA and discuss the student action to save the International Hotel in San Francisco's "Manilatown" as a low cost residence for elderly Filipinos. These items are discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA community projects.

Another article in this "May 4" newspaper is captioned: "Sociology 191V" and appears over the initials, R. T. According to SF T-1, these initials represent ROY TAKAI, who is the editor of the AAPA newspaper.

This article indicated that over 150 students were enrolled in the Chinatown Workshop being taught by Professor PAUL WONG as Sociology 191V, and indicated the course is aimed at developing in students a consciousness for community problems. Students are required to participate in some aspects of community life, performing some meaningful service in the Chinatown or Manilatown areas of San Francisco, in the Oakland Chinatown or in highschools. (SF T-1 has identified initials R.T. as those used to represent ROY TAKAI, who is editor of AAPA Newspaper.)

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Another article, over the name, PAULA LI, discussed a "Delano Weekend" when Asian-American students traveled to Delano, California, as the center of the grape workers strike. In this article Miss LI stated that the students gained: "A greater consciousness of the need for worker-student unity," and she acknowledged that the background of academic success on the part of many of the students was "painfully inadequate" in the reality of attempting to communicate with the workers, but she added that "able labor organizers" assisted the students in learning about the problems. Miss LI declared: "The struggle for life and human dignity by the workers of America has been a sad epic," and she indicated that racial discrimination was a basic cause of the problems of workers in Delano.

It is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 reported that a meeting of the AAPA at the UCB on March 24, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of a recent trip which AAPA members had taken to Delano, California. SF T-1 added that judging from the discussion, a "wild party" must have taken place at Delano during this trip. SF T-1 mentioned that there were 15 to 20 persons present including: FLOYD HUEN, MELISSA WONG, STEVE WONG, LEMARR FURGESON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRUCE OCCENA, and BRYANT FONG, who served as chairman of the meeting.

The other article which appeared in the "May 4" Newspaper, was captioned: "High Schools Organize" and was over the name, SHIH SHUNG QUON. This article praises the historical May Fourth Movement as a student-created movement and indicates that Asian high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area are finally coming together to resolve their differences and unite against "racist" school policies, instructors and administrators. The article indicates, however, that oriental students at Lowell are not interested and should "wake up." (Lowell High School at San Francisco is open to any student with high academic achievement and is attended by many students of Chinese and Japanese descent.) SF T-1 and SF T-3 both identify SHIH SHUNG QUON as active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California. SF T-3 adds that SHIH SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco.

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JES:ajz

Above mentioned Los Angeles publication "GIDRA", in its May, 1969 issue, carried a notice over the initials, AAPA, soliciting material for a new journal devoted to Asian-American interests. The notice indicated material concerning social and political activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, in care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

An article in the October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA", indicated this new Asian-American journal would be issued quarterly and was titled: "AION" (CTC 0337). The article stated the ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist term meaning wholeness, totality, universal harmony, the self. The article indicated the term "AION" means a new state of mind, a new psychic era. According to the article, the quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America, and the article declares that the "AION" staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the "AION" Staff, San Francisco and adds that for further information and to submit manuscripts, contact should be made with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER at 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On January 12, 1970, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, retired missionaries from the China Mission Field, who are affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, advised that JANICE MILLER is the Secretary of the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of that church. Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON said that several months ago, the church bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian-American publication and they recalled the notice indicated JANICE MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, they added they do not believe this Asian-American journal has yet started publication.

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On January 12, 1970, SF T-2 advised he is well acquainted with JANICE MILLER at the Glide Memorial Church and Urban Center, and knows she has been interested in the publication of a quarterly journal to be entitled "AION", which will be devoted to Asian- American interests. SF T-2, stated it is his understanding that this journal will be devoted to various aspects of Asian-American interests and that it will not be solely a publication of the AAPA, although, he added, MILLER, who is of Japanese descent, has indicated she is affiliated in some way with the AAPA. SF T-2 said he understands the new publication is supposed to represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests. SF T-2 added that "AION" has not yet reached publication, but is expected to come out sometime in February, 1970.

On January 12, 1970, SF T-1 advised he has heard that the AAPA chapter at San Francisco is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication which will be called "AION", but source added he is not aware of any details concerning the publication of this journal. SF T-1 said that the only AAPA publication he knows about, is the AAPA Newspaper, which is published at Berkeley, California, at irregular intervals, about six times a year, and which is edited by ROY TAKAI of the AAPA at the University of California, Berkeley.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 29, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
Character	IS - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF, dated and captioned as above.

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
November 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been the leading personality in this organization which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism," especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held *89-10*

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
Group I - Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
[Signature]
CHICAGO

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

for the staff, at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

The April 10, 1970 issue of the "Daily California" published by the Associated Students of the University of California, carried an article entitled "Asians Sponsor War Teach-in." This article indicated that the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley would join with the Statewide Committee for Asian Solidarity to sponsor a symposium concerning the war in Vietnam, on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at the Committee Review Theatre, 622 Broadway, San Francisco. Various groups and individuals were listed as participating but no mention was made of the AAPA. However, FLOYD HUEN was listed as one of three persons, all at the Asian Studies Main Office on the Berkeley campus, who could be contacted for more information concerning the symposium.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-2 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity," a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFSWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal for Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam," intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

at Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970. SF T-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-3 advised that on the previous evening, the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist (Chicom) Peoples Republic of China, pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Source indicated he had not been present at the film showing but added that according to persons who did attend, there was an audience of 75 to 100 people present, including persons of all ages. SF T-3 advised that as a student of Chinese descent he has some acquaintances with the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley, which operates the Asian Studies Field Office at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. He said it is his understanding that the Asian Studies staff is now dominated by persons who consider the AAPA to be a dead issue and who look to revolutionary confrontations rather than political actions as the most potent way to advance an Asian-American program.

On October 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA, formerly headed by FLOYD HUEN, is now a dead issue and is not even mentioned by HUEN. SF T-1 stated that those who formerly were active in the AAPA for the most part are now active in the Asian Studies Program of the University of California at Berkeley.

On November 6, 1970, SF T-4 advised that FLOYD HUEN has changed his major course of study from Sociology and Asian Studies to Mathematics. He said he is certain HUEN was not involved in the showing of pro-Chicom films at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

on October 1, 1970, because HUEN was married during the latter part of September, and planned to be away from the area, on a trip with his bride. SF T-4 said that HUEN has indicated that the AAPA is no longer active at the University of California at Berkeley, and that Asian-American interests are now channeled into the Asian Studies Program there.

On November 17, 1970, [redacted] of the On-Campus YMCA in the San Francisco area, advised that the Asian-American students with whom he is in contact have advised him that the AAPA has died out. [redacted] who has been personally involved in the Asian-American Studies Program at San Francisco State College; stated it appears that persons who formerly had an interest in the activities of the AAPA, now are devoting their attention to the Asian Studies programs at their various colleges.

b7D

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
November 30, 1970

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title	ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
Character	
Reference	San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above.

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

S 3

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 11/30/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - AAPA

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70 at San Francisco.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy each of this LHM is designated to the indicated offices for information in view of Asian-American activity in their territory. Enclosed LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the identification of SF 2496-R who is continuing to furnish information of value. Copies of this LHM are designated to 115th MIG, OSI, 19th District, NISO, 12th Naval District and INS, San Francisco.

Sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
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SF T-1 is	170-570
SF 2496-R	

SF T-2 is	<input type="text"/>
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SF T-3 is	<input type="text"/>
Former	<input type="text"/>

b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-28089) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - San Francisco

CONSOLIDATED
SF 12-13-73

105-28089-11

gel gel

b6
b7C

(2 - 105-New; Asian-American Field Office,
832 Kearny Street, San Francisco)

JES/cmp
(18)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-4 is

b7D

In view of the fact that pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on 10/1/70 and since, as indicated in enclosed LHM, sources have indicated that former interest in the now defunct AAPA has been channelized into Asian Studies Program, an investigative case is being opened at San Francisco entitled "ASIAN STUDIES FIELD OFFICE".

Enclosed LHM sets out all available information concerning the AAPA since date of last report, and indicates the AAPA is no longer functioning as an organization. San Francisco, therefore, considers the AAPA investigation closed with this communication.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (105-23350)

DATE: 3/25/69

FROM : SA

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: NATIONALITY COVERAGE
IS - JAPAN

On 3/21/69, MASARU NAMBU, Executive Director, Japanese American Service Committee, informed that conditions in the Japanese community in Chicago have remained stable and constant.

He informed that he was not familiar with any individuals named SHOSHURA ARAI or J. KOMATSU, or with the Asian-American Political Alliance.

He translated a letter received at the Chicago Office of the FBI which was addressed to WALTER W. ASA, 4239 1/2 Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, and bore the return address H. ASANUMA, 338 Simsleara, Soja City, Okayarna, Jappan. (The letter was forwarded to the Chicago Office in an envelope bearing the above Chicago address as return address, but included no cover letter or explanatory memorandum.) The letter, as translated by NAMBU, contained a family tree, and the accompanying explanation and message indicated the writer was the nephew of the addressee. The writer is the head of the family in Japan, and most members thought the addressee was dead. In fact, a funeral had been held and a tombstone selected. Apparently the addressee had sent a letter to the family and included \$50. The writer said the money had been forwarded to his uncle (apparently the addressee's brother) on the island of Hokaido, the northernmost in the Japanese chain. The writer, who signed his name as HAJIME, and referred to the addressee as KAZUICHI, stated the family had not received word from the addressee since World War II. A Japanese notation on the envelope sent from Japan was to the effect "Personal Attention".

1 - 105-28089

JFM:mkp
(3)

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
105-23350-18
[Circular stamp]

b7D



Memorandum

REF 89
p 3 + 4

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-97459-234)

DATE: 12/5/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-8064) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE -
JAPAN

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 5/28/69.

A study made by the Division of Fair Employment Practices, California Department of Industrial Relations, indicated that in 1960 the population of Californians of Japanese descent totaled 157,317. The majority of California's Japanese population, 52 per cent, resided in the Los Angeles - Long Beach Metropolitan area.

The Japanese community has the following civic, service, and cultural organizations serving this group:

City View Hospital
2711 Baldwin Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Commodore Perry Post 525
American Legion
707 East Temple Street
Los Angeles, California

Community Youth Council
4133 Palmwood Drive
Los Angeles, California

442nd Association of Southern California
11203 South Benfield
Norwalk, California

Japan American Society
125 Weller Street
Los Angeles, California

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

REC-89

RQT/dmb
(4)

REC-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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NAT. INT. SEC.

LA 105-8064

Japanese American Citizens League
125 Weller Street
Los Angeles, California

Junior Japanese American Citizens League
125 Weller Street
Los Angeles, California

Japanese Chamber of Commerce
125 Weller Street
Los Angeles, California

Japanese Optimist Club
5172 Mesmer Avenue
Culver City, California

Southern California Gardeners Federation
125 Weller Street
Los Angeles, California

Southern California Women's Association
953 Santee Street
Los Angeles, California

Special Services for Groups, Incorporated
2400 South Western
Los Angeles, California

Unified School System, Incorporated
1218 Menlow Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Religious Organizations

Japanese Evangelical Missionary Society - Southern
257 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Southern California Buddhist Federation
2003 West Jefferson
Los Angeles, California

LA 105-8064

Collegians for Committed Concern
1287 West 37th Place
Los Angeles, California

In addition, several community organizations serving all Orientals in the Los Angeles area have been created.

Asian American Experimental College (AAEC) *CAK.*

The AAEC was created during June 1969, to enable Asians to get together and discuss interesting and socially relevant subjects, such as social conflict and the process of change, movement exploration, creative writing, and the Chinese theater.

Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) *CAK.*

This organization has taken a stand to speak out on issues which have a direct bearing on Asians-Americans. The AAPA has established that the main purposes of this organization are "to take stock of our particular position in present-day society, to reassess our relationship to the dominant white majority, and to define our relationship to the Black, Mexican, and Indian liberation movements.

Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) *CAK.*
University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

A chapter of the AAPA has been formed at UCLA which declared that their main concern will be on issues concerning "law is power, not justice", the University must serve the people, abolish racism, abolish economic discrimination, abolish discrimination of women, serve the working class.

Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) *CAK.*

The AASA would meet the need for students to unite and actively take part in shaping the social and political issues that affect the students on the campus and in the community.

Asian American Student Center (AASC)

The AASC on the California State College at Long Beach (CSCLB) campus was created to enable Asian American students to explore their identity as Americans of color and to deal with problems of their communities.

Asian American Studies Center (AASC) *CAH*

The AASC has three principal areas of involvement: Asian-American community affairs, student affairs and curriculum reform, and student and faculty research on the subject of Asians in America.

Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) *CAH*

The purpose of COO as defined in the organization's articles "Shall be to inform and to educate as well as to seek solutions to the needs and problems of the Oriental community."

Investigation at Los Angeles has determined that a newspaper entitled "Gidra", a monthly publication which began in Los Angeles in April 1969, described itself as the news magazine of the Asian American community. The paper was incorporated as a non-profit corporation on 6/6/69. *CAH*

"Gidra" is mildly militant (and sometimes obscene) in nature and espouses all yellow power issues. It reports regularly on Asian American activities on the California campuses as well as other areas of the country. This paper has proved to be a wealth of information concerning the identities of organizations and individuals concerned with these issues.

The Los Angeles Office has obtained a subscription under a fictitious name. This office will remain alert for additional information related to the various organizations concerning the Japanese people in the Los Angeles area.

LA 105-8064

This office will make a concerted effort to develop sources within these organizations.

At present, the Los Angeles Office has the following sources of information who can furnish information regarding Japanese nationality matters:

[Redacted]

Japanese Chamber of Commerce

[Redacted]

Japanese Cultural Institute
Los Angeles, California

[Redacted]

Los Angeles Bureau of "Saudai Shimbun"
Tokyo daily newspaper

[Redacted]
Gardena Buddhist Church

[Redacted]
Japanese Buddhist Temple

[Redacted]

Japanese American Citizens League

[Redacted]
Koyasan Buddhist Temple

[Redacted]

West Los Angeles
Community Methodist Church

[Redacted]

Tenrikyo Mission

[Redacted]

Japanese Consulate

b7D

CAK

LA 105-8064

[Redacted]

Japanese Chamber of Commerce

[Redacted]

Gedatsu Church

[Redacted]

Bank of Tokyo

~~ROBERT KIKUCHI~~

[Redacted]

Sumitomo Bank

[Redacted]

Japanese Art and Cultural Institute

CHK.

b7D

In contacts with above sources, no information was obtained regarding possible infiltration of Japanese aliens as suspected Chinese Intelligence sources. Los Angeles will remain alert for development of additional sources in this program.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Why I'm Marching to Free Huey

By Dale Champion

Hilda Cowan is an elderly white Oakland housewife and yesterday she went to the Alameda County Courthouse to demonstrate.

She wore a flowered dress, carried one end of a huge "Free Huey" banner and identified herself as a member of the Western Mobilization Against War and of the Peace and Freedom Party. "I am here," she said, "because the black people are trying to defend themselves in this system."

"This country had better wake up, or it's in for a bad time," she continued.

TEACHER

Howard Meeter, black and a science teacher at San Francisco's Balboa High School, was among the marchers too, as a Black Panther sympathizer.

"It's a matter of injustice that's been going on for many years... it's a sick, inhumane society," he said.

A few steps behind was a group of young people, members of the Asian American Political Alliance. They hoisted posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog and English.

"I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had," said Lillian Fabros, 20-year-old University of California student from Salinas. "We believe Huey is a political prisoner," added Yuki Ichioke, a Japanese American member from San Francisco.

PEERS

At a side entrance of the

courthouse, barred by a pair of sheriff's deputies, Elbridge Cleaver, the Black Panther minister of information, paused to say:

"Huey Newton must be tried by his peers. We don't mean just age and color, we mean by those involved and coming from the community Huey comes from, or at least someone sensitive to the problems of black people."

Cleaver was asked whether he anticipated trouble with the police during the demonstration.

"It's not a question of looking for trouble," he answered, "but we're going to defend ourselves against onslaught and aggression."

It was difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain what the Black Panthers "Free Huey" demand meant specifically. Did they want him acquitted? Or did they want him set free now, even as the trial was starting?

Cleaver's beautiful wife, Kathleen, outfitted entirely in black, gave a typical and ambiguous response.

"It's up to them," she said, indicating those absorbed in the trial, the prosecution and the defense, the jury panel and the judge. "It's up to them," she repeated, adding emphatically, "But we'll be here as long as Huey is here."

As new shouts went up from the demonstrators, a small group of on-lookers watched, as they had for hours, from the railing of a road carrying in-bound traffic past Lake Merritt and the courthouse.

"It's horrible. It's horrible," muttered a short, stout woman among the watchers. "To think Oakland has come

REC 82

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

C. House

3 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 7-16-68
Edition: Final Home
Author: Dale Champion
Editor: Chas. deYoung
Title: Thieriot
HUEY PERCY NEWTON

Character: RM-BPP
or SF 157-1203
Classification: 157
Submitting Office: SF
 Being Investigated

EX-114

REC 82

105-165429-A

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 31 1968

*file - 5 - 6210
105-165429*

55 AUG 5 1968

to this!" A brooch with an American flag outlined in rhinestones flashed on her bosom.

An Oakland businessman, who like the woman declined to give his name, sounded the same sentiments. "It's a lot of hooey," he said. "If he did something, he ought to be punished for it. If he didn't, it's a different story. But I always thought the other way around."

Another white man, about 35 and standing nearby, said pointedly, "You're watching history. This was bound to happen. Oakland was overdue for this confrontation with some of the fundamental issues of today."

As he spoke, the orange "Free Huey" bus returned in another of its many bounds.

"We want our black political prisoner — Huey P. Newton — freed now . . . by any means possible," the loudspeaker blared again.

ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE



Panthers placed themselves at court house doors as sympathizers marched

and inquired about the late arrival of the ambulance and the ambulance driver's failure to use the siren. The hospital staff produced a directive from the City Health Department stating that the siren is to be used only if it is absolutely necessary.

WANG Ling-chih (M), 3769/7227/2535, Director of the Summer Youth Program, has written to MORRISON, member of San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, requesting that a thorough investigation of the incident and of the emergency hospitals involved be made so as to insure that similar incidents will not happen again in the future.

(Page 16), Item 2

The photographs concerning the first demonstration in (San Francisco) Chinatown were taken by LI Shao-yin (M), 2621/1421/0692. The placard holders appearing in the photograph on the left were identified as LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382, (PIUS LEX?), and HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615, (ALAN WONG?).

(Page 16), Item 3 (Full Translation)

On August 17, (1968), a group of young students and social workers of San Francisco Chinatown staged a demonstration march to bring to light the crisis in Chinatown. They carried scores of signs, each revealing a problem of Chinatown. Judging from these signs, there are indeed quite a few problems in Chinatown.

Prior to the march, there were rumors to the effect that the stores on Grant Avenue would be closed; but the situation was really not so serious. Only a few street-corner stalls closed for business a little earlier than usual.

Demonstration is something very common in the United States, but for it to happen in Chinatown is quite unprecedented. No wonder it caused such a stir for a while.

This "peaceful demonstration" proceeded within the limits of the law. The demonstrators were well-behaved, but their voices were rather boisterous. These are the "new voices" of Chinatown. They wanted to accomplish something; to abolish Chinatown's "Monroe Doctrine;" and to make the derelict leaders vacate their "chairs."

Many people had the wrong impression thinking that the march was organized by the Wah Ching, but it actually played only a very small part in the demonstration. Their slogan read: "We Are All Very Good Overseas Chinese Youths" with the Chinese characters Hua (M), 5478, and Ching (M), 7230" written in extra bold letters.

At the beginning of the march, HUANG Mei-sheng (M), 7806/5019/3932, (MASON WONG?), President of the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, announced thirteen rules for the march and thirteen demands from the community.

Among the rules for the march were: do not carry weapons; do not clamor; do not use abusive language; do not use alcoholic beverages; obey orders of the police, carry draft cards, etc.; if arrested, explain that your bondsman is (Room?) 210, Police Headquarters, Telephone 552-2202.

Some demonstrating youths wore arm bands bearing the numeral "13." They selected the number "13" as a manifestation of their opposition to the old tradition.

Many spectators, young and old and of both sexes, gathered to watch the demonstration and they whispered to one another expressing their own views. An old Overseas Chinese remarked, "The present-day youths are brave; they have no fear; and they have rebelled." Another said, "To revile the 'rice tubs' in public is an unprecedented move in the history of Chinatown."

Page 15, Item 1 (Full Translation)

**"CHINATOWN YOUTH PROBLEM
DESERVES SERIOUS CONSIDERATION"**

The demonstration march staged by the (San Francisco) State College's Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action on August 17, (1968), was to protest against the apathetic attitude/both of the organizations in Chinatown and the City Hall. This was an unprecedented move in the history of Chinatown and it was for the first time that young intellectuals of Chinese descent had openly challenged the antiquated Establishment. The manner in which the Overseas Chinese leaders react to the challenge will undoubtedly affect the future of the Chinatown community.

The signs carried by the demonstrating youths included: "Chinatown has a large population and a small land area; it is unhealthy." "Low salary and extra long working hours in Chinatown." "Demand for minimum basic wage." "Rice Tabs, we are human beings too!" and others. This time the young intellectuals of Chinese descent again pointed out the seriousness of the poverty condition in Chinatown and the possibility of riots by the youths. They again submitted their thirteen demands to the organizations in Chinatown and to the City Hall, including the discontinuation of the Double Ten celebration and Chinatown's (Lunar) New Year Festival carnival which is usually run by Westerners, an investigation of the alleged persecution of Chinatown youths by local police, and the re-organization of the Chinatown-North Beach EOC. We believe that the protest and demands of the young students absolutely cannot be ignored. A sound solution must be found to improve the existing ills of Chinatown in accordance with the degree of urgency so as not to allow the matter to expand in magnitude.

The general impression of the demonstration march by the youths was that it was orderly, the marchers were properly attired, the proposals were moderate and their attitude peaceful. This was unprecedented in Chinatown and this development has created a new image in the minds of the town's people. The young intellectuals were born and brought up here. They have been exposed to the problems of Chinatown with personal experience. They are also members of the great environment of the American society who are fully aware of the rights and obligations of a citizen. For this reason, they are not restricted by their status and personal interest; can make objective and far penetrating observation; and can see what the antiquated "preservers of the old ways" cannot see. To them interests of the Overseas Chinese come first. They dare to say things that fame and profit seekers dare not say and they are willing to do what do-nothing talkers are not willing to do.

These young students are not the same as those who stir up trouble for no reason at all but just for the fun of it. They were looking after the interests of Chinatown and acted. With the long-term interest of the Overseas Chinese

in mind, this demonstration was indeed a great event worthy of rejoicing because they were able to boldly uncover the ills of Chinatown so that remedial measures could be promptly applied.

The Chinatown economy is falling behind in every respect and there is danger everywhere. Actually we cannot conceal the existing situation. Those who are interested (in civic affairs) and the authorities concerned should face the reality and act accordingly. This is indeed an urgent matter which can no longer be procrastinated. If the various circles in Chinatown, the City Hall and Federal agencies continue to knowingly ignore the existing conditions in Chinatown and allow the crisis to further deteriorate, then it is truly not a blessing for the Chinese people. Therefore, it is imperative for us to further consider and react to the various appeals voiced by the youths in the demonstration.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, concerning the impression of a middle-aged man. He believed that the social scientists have neglected to do research on people of middle age although they belong to an important segment of the society. He described the heads of household, who are mostly men of middle age, as the "helmsmen" whose actions, if misdirected, could either strongly influence the younger generation or create serious social problems.

Page 14, Item 2

It is an article contributed by an unknown author describing the customs of engagement in various parts of the world.

**"BEACH AREA STUDENTS STAGED
DEMONSTRATION IN CHINATOWN
YELLOW POWER ?"**

By WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

More than three hundred students of Chinese descent from various local high schools, universities and social workers jointly staged their first demonstration in Chinatown on August 17, (1968). The signs they carried included:

(1) Chinatown is a large poverty area which needs immediate aid; (2) Overseas Chinese leaders maintain narrow and filthy streets in Chinatown to attract tourists; (3) The economy of Chinatown and its social organizations must be thoroughly reformed; (4) Chinatown has the highest rates of suicide and tuberculosis cases in California, living conditions need immediate improvement; (5) Drifting youngsters on streets need help and immigrants need practical education in the English language; (6) Chinatown workers have low wages, long working hours and illegal standards for minimum wage. In addition, there was a Chinese sign which had attracted special attention and it read: "Rice Tubs, we are human beings too!"

The demonstrators seemed to aim at the leaders of various organizations in Chinatown and at the American authorities. They submitted many demands for the immediate improvement in the fields of English language training, employment and health, etc., for Chinese youths and immigrants. City Supervisor MORRISON (ph.), who participated in the demonstration, indicated that he would request the Board of Supervisors to put these matters on its agenda for discussion. The demonstrating youths also stated that the construction of an arch in Chinatown was tantamount to adding another cordon around the Chinese in Chinatown and thus keeping them further from the Westerners.

To me this demonstration signifies the first awakening of Chinese in a new epoch. The signs they carried and the demands they voiced might not have encompassed all the problems, their feasibility is worth considering. But the demonstrators' spirit and motive to work for the good of all Chinese are in the right direction and deserve our

sympathy and encouragement. The American people and the Administration certainly realize that the term "John Chinaman era" used in referring to Chinese living in the United States was a historical joke of the past. We Chinese and Americans should receive equal treatment and enjoy the same rights without the slightest discrimination. We Chinese, of course, should also assume equal responsibilities. In the past, the average Overseas Chinese was restricted in many ways because of their different background, education and way of life. After enduring for a hundred years for the sake of the country, they have now awakened to jointly assume the responsibilities and to share in the prosperity and benefits. How wonderful it is! (?) In view of the historical background and environment, the various Overseas Chinese organizations have reasons to continue for the sake of tradition. But they must realize that time moves on, circumstances change and the waves of the Yangtze River push on. With the common interest of the entire Overseas Chinese community in mind, these organizations must fundamentally change their attitude and viewpoints, unite regardless of age and sex, and strive for the infinite good of all Overseas Chinese. How wonderful it will be. (?) In response to many inquiries concerning my opinion, I have made these sincere but unworthy observations. It would be fortunate for us if the worthy and well-informed gentlemen would offer us their advice.

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342. A portion of a letter from an unidentified reader was published. The subject matter centered on the recent meeting between Overseas Chinese leaders of Chinatown and high officials of the Police Department. It was reported that the Overseas Chinese leaders had requested the Police Department to put all the young violators behind bars.

LIU Chih-kuang (M) pointed out that the police are kind of restricted in what they can do, but to seek help from the outside to suppress the youths is not a good solution to solve the problem. LIU criticized the Overseas Chinese organizations for their indifferent attitude.

Page 11, Item 1

It is a column contributed by an unidentified author. It contained two short stories and a Chinese word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt with the results of a private detective who was hired by Old CHIANG (M), 3068, to investigate the background of his wife.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 1

It is a report concerning a theft in New Chinatown.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 2

It is a report concerning a stolen safe of the Shek Tong Sin Restaurant in Chinatown.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 3

It is an article concerning the crime statistics released by the FBI in its annual (Uniform) Crime Reports for the United States. The recently released annual report indicated an overall increase in criminal activities in the United States in 1967.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 4

The Chinese Dramatic Society of Los Angeles (lit.) gave a performance at the Ibell (ph.) Theatre (?) on September 7, (1968). The costumes for the cast, totalling more than twenty members, were ordered from Hong Kong by Mrs. CHAO (HSU) Wen-hsiang (M), 6392/(1776)/2429/3276, wife of the former director of the Society.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 5

It concerns the recent marriage of HUANG Chin-tien (M), 7806/6930/3240, and the former CHENG Shao-chen (M), 6774/1421/4176.

HUANG Chin-tien (M) was identified as the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Lan-an (M), 7806/5695/1344. HUANG Lan-an (M) is the owner of the Wan An (M), 5502/1344, Company in Los Angeles and the President of the HUANG (M), 7806, Family Association in Los Angeles.

CHENG Shao-chen (M), was identified as the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHENG Jui-yao (M), 6774/3843/1031.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 6

It is an article reporting on the trial of CHOU Ping-chang (M), 0719/3521/2490, of New Chinatown in Los Angeles, who was accused of having murdered his son CHOU Li-pen (M), 0719/4539/2609.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 7

It is a report concerning the transfer of CHAI Yin-shou (M), 5049/0936/1108, Consul General of the Republic of China in San Francisco, California, to Taiwan to assume the post as chief of the Treaty Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The San Francisco post will be assumed by CHOU Tung-hua (?), Consul at Los Angeles. The vacancy in Los Angeles will be filled by LIU Pang-yen (M), 0491/6721/1750, a counselor at the (Nationalist) Chinese Embassy in Colombia, South America.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 8

The item reported on the fire in the suburbs of Los Angeles.

Page 10, Los Angeles Section, Item 9

It is a notice published by the "East West (News)" recruiting for a correspondent in Los Angeles, who is proficient in both the Chinese and English languages, to report on the activities of Overseas Chinese and to represent the newspaper in the Los Angeles area.

Page 9, Item 1 (Full Translation)

(Undated)

Mr. CHOU Tung-hsien (M),
0719/2767/6343:

With reference to your letter of inquiry concerning various problems, I too am not familiar with the details of these problems. Therefore, I am afraid to give you any answers without the proper information. However, according to my information, a Chinese Immigrants Association has recently been formed in San Francisco. Its function is to assist new arrivals from Overseas Chinese in solving their immigration, naturalization, employment and English language training problems, etc. The Association was founded by the following personages: LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382; WENG Shao-chiu (M), 5040/4801/5941; CHEN Yao-lin (M), 7115/5069/7792; Attorney TANG Lien-po (M), 3282/6647/3134; and LI Chien (M), 7812/6197, etc. Overseas Chinese compatriots are welcome to make inquiries concerning immigration problems. The Association is located at 705 Columbo (ph.) Street, (San Francisco, California). The Association has made plans to publish some immigration data and pointers on how to make the necessary preparation and send this material to the (Chinese) compatriots in Hong Kong who are waiting there to come to the United States, and also to assist them to adapt themselves to the new environment following their arrival in the United States. You may wish to write or pay a visit to the Association in order to obtain further details on the matter.

The Editor

Page 9, Item 2

It contains two stanzas of verses contributed by LU Pin (M), 4151/1755, concerning a nocturnal traveller.

Page 9, Item 3

It is a column contributed by an unknown author entitled "Notes on Important News."

The American electronic monitoring machines had recorded between 120 to 150 flights of Soviet aircrafts several days before the Czechoslovakian invasion by Soviet troops, but the same machines were unable to pinpoint the destinations of those flights.

The intelligence circles of the United States were caught completely off guard by the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union.

Congressman WILLIAM MINSHALL (ph.) declared that the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia had seriously threatened the security of the United States.

Communist China described the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia as a fascist crime.

Thousands of people have demonstrated on the outside of Russian embassies in various countries protesting against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Thirty
According to the "U. S. News & World Report," thirty percent of the college students in the United States are drug users.

Percent of the
The Federal Government had confiscated almost thirty-five tons of narcotics in 1967.

According to an investigation of the United Nations, most of the "opium" was planted in Turkey and it was smuggled into Syria where it was processed. Then it was shipped to Marseilles via Lebanon. It was then illegally manufactured into heroin in a chemical plant in Marseilles. It was then transported to Italy, Sicily or Algeria before it was smuggled into the various cities in the United States.

Another route of drug traffic was described as follows: "Opium" is planted in Burma and then processed into a drug. The material is then packed in plastic bags and dropped by a plane into the sea where a waiting ship will pick up the material and drag it under water to Hong Kong. Then the material is smuggled into Canada from Hong Kong and then to the United States.

There are 50,000 known drug addicts on record and also an undetermined number of unreported addicts and drug users.

Page 8, Item 1

It is an article contributed by YU Mu (M), 0151/3668, dealing with poverty areas in the United States.

FILE 105-177944

SERIAL 9

COVER PAGES		REPORT	
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OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

- Action (Peace Corps)
- AID
- Air Force OSI AFIS
- Army ACSI Other
- BATF Bu Prisons
- CIA CAB
- OPM Customs
- DEA DIA
- DOJ Criminal Div.
- Security Div.
- DOE FCC
- HHS HUD
- ICC INS
- IRS
- Navy NIS ONI
- NRC NSA
- Postal Service
- State Dept.
- DOT Coast Guard
- FAA
- USSS
- VISTA
- Bufiles Others

306119

105-19701

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 8/30/68
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, *BRF* SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722) -P-

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH

DECLASSIFIED BY *20257108*
ON *6-4-90*

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 8/12/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are two (2) copies of captioned publication, the issues dated August 14, 1968 and August 28, 1968. No copy was printed August 21, 1968.

It is requested that the article concerning the Wah Ching Club on the first page of the Chinese Section of the issue of August 14, be translated in full. The article on page 14 of that issue, which deals with Overseas Chinese History should be closely scanned and well summarized since it is authored by Security Index Subject MARK LAI, under his pen name, Tung Hu (M) CTC 5516/0342. *(RM)*

In the issue for August 28, 1968, it is requested that the lead article on the first page of the Chinese Section, page 16, which concerns the Demonstration in Chinatown on Saturday, August 17, 1968, be translated in full. It is also requested that the article on page 15 which deals with Chinese Youth problems be translated in full. Likewise, the article on page 13, which concerns the "Yellow Power" advocated by the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) (SF file 100-61299), a new militant student group headed by YURI ICHIOKA (SF file 105-23611) and FLOYD HUEN (SF file 105-23692), both of whom are students at the University of California, Berkeley (UCB), California. In addition, the article on page 10, dealing with the formation of the Chinese Immigrants Association should be translated in full. It is noted that this new organization is headed by PIUS LEE (SF file 105-22596) and that JOHN S. CA ONG, (SF file 105-7541; Bufile: 105-18045) is the Treasurer, while Security Index Subject

See full translations handled per

- 5 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
 - (1 - 105-19681 - MAURICE CHUCK)
 - (1 - 105-19701 - MARK LAI)
- 6 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-61299 - ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE)
 - (1 - 105-1493 - MAURICE CHUCK)
 - (1 - 105-1494 - MARK LAI)
 - (1 - 105-22969 - WAH CHING CLUB)
 - (1 - 105-23750 - CHINESE IMMIGRANTS ASSOCIATION)

JES:jal
(11)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-131-4b-62

*105-19681
105-19701*

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FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

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SEVEN
MAY 1968



SF 105-22722
JES:jal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAURICE CHUCK (SF file 105-1493; Bufile 105-19681) is on the Board of Directors. Another person on the Board of Directors, ~~HENRY LAI~~, may be identical with another Security Index Subject, of that name, (SF file 105-2592; Bufile 105-36183) (WU)

OK
The Translation Unit is requested to scan all other Chinese language articles and to furnish a summary of each article together with a transliteration of any Chinese names appearing therein. Special attention should be given to any articles mentioning activities of youth groups, especially the Wah Ching Club.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cotter

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)

October 14, 1968

Director, FB(105-177944)

R. J. [Signature]

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY 20820 Jlp

Attached ^{a portion of} is the translation which you requested by letter dated **9/24/68**.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues 9/4/68 and 9/11/68 are being returned herewith.

105-177944-

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosures (2).

b6
b7c

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

CKK:trs
(4)
Enc. (6)

59 OCT 17 1968 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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19 OCT 15 1968

105-2131-4b-625

MAILED 7
OCT 14 1968
COMM-FBI

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 36

Date: September 4, 1968

Page 16 Concerned Chinese for Opening Vietnam
for Opening Vietnam

It is noted that the news is covered thoroughly in the English section (page 1) and that Gordon Lau's Chinese name is LIU Hui-ming (M), 0491/1920/2494, and Mason Wong's Chinese name is HUANG Mei-sheng (M), 7806/5019/3932.

* * *

Page 16

The wedding photograph shows a bride, TAI Hui-chun (M), 2071/1979/0689, and a bridegroom, LAN Kuo-hai (M), 5663/0948/3189.

* * *

Page 16

New York Girl Wins \$1800 Scholarship

LIANG Lu-ling (M), 2733/7216/3781, daughter of LIANG Shan-ju (M), 2733/0810/0320, of New York Noodles Factory, has been awarded a \$1800 scholarship by the Sara Lawrence College.

* * *

Page 15

Labor Council Rejects Plea from Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact-Finding Committee

It is noted that the same news is covered more thoroughly in the English article on page 1.

SUMMARIZED BY:

[Redacted] mal

October 11, 1968

ENCLOSURE

105-17574/4

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11-CV-2131-4b-626

* * *

Page 14

Devil at Heart

by KUAN Yu

President Johnson has just signed a bill which appropriates \$150 million for rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles, improvement of schools, and relief for the poor. The writer does not believe that poverty is the root of delinquency and crime, as many delinquent juveniles come from families of high income.

Hippies and yuppies in university demonstrations against the Vietnam War. Write they have gone into riots, and vandalized their own schools. These are violations of the law. Their schools did not pay for them and, on the contrary, are training them to get rich. And they are rich enough to pay for college. The writer asserts that all these trouble-makers are victims of the devil at their heart.

* * *

Page 13

LI Huang (M), 2621/3552, a reader, writes in defense of the Chinese Pavillion at the California Exhibition, replying to a Mr. YU (M), 0151, who published in an earlier issue of the "EAST-WEST" an adverse criticism of the Chinese Pavillion. In fact, the Chinese Pavillion acquitted itself so well that it was awarded "First Prize."

* * *

Page 13

A poem on love by CHEN Chen (M), 7115/4176, who asserts that every lover is egoistic and selfish, expecting the beloved to reciprocate in kind.

* * *

Page 12

A reader says that his wife, a new arrival from Hong Kong, is becoming nervous and is clamoring for return to Hong Kong rather than living in a neighborhood of Negroes, where he has been operating a small prospering store. LIU Chih-kuang advises the reader to find another house in a Chinese community before sending his wife back to Hong Kong.

* * *

Page 11

The United States is a democratic country. As a candidate who has won a majority of votes, he must cater to a majority of the voters. The majority of voters are the ordinary and workingmen, other poor people, and even the poor. So many winners in politics are just cunning and clever politicians, often without any principles. Moreover, both major parties justify what is known as the spoils system. Neither would give any priority to the greatest good of the greatest number of people. A political system like this must eventually defeat the original high purposes embodied in the American Constitution.

* * *

Page 10

Los Angeles News

Los Angeles school authorities are greatly worried about possible racial riots, now that the schools reopen. During 1967, Los Angeles schools reported 42 riots against 131 during the first half-year of 1968. And beginning with September, the schools will have even many more students, which will increase the probabilities of racial frictions.

* * *

Page 9

On November Election

by WENG Shao-chiu

Writer does not predict whether Humphrey or Nixon will be the winner, but he believes that there will

be no significant change in America's foreign policy under Humphrey or under Nixon. The Vietnam War will drag on, while the peace talks in Paris may be switched off and on again. America will continue to give Nationalist China (Taiwan) limited support, although it may try a detente with Red China.

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 37

Date: September 11, 1968

Page 16

EOC Meeting Smells of Gunpowder

Dapen Liang's Position Shaken

It is noted that the same news is more fully covered in the English section, page 1. Dapen Liang's Chinese name is LIANG Ta-peng (M), 2733/1129/7720, who is shown standing in the picture on page 1. The picture on page 16 shows an accusing director HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615. Steve Jeong refused to release the fund of \$2300; his Chinese name is CHANG Wen-wei (M), 1728/2429/5898.

* * *

Page 15

Please note that this page carries two open letters to the editor: one from reader HO Meng-hua (M), 0149/1125/5478, and the other from readers Mu-yuan (M), 1970/1238, Nien-tzu (M), 1819/1964, HUANG Hsien (M), 7806/2009, and I-nan (M), 3015/0589.

Both letters maintain: (1) that the Six Companies had no base for their statement that the recent demonstrations had been instigated and led by outside rascals, for there were Christian ministers, lawyers, social workers, college students and even City Councilman Morrison participating in the demonstrations, and (2) that the Six Companies should work for or with the Chinese youths who had vowed to turn over a new leaf. The writers recognize the great service rendered by the Six Companies

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

SUMMARIZED BY:

[redacted] mal/jf

October 11, 1968

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ENCLOSURE

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to the Chinese community, and condemn such vandalism as smashing the front windows of the Six Companies headquarters.

* * *

Page 14

Six Hours at San Diego

by CHOU Ching (M), 0719/2417

San Diego is a wonderful place to visit, for its beautiful sky and water front, for its good sea-food restaurants, and for the best zoo in the world. Writer says that San Diego reminds him of Tsingtao, a clean, cool harbor in North China. He likens Los Angeles to a rich worldly woman, San Francisco to a young lady of noble birth, and San Diego to a beautiful maiden of an ordinary family.

* * *

Page 13

Crossing the Ocean to America

By TUNG Hu

Please note that the Chinese article on this page is a shorter version of the English article on page 5, entitled "Pilgrimage to the Golden Hills" by H. M. LAI.

* * *

Page 12

An unnamed reader asked how is a man to confront his former sweetheart who is about to arrive in San Francisco from Hong Kong, as he is already married to another Chinese girl in America? LIU Chih-kuang advised that the best policy is to break the news to the first girl, and the sooner the better.

To another inquiry, LIU said that the public schools do not admit any youth who is a tourist in California. The youth must first establish his student status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service before he can stay here for school.

* * *

Page 11

A Page from My Diary

by A Chinese in America

This page is about the difference between taking a haircut in America and taking one in China. An American barber roughs you up, cutting your hairs as if mowing his lawn; a Chinese barber gently soothes everyone of your nerve ends on your head sending a pleasurable wave all the way down your spinal cord, whether he is cutting your hairs, or shaving your face, or picking your ears, or massaging your head, neck, shoulders and back.

* * *

Page 10

Los Angeles News

As the original Chinese section is being overpopulated, some Chinese families are establishing themselves at Monterey Park. Recently some Chinese at Monterey Park received bomb threats over the telephone. The matter has been reported to the police and also to the Council of Oriental Organizations, which, according to Mrs. LEI An (M), 7191/1344, adopted, at a membership meeting, a resolution declaring its stand for good interracial understanding and friendship, and upholding the civil rights of all minority groups.

* * *

CHOU Ping-chang (M), 0719/3521/2490, facing a murder charge, has been ordered by court to take a psychiatric examination.

* * *

Opera singer LIANG Shao-hsin (M), 2733/1421/1800 and her colleagues are going to give four performances from September 21 to 24 at the Victory Theater.

* * *

A digest of the U. S. Labor Department statistics on inflation and the depreciated dollar.

* * *

The International Public Service is operating an office in the Chinese American Citizens' Alliance building with MEI Wei-hsien (M), 2734/2429/3759, in charge of it. Mr. MEI speaks Mandarin, Cantonese, and dialects of the Four Districts. All service will be rendered free of charge.

* * *

Page 8 - 9

On How to Pass Away from this World

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

All men are mortal. Yet a man has his right to choose how he shall pass away from this world.

It is futile to provide for his body a palatial mausoleum or an immense pyramid with servants and food store and whatever as an ancient Pharaoh did, for his physical body will rot and disintegrate. Nor after death, he can reincarnate, as some Indians absurdly think, in the body of a pig or a horse; if any existing animal had a human being as its antecedent, it should have human intelligence and rationality. Yet no such animal exists in life. If one's life ceases at and with death, then let one eat and drink one's fill today before one dies tomorrow. But life is eternal. One's life will continue after one's physical death, to enjoy everlastingly or to suffer eternally. Here lies one's privilege to choose the kind of everlasting life to follow after one leaves this world.

Jesus says that everyone who believes in Him will have eternal life after death.

Walter J. [unclear]

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944)

WJL
**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY 8807J/af

a portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/30/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

MAILED 22
SEP 19 1968
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

[Redacted Box]

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure. b6
b7c

IQKH:drv
(4) *[initials]*

105-177944-2677

Enc. (2)

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 20 1968 11-CV-2131-4b-634

59 SEP 24 1968 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, Number 33

August 14, 1968

(Page 16), Item 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-4-90 BY 288571/af

"HOME OF WAH CHING" COFFEE HOUSE
SHUTS DOWN AFTER EXCESSIVE LOSS

(Exclusive report for this newspaper) Il Piccolo Coffee House, the so-called "Home of Wah Ching," was compelled to close its door last Saturday because of excessive debts.

\$30,000 IN THE RED

The Il Piccolo Coffee House opened for business in the early part of last year, spending more than \$20,000 in its remodeling and business was not too bad at the early stage. But since February of this year, the juvenile crime problem in Chinatown has become increasingly more serious and the Overseas Chinese associations have adopted an indifferent attitude. Mr. and Mrs. BARKLEY, owners of the Coffee House, offered a helping hand to the Wah Ching (Club). For the sake of helping the Wah Ching (Club) to solve its problems, they endeavored to enlist support from all sides. The Coffee House then became a meeting place for (members of) the Wah Ching (Club) and thus keeping them off the streets and out of trouble. But the Coffee House suffered a considerable loss of business on account of this. It was reported that the Coffee House sustained a financial loss to the extent of \$30,000 at the time of closing.

TRANSLATED BY:

drv

September 18, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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11-CV-2131-4b-635

**SERIOUS AND UNFAVORABLE
CONSEQUENCES TO FOLLOW**

On the eve of the Coffee House's closing, owner Mrs. BARKLEY made a statement to a reporter of this newspaper. She emphasized that henceforth the members of the Wah Ching (Club) would be loitering at street corners because "they do not have a home to return to;" and that law and order in Chinatown could turn for the worse if this trend were to persist. Unless the Overseas Chinese associations take immediate and effective steps to offer timely assistance to the Wah Ching (Club), serious and unfavorable consequences will follow. She even believed that it would not be a strange coincidence if riots should break out in Chinatown.

**PROMISES ARE MERELY
EMPTY WORDS**

HU Yu (M), 5170/5940, (GEORGE WOO?), spokesman for the Wah Ching (Club), also stated, "The Wah Ching (members) began to ask the various Overseas Chinese organizations for help at the first meeting held at the Chinese American Citizen Alliance Hall (?) in February of this year, so that they could have an opportunity for a new start in life. The Chinese Six Companies and other Overseas Chinese organizations made many promises, but after the lapse of six months there is still no sign of their making good on any of their promises. This outcome is most discouraging. Help for the Wah Ching (Club) has come almost entirely from organizations outside of Chinatown."

APPEAL TO THE MAYOR FOR HELP

In connection with the closing of the Il Piccolo (Coffee House), WANG Ling-chih (M), 3769/7227/1807, Summer Youth Program Director of the EOC Chinatown North Beach Area Board, was compelled to write to the Mayor for help. He stated that "the Coffee House has become a place of trust and understanding for (members of) the Wah Ching (Club)." He

severly criticized the Overseas Chinese organizations in Chinatown for thinking only of clan interest; and that Chinatown, though with adequate financial resources and is capable of solving its own problems, is "not willing to pluck one hair for the benefit of the entire Overseas Chinese community."

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-4-90 BY SP8 BTJ/lop

Attached is ^{the final portion of} the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues of 7/31/68 and 8/7/68 returned herewith.

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____

1 - [redacted]

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),
sent direct with enclosures (2).

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15 SEP 23 1968 148
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MAILED 27
SEP 18 1968
COMM-FBI

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

July 31, 1968
Page 16, Columns 1 - 3.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

HUMPHREY IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN

To canvass for nomination at the coming Chicago Democratic Party convention as a candidate for the high office of the Presidency in America, Mr. Humphrey, the present Vice President, came to San Francisco for a day's campaign activities. Within the span of only eight hours, Mr. Humphrey made his speech on the television, received the leaders of the Negro community, and went to Chinatown to meet with the Chinese students and their parents.

At the meeting with the Chinese, the Vice President made a short speech in which he praised the Chinese for preserving and perpetuating the traditional Chinese culture in America. Such preserving and perpetuating activities prove their contribution to American society.

ARTS COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO

An Arts Committee was appointed by Mayor Alioto of San Francisco. It includes such local celebrities as the Governor of the Bank of America, and Mr. Pantachi (phon.), Chairman of the Board of Directors of De Young (phon.) Museum. The Chinese on this Committee are LI Sung-kuang (M), 2621/2646/0342, and LIN Teng (M), 2651/4098.

It is the hope of this Committee to borrow Mr. Pantachi's collection of Oriental art objects for an exhibition at the

SUMMARIZED BY:

[redacted] pjn [signature]
September 18, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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Golden Gate Museum. Meanwhile, Mayor Alioto would see to it that funds be located to enable the museum to add more such Oriental items to its catalogue.

LABOR UNION TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

The labor trouble of the Marguerite Rubel Company, Chinatown Branch, at one time seemed to have been settled; but, in fact, it is not. The strikers were dropped by the Rubel Company from employment. Hence, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has accused the Rubel Company at the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that its shutdown of the Chinatown branch is a kind of illegal "runaway" measure to rob the labor union of its right to form organizations and to discriminate against the strikers in Chinatown. What the result will be remains to be seen.

At the left-hand side bottom corner of page 16 is the news that a Prof. HUANG Yu-hou (M), 7806/5124/0186, would preach at the Bible Study Conference in both Oakland and San Francisco.

Page 15

(This page is all taken up with advertisements.)

Page 14

THE ROOT OF POVERTY

This article bearing the above caption is contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342.

The writer said that in the richest country of the world, America, there is still the anti-poverty program. What is meant by poverty, however, is really the problem of the relatively lower incomes received by people. Or it is really the problem of a large family, which, because of its size, cannot make both ends meet.

Be this as it may, America is still the place where one can seek one's fortune.

Many Chinese people came to this country for this purpose. In general, the Chinese in this country can be divided into three categories: those who are physically fit for manual labor and who can make enough to have and to hold through frugality; those who are well-educated but are unable to find the kind of employment for which they are trained, nor are they physically capable of performing any kind of manual work; and those who are born and educated in America and who can eke out a living here without any great difficulty. It is the second category of the Chinese who are leading a miserable life and cannot shake off the shackles of poverty, the writer concluded.

THE DREAM OF PANNING OUT GOLD

by

TUNG Hu (M),
5516/3698

It is said in this article that as the enthusiasm of the gold rush in California gradually wore off, gold ores were discovered in the Cascade Range and the Nevada mountains. They were also found later in Washington State and in Canada.

As people rushed toward the fields of the new discoveries, the Chinese were there too. Only because they were the minority of the minorities, they were not allowed to work on the rich productive mines. Oftentimes, they merely did their panning on the abandoned fields, where there was only low-yielding for them.

Page 13

TRIBUNAL OF THE "EAST -WEST."

TWO OR THREE WORDS

by SHIH Mei (M),
0670/5019

The writer of this item said that in the past, college students often raided the girls dormitories on the campus for

personal objects as souvenirs. Now, both the boys and the girls join forces and train their guns on the school management: they raid and occupy the school buildings.

The writer also said that when the erstwhile Chinese educator SUN Ch'i-meng (M), 1327/0796/1322, criticized the Manchu Dynasty's stereotyped style of composition-writing in the form of the eight-fold paragraphing method, he often concluded with this sentence: "The dawn is not far and democracy is just around the corner." This habit of SUN's reminds the writer of the stereotyped jargons used by the San Francisco Chinatown writers when they conclude their writings.

Furthermore, the writer said that San Francisco Chinatown is over-crowded. Frequently the pedestrians cross the streets on a red light.

I AM BORN THIS WAY

This captioned article on the left-hand side of page 13, is the regular column of the Rev. YU Cho-hsiung (M), 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU said that people often use this expression, "I am born this way," to shield their shortcomings. True, people have their original sin. But, through the teachings of Christianity, they can be reborn.

Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about "questions and answers."

Worried about her widower father's planned remarriage, a girl wrote and asked the columnist for advice.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11, is the usual column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11 is the regular column on the "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

In this column, the writer maintains a severely critical attitude toward the delinquent youths of San Francisco Chinatown. As recently reported in the newspapers, some Chinese youths have often molested the Caucasian tourists visiting Chinatown. The writer takes it to be an impairment of the dignity of the Chinese people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

Page 10 is almost entirely devoted to the account of a Chinese songstress, Miss SUN Moon, aka., SHEN Meng (M), 3088/1125.

At the left-hand side bottom corner, are three short items as follows:

1. Chin Lung (M), 6855/7893, Restaurant was broken into by thieves, and more than two hundred dollars were stolen from the coffer.

2. Prof. HUANG Wen-shan (M), 7806/2429/1472, is going back to Taiwan on a lecturing tour.

3. The Chin Hai (M), 6855/3189, Restaurant of Los Angeles has been auctioned off, lock, stock, and barrel.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE

IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

This installment of the serial article discusses the difficult conditions in which the Chinese people came into the

United States from the Mexican borders. Since Arizona is bordering on the territories of Mexico, many Chinese entered Tucson from Mexico by fair means or foul. Some of the smugglers were shot to death by the frontier guards; others were reported when they were caught later.

At the beginning of the present century, Mexico at the death of President Diaz, fell into a period of political upheaval, in which, the Mexican bandits struggled for power with the ruling war lords. During the shuffle, many Chinese lost their property and lives because of persecution. General Pershing afforded refuge to some of them in the United States and saved them.

Page 8

DON'T DO TO OTHERS WHAT YOU DON'T WANT TO

BE DONE TO YOU

by

WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),
5040/4801/5941

The writer of this article cited the fact that a Chinese language teacher at the Monterey Army Language School refused to rent the apartment he owns to a Negro couple. The writer said the Chinese are also one kind of the colored races and have been discriminated against by people before; and hence, they should sympathize with the Negroes. They should remember the word of Confucius that, "do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you."

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

Volume 2, No. 32
Page 16

August 7, 1968

ECONOMIC AID ASSOCIATION CHIEF SEVERELY CRITICIZED

The Chief of the San Francisco Chinatown Economic Opportunity Council, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, was severely taken to task by the majority of the Board members.

It all started about a year ago when the Board of Directors instructed the chief executive of the Council to employ two health workers for the two stations maintained by the economic aid project. But the chief executive dragged his feet in that. That led to the recent decision of the Board to the effect that if the proposed health workers were not engaged within two weeks, the chief executive of the Council would be sent packing.

The Chief executive of the Economic Opportunity Council is one Dr. LIANG Ta-p'eng (M), 2733/1129/7720; the Board members who are noisily against LIANG, are: HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615, and LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382.

PLAY TO BE PERFORMED BY CHUNG LIU DRAMATIC SOCIETY

To celebrate its decennial anniversary, the Chinatown Chung Liu (M), 0022/3177, Dramatic Society would stage a vernacular play at the Victory Hall on August 10th, and 11th.

SUMMARIZED BY:

 pjn ^{10/11}
September 18, 1968

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

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11-CV-2131-4b-645

EXPULSION OF CHINESE

The San Francisco Mayor, Alioto, in a public utterance asserted that not so very long ago, a candidate running for the mayoralty of that city, predicated his political platform on the expulsion of the Chinese from San Francisco. But now, things have changed. San Francisco Chinatown has become one of the important constituencies of the city and, apparently, of the whole nation. Even the Presidential candidates of the major Parties would not pass up the San Francisco Chinatown without a visit.

CHINESE TRADE FAIR IN TOKYO

Nationalist China would hold, from September 25th to 27th, this year, a trade fair in Tokyo. The General Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco decided to take part in it too. Mr. YEN P'an-chieh (M), 0917/3140/7132, is elected as the representative of the Chamber to the fair. Any member of the Chamber is entitled to send in his products for display.

CHINESE AS DEAN OF COLLEGE AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Dr. LI Pao-t'ang (M), 2621/1405/1016, a young Chinese of 35 years of age, is engaged as the Dean of the College of Arts at Boston University.

SALES STALLS, GAMES TO BE DONE AWAY WITH AT

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION

At the time of the Chinese New Year Celebration, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce usually sponsors some street carnival in Chinatown to raise money. As of late, the Chinese Youth and Recreation Committee has voiced its opposition to the set-up of such stalls and games at Chinese New Year's time.

This page is all occupied with advertisements. However, there is the advertisement of the Dragon Fountain Restaurant, 941 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California, Tel. 362-8299, and it says, "The different kinds of delicious Chinese pastries are adeptly made by the proprietor himself; they are:

1. Steamed dumplings with oyster sauce-dressed Chinese roast pork fillings.
2. Steamed large dumplings with chicken fillings.
3. Steamed dumplings with Chinese sausage fillings.
4. Steamed dumplings with powdered lotus seeds and preserved winter melons pomace fillings (sweet).
5. Steamed dumplings with the fillings of powdered lotus seeds, preserved winter melon pulp and salted egg yolks (sweet).
6. Cakes made of fresh-ground water chestnuts (sweet).
7. White rice cake (sweet).
8. Transparent cake made of powdered lotus seeds and preserved winter melon pomace (sweet).
9. Chinese bacon turnip cakes.
10. Crispy glutinous rice rolls.
11. Triangular taro cakes.
12. Crispy egg rolls.
13. Fried shrimp meat dumplings.
14. Fried powdered rice balls with fillings.
15. Shrimp-flavored toast.
16. Fried paper-wrapped chicken.

17. Flaky egg tart.
18. Flaky curry triangular fritters.
19. Flaky Chinese roast pork fricassees.
20. Steamed shredded chicken rolls."

"Business Hours: From 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Beginning with August, this restaurant will be
closed on Wednesdays."

Page 14

A THIRD TALK ON THE SUBJECT OF HEROIC SPIRIT

This captioned article was written by KUAN Yu (M),
7070/1342.

Page 13

SERVICE TO NEW CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AN URGENT DUTY

Written by one WENG Shao-ch'iu (M), 5040/4801/5941,
this article advances the theory that the established and well-
to-do Chinese in Chinatown should do their best to extend a
helping hand to the new arrivals among the Chinese immigrants,
because their help given to others would result in help to
themselves. Since those new immigrants are also consumers,
they will be the potential patrons of the businesses in Chinatown.

Page 12

The article appearing in page 12, is the regular
column maintained by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342,
about questions and answers.

A person wrote to LIU and said that since his mother
came from Hong Kong to stay at their home, his wife had become
utterly depressed in every way. The reason for this is that
the mother has been caviling the writer's wife about housekeeping.

In this connection, the columnist advised the writer to let the mother live somewhere else before his home is completely wrecked.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side vertical column of page 11, is the regular column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner" is the left-hand side column of page 11.

In this installment of the write-up, the writer told the story of a Chinese who came in the early days to this country to seek his fortune. After the lapse of some years, he returned to Canton and discovered that his wife was gone. Therefore, he wrote a sonnet to depict his sad story. It was a poem loaded with tender feelings. For sometime, it was on everyone's tongue. His wife, finally, heard about it, and reversed the order of the wording to make it a palindrome. She sent it back to the husband, and eventually they got together again happily.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

MONEY IS THE MATTER

With the Olympic Games soon coming up, the athletic circles in Taiwan are said to be very anxious to get a good coach for their athletes. They thought of the former Taiwan athletic champion, YANG Ch'uan-kuang (M), 2799/0278/1684, but YANG was engaged by Korea for the same purpose for two thousand dollars a month. For this reason, YANG was criticized for forgetting the gracious treatment from his mother country, Taiwan.

Thus, the Chinese Athletic Association contacted YANG and made him an offer. Now, it is said that YANG would return to Taiwan.

COURT TRIAL OF SAILORS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

The six Chinese seamen caught in heroin smuggling would be tried in Los Angeles this week.

U. C. L. A WORK TEAM SET UP

Some of the students and faculty of the University of California in Los Angeles organized a work-team to help the minority racial groups to solve their problems.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

A fine arts exhibition would be held in Ga-shih-te-la (phon.) Grade School in New Chinatown, Los Angeles.

MATRICIDE IN LOS ANGELES

Mrs. HSIA Wen-shih (M), 1115/2429/2514, age 65, was found murdered by her grown-up son and daughter.

DR. AND MRS. LAI LIEN IN LOS ANGELES

Dr. and Mrs. LAI Lien (M), 6351/8780, went to Los Angeles for a visit. Dr. LAI was the Director of the UN Chinese Department for thirteen years and is now retired.

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES FOR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

The Los Angeles Chinese Veterans Association, with a view to helping the new Chinese immigrants to find employment, is planning to sponsor some special training classes in its headquarters for them.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

This article on page 9, is an installment of the conclusion the writer arrived at with his series of articles published in this paper.

The writer advances the view that with the changed conditions of the world, the Chinese in America might as well change their outlook on the purpose of life. Man living in this world today should not only look after the welfare of himself, but also the welfare of the country and humanity.

Page 8

On page 8 is the article which tells of the distress of the Chinese students studying abroad — America, for instance.

Page 7

The article on page 7, discusses how the impostors go about their swindling business and entice the innocent to fall into their snares again and again.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 8/12/68
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY 28857/88

Re SF letter to Bureau 7/23/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are four (4) copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated July 17, July 24, July 31 and August 7, 1968.

The Translation Unit is requested to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to furnish a summary of each article, together with transliteration of any Chinese names which appear.

Particular attention should be given to articles dealing with Chinatown youth problems and any which may relate to the Wah Ching Club (SF file 105-22969) should be translated in full. It is noted that Security Index Subject, MARK LAI (SF file 105-1494) has both an English language article and a Chinese language article in the issue for 7/31/68. Both articles appear to deal with the same phase of over seas Chinese history in California, but it is requested that the Chinese version be closely scanned for any evidence of pro-Chicom sentiment.

Enclosed publications carry an advertisement in the Chinese language, for the Dragon Fountain Restaurant (see page 15 of issue for 8/7/68). This restaurant is operated by Security Index Subject MAURICE CHUCK aka HWONG Chung-man (SF file 105-1493) who is Managing Editor of captioned publication. It is requested that one of these advertisements be translated.

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (encs. 4) (RM) (1 - 105-19681 - MAURICE CHUCK)
- 4 - San Francisco (1 - 105-1493 - MAURICE CHUCK)

JES:ay
(8)

105-177944-
NOT RECORDED

14 AUG 14 1968

Let to San. Fr. w/incl (4) (str.) (1FLM)
TGH:mal
9/12/68
(part. Subm.)
Issue 7/17/68 w/h/w
Rem FLM mt.
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Let. to S.F. w/incls (4) (str.) (1FLM)
TGH:hidsl
8-30-68
Part. Subm.
Issue 7/17/68 returned
with remaining FLM retained
until complete translation

T-81500
TGH-wa
8-15-68

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Let to S.F. w/incl. (4) (str.) (1FLM)
TGH:mal
Issues of 7/31/68 not w/h/w
9/19/68
4 w/incl. Subm.
[SEVEN]
NAT. INQ. SEC.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

September 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-4-90 BY SP7 BTJ/bjg

Attached is the final portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues of 7/31/68 and 8/7/68 returned herewith.

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - [Redacted]

(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),
sent direct with enclosures (2).

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

July 31, 1968
Page 16, Columns 1 - 3.

Volume 2, No. 31.

HUMPHREY IN SAN FRANCISCO CHINATOWN

To canvass for nomination at the coming Chicago Democratic Party convention as a candidate for the high office of the Presidency in America, Mr. Humphrey, the present Vice President, came to San Francisco for a day's campaign activities. Within the span of only eight hours, Mr. Humphrey made his speech on the television, received the leaders of the Negro community, and went to Chinatown to meet with the Chinese students and their parents.

At the meeting with the Chinese, the Vice President made a short speech in which he praised the Chinese for preserving and perpetuating the traditional Chinese culture in America. Such preserving and perpetuating activities prove their contribution to American society.

ARTS COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO

An Arts Committee was appointed by Mayor Alioto of San Francisco. It includes such local celebrities as the Governor of the Bank of America, and Mr. Pantachi (phon.), Chairman of the Board of Directors of De Young (phon.) Museum. The Chinese on this Committee are LI Sung-kuang (M), 2621/2646/0342, and LIN Teng (M), 2651/4098.

It is the hope of this Committee to borrow Mr. Pantachi's collection of Oriental art objects for an exhibition at the

SUMMARIZED BY:

[redacted] pjn/jjv
September 18, 1968

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Golden Gate Museum. Meanwhile, Mayor Alioto would see to it that funds be located to enable the museum to add more such Oriental items to its catalogue.

LABOR UNION TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

The labor trouble of the Marguerite Rubel Company, Chinatown Branch, at one time seemed to have been settled; but, in fact, it is not. The strikers were dropped by the Rubel Company from employment. Hence, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has accused the Rubel Company at the National Labor Relations Board to the effect that its shutdown of the Chinatown branch is a kind of illegal "runaway" measure to rob the labor union of its right to form organizations and to discriminate against the strikers in Chinatown. What the result will be remains to be seen.

At the left-hand side bottom corner of page 16 is the news that a Prof. HUANG Yu-hou (M), 7806/5124/0186, would preach at the Bible Study Conference in both Oakland and San Francisco.

Page 15

(This page is all taken up with advertisements.)

Page 14

THE ROOT OF POVERTY

This article bearing the above caption is contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342.

The writer said that in the richest country of the world, America, there is still the anti-poverty program. What is meant by poverty, however, is really the problem of the relatively lower incomes received by people. Or it is really the problem of a large family, which, because of its size, cannot make both ends meet.

Be this as it may, America is still the place where one can seek one's fortune.

Many Chinese people came to this country for this purpose. In general, the Chinese in this country can be divided into three categories: those who are physically fit for manual labor and who can make enough to have and to hold through frugality; those who are well-educated but are unable to find the kind of employment for which they are trained, nor are they physically capable of performing any kind of manual work; and those who are born and educated in America and who can eke out a living here without any great difficulty. It is the second category of the Chinese who are leading a miserable life and cannot shake off the shackles of poverty, the writer concluded.

THE DREAM OF PANNING OUT GOLD

by

TUNG Hu (M),
5516/3698

It is said in this article that as the enthusiasm of the gold rush in California gradually wore off, gold ores were discovered in the Cascade Range and the Nevada mountains. They were also found later in Washington State and in Canada.

As people rushed toward the fields of the new discoveries, the Chinese were there too. Only because they were the minority of the minorities, they were not allowed to work on the rich productive mines. Oftentimes, they merely did their panning on the abandoned fields, where there was only low-yielding for them.

Page 13

TRIBUNAL OF THE "EAST -WEST."

TWO OR THREE WORDS

by SHIH Mei (M),
0670/5019

The writer of this item said that in the past, college students often raided the girls dormitories on the campus for

personal objects as souvenirs. Now, both the boys and the girls join forces and train their guns on the school management: they raid and occupy the school buildings.

The writer also said that when the erstwhile Chinese educator SUN Ch'i-meng (M), 1327/0796/1322, criticized the Manchu Dynasty's stereotyped style of composition-writing in the form of the eight-fold paragraphing method, he often concluded with this sentence: "The dawn is not far and democracy is just around the corner." This habit of SUN's reminds the writer of the stereotyped jargons used by the San Francisco Chinatown writers when they conclude their writings.

Furthermore, the writer said that San Francisco Chinatown is over-crowded. Frequently the pedestrians cross the streets on a red light.

I AM BORN THIS WAY

This captioned article on the left-hand side of page 13, is the regular column of the Rev. YU Cho-hsiung (M), 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU said that people often use this expression, "I am born this way," to shield their shortcomings. True, people have their original sin. But, through the teachings of Christianity, they can be reborn.

Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about "questions and answers."

Worried about her widower father's planned remarriage, a girl wrote and asked the columnist for advice.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11, is the usual column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11 is the regular column on the "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

In this column, the writer maintains a severely critical attitude toward the delinquent youths of San Francisco Chinatown. As recently reported in the newspapers, some Chinese youths have often molested the Caucasian tourists visiting Chinatown. The writer takes it to be an impairment of the dignity of the Chinese people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

Page 10 is almost entirely devoted to the account of a Chinese songstress, Miss SUN Moon, aka., SHEN Meng (M), 3088/1125.

At the left-hand side bottom corner, are three short items as follows:

1. Chin Lung (M), 6855/7893, Restaurant was broken into by thieves, and more than two hundred dollars were stolen from the coffer.

2. Prof. HUANG Wen-shan (M), 7806/2429/1472, is going back to Taiwan on a lecturing tour.

3. The Chin Hai (M), 6855/3189, Restaurant of Los Angeles has been auctioned off, lock, stock, and barrel.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE

IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

This installment of the serial article discusses the difficult conditions in which the Chinese people came into the

United States from the Mexican borders. Since Arizona is bordering on the territories of Mexico, many Chinese entered Tucson from Mexico by fair means or foul. Some of the smugglers were shot to death by the frontier guards; others were reported when they were caught later.

At the beginning of the present century, Mexico at the death of President Diaz, fell into a period of political upheaval, in which, the Mexican bandits struggled for power with the ruling war lords. During the shuffle, many Chinese lost their property and lives because of persecution. General Pershing afforded refuge to some of them in the United States and saved them.

Page 8

DON'T DO TO OTHERS WHAT YOU DON'T WANT TO
BE DONE TO YOU

by

WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),
5040/4801/5941

The writer of this article cited the fact that a Chinese language teacher at the Monterey Army Language School refused to rent the apartment he owns to a Negro couple. The writer said the Chinese are also one kind of the colored races and have been discriminated against by people before; and hence, they should sympathize with the Negroes. They should remember the word of Confucius that, "do not do to others what you do not wish to be done to you."

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

Volume 2, No. 32
Page 16

August 7, 1968

ECONOMIC AID ASSOCIATION CHIEF SEVERELY CRITICIZED

The Chief of the San Francisco Chinatown Economic Opportunity Council, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, was severely taken to task by the majority of the Board members.

It all started about a year ago when the Board of Directors instructed the chief executive of the Council to employ two health workers for the two stations maintained by the economic aid project. But the chief executive dragged his feet in that. That led to the recent decision of the Board to the effect that if the proposed health workers were not engaged within two weeks, the chief executive of the Council would be sent packing.

The Chief executive of the Economic Opportunity Council is one Dr. LIANG Ta-p'eng (M), 2733/1129/7720; the Board members who are noisily against LIANG, are: HUANG Tso-shu (M), 7806/0155/6615, and LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382.

PLAY TO BE PERFORMED BY CHUNG LIU DRAMATIC SOCIETY

To celebrate its decennial anniversary, the Chinatown Chung Liu (M), 0022/3177, Dramatic Society would stage a vernacular play at the Victory Hall on August 10th, and 11th.

SUMMARIZED BY:
[redacted] pjn
September 18, 1968

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EXPULSION OF CHINESE

The San Francisco Mayor, Alioto, in a public utterance asserted that not so very long ago, a candidate running for the mayoralty of that city, predicated his political platform on the expulsion of the Chinese from San Francisco. But now, things have changed, San Francisco Chinatown has become one of the important constituencies of the city and, apparently, of the whole nation. Even the Presidential candidates of the major Parties would not pass up the San Francisco Chinatown without a visit.

CHINESE TRADE FAIR IN TOKYO

Nationalist China would hold, from September 25th to 27th, this year, a trade fair in Tokyo. The General Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco decided to take part in it too. Mr. YEN P'an-chieh (M), 0917/3140/7132, is elected as the representative of the Chamber to the fair. Any member of the Chamber is entitled to send in his products for display.

CHINESE AS DEAN OF COLLEGE AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Dr. LI Pao-t'ang (M), 2621/1405/1016, a young Chinese of 35 years of age, is engaged as the Dean of the College of Arts at Boston University.

SALES STALLS, GAMES TO BE DONE AWAY WITH AT

CHINESE NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION

At the time of the Chinese New Year Celebration, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce usually sponsors some street carnival in Chinatown to raise money. As of late, the Chinese Youth and Recreation Committee has voiced its opposition to the set-up of such stalls and games at Chinese New Year's time.

This page is all occupied with advertisements. However, there is the advertisement of the Dragon Fountain Restaurant, 941 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California, Tel. 362-8299, and it says, "The different kinds of delicious Chinese pastries are adeptly made by the proprietor himself; they are:

1. Steamed dumplings with oyster sauce-dressed Chinese roast pork fillings.
2. Steamed large dumplings with chicken fillings.
3. Steamed dumplings with Chinese sausage fillings.
4. Steamed dumplings with powdered lotus seeds and preserved winter melons pomace fillings (sweet).
5. Steamed dumplings with the fillings of powdered lotus seeds, preserved winter melon pulp and salted egg yolks (sweet).
6. Cakes made of fresh-ground water chestnuts (sweet).
7. White rice cake (sweet).
8. Transparent cake made of powdered lotus seeds and preserved winter melon pomace (sweet).
9. Chinese bacon turnip cakes.
10. Crispy glutinous rice rolls.
11. Triangular taro cakes.
12. Crispy egg rolls.
13. Fried shrimp meat dumplings.
14. Fried powdered rice balls with fillings.
15. Shrimp-flavored toast.
16. Fried paper-wrapped chicken.

17. Flaky egg tart.
18. Flaky curry triangular fritters.
19. Flaky Chinese roast pork fricassees.
20. Steamed shredded chicken rolls."

"Business Hours: From 7:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
Beginning with August, this restaurant will be
closed on Wednesdays."

Page 14

A THIRD TALK ON THE SUBJECT OF HEROIC SPIRIT

This captioned article was written by KUAN Yu (M),
7070/1342.

Page 13

SERVICE TO NEW CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AN URGENT DUTY

Written by one WENG Shao-ch'iu (M), 5040/4801/5941,
this article advances the theory that the established and well-
to-do Chinese in Chinatown should do their best to extend a
helping hand to the new arrivals among the Chinese immigrants,
because their help given to others would result in help to
themselves. Since those new immigrants are also consumers,
they will be the potential patrons of the businesses in Chinatown.

Page 12

The article appearing in page 12, is the regular
column maintained by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342,
about questions and answers.

A person wrote to LIU and said that since his mother
came from Hong Kong to stay at their home, his wife had become
utterly depressed in every way. The reason for this is that
the mother has been caviling the writer's wife about housekeeping.

In this connection, the columnist advised the writer to let the mother live somewhere else before his home is completely wrecked.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side vertical column of page 11, is the regular column about jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner" is the left-hand side column of page 11.

In this installment of the write-up, the writer told the story of a Chinese who came in the early days to this country to seek his fortune. After the lapse of some years, he returned to Canton and discovered that his wife was gone. Therefore, he wrote a sonnet to depict his sad story. It was a poem loaded with tender feelings. For sometime, it was on everyone's tongue. His wife, finally, heard about it, and reversed the order of the wording to make it a palindrome. She sent it back to the husband, and eventually they got together again happily.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION

MONEY IS THE MATTER

With the Olympic Games soon coming up, the athletic circles in Taiwan are said to be very anxious to get a good coach for their athletes. They thought of the former Taiwan athletic champion, YANG Ch'uan-kuang (M), 2799/0278/1684, but YANG was engaged by Korea for the same purpose for two thousand dollars a month. For this reason, YANG was criticized for forgetting the gracious treatment from his mother country, Taiwan.

Thus, the Chinese Athletic Association contacted YANG and made him an offer. Now, it is said that YANG would return to Taiwan.

COURT TRIAL OF SAILORS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

The six Chinese seamen caught in heroin smuggling would be tried in Los Angeles this week.

U. C. L. A WORK TEAM SET UP

Some of the students and faculty of the University of California in Los Angeles organized a work-team to help the minority racial groups to solve their problems.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

A fine arts exhibition would be held in Ga-shih-te-la (phon.) Grade School in New Chinatown, Los Angeles.

MATRICIDE IN LOS ANGELES

Mrs. HSIA Wen-shih (M), 1115/2429/2514, age 65, was found murdered by her grown-up son and daughter.

DR. AND MRS. LAI LIEN IN LOS ANGELES

Dr. and Mrs. LAI Lien (M), 6351/8780, went to Los Angeles for a visit. Dr. LAI was the Director of the UN Chinese Department for thirteen years and is now retired.

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES FOR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

The Los Angeles Chinese Veterans Association, with a view to helping the new Chinese immigrants to find employment, is planning to sponsor some special training classes in its headquarters for them.

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

This article on page 9, is an installment of the conclusion the writer arrived at with his series of articles published in this paper.

The writer advances the view that with the changed conditions of the world, the Chinese in America might as well change their outlook on the purpose of life. Man living in this world today should not only look after the welfare of himself, but also the welfare of the country and humanity.

Page 8

On page 8 is the article which tells of the distress of the Chinese students studying abroad — America, for instance.

Page 7

The article on page 7, discusses how the impostors go about their swindling business and entice the innocent to fall into their snares again and again.

Cotter

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

September 12, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) ✓
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

Jef
Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

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NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 13 1968

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

MAILED 24
SEP 12 1968
COMM-FBI

Issue of July 24 returned herewith. ~~Remaining foreign~~

language material retained until completion of translation.

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
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- Conrad _____
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- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - [redacted] (Attn: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure.

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SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

July 24, 1968
Page 16, columns 1 - 3.

Volume 2, No. 30.

SEAMSTRESSES STRIKE ENDED

The upper section of page 16 is the news which reports that the seamstresses strike in San Francisco Chinatown has come to an end. The strikers have already located themselves in the jobs of some other companies. Thus far, the effort of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to enlist the Chinatown's seamstresses in their membership has failed.

FAREWELL PARTY FOR CHINESE CONSUL

The Chinese Consul General, TI (or CHAI) Yin-shou (M), 5049/0936/1108, is being called back to Taiwan to be the Chief of the Treaty Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The picture at the top left-hand side corner shows Mr. and Mrs. TI who were honored at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. LEI Fa-t'u (M), 7191/3127/0956, owners of the Li Yuan (M), 0448/0954, Restaurant.

WORD FROM CHINATOWN

The lower section of page 16 is about some miscellaneous news concerning Chinatown, such as:

1. The monthly meeting of the Chinatown Social Service Association, which will be held at 104 Grant Avenue, on July 24, at 7:00 p.m.
2. For a period of 6 weeks, some conversational English lessons would be given on television, Channel 5, every day from 10:30 to 11:00 a.m.

SUMMARIZED BY:
mal
September 11, 1968

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DATE 6-4-90 BY 8882 BLD/af

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3. The insurance agent, Jack Fong Lee, aka., FANG Ch'uang-chieh (M), 2455/0482/0267, will be out of town in August. During his absence, there would be somebody to act in his stead.
4. Mr. YANG Heng-hua (M), 2799/0077/5478, is made the Assistant Chief Manager of the California United Bank of San Francisco (sic).
5. A group of overseas Chinese youths are planning to organize a "Service-to-the immigrants Association."
6. Summer Youth Training Camp of Chinatown.

Page 15

LET THE DISCRIMINATION CASE BE STOPPED

An Army Language School teacher, one Dr. SU t'ing (M), 5685/1656, refused to rent an apartment to a Negro. The Negro brought the matter before the court.

Thus, this article warned all the property-owning Chinese not to follow SU's step, lest the Negroes might direct their attacks against the Chinese.

Printed in the right-hand side top corner of page 15, this captioned article is the only write-up appearing in this page.

Page 14

In this page are 3 write-ups as follows:

- (1). See the world eye to eye.
This is an article advising the new Chinese immigrants to be realistic and learn what is good of their adopted country. Meanwhile, they should make up their mind to take up some work -- work of even the manual character -- in order to build up a bright future.
- (2). Chinese sued for discrimination.
This is an augmented restatement of the case about the Army Language School Chinese teacher who refused to rent an apartment to a Negro couple.
- (3). Dr. Laubach's new method to wipe out illiteracy.
Being a restatement of an article in a previous issue, this item elaborates on Dr. Laubach's tutorial method of teaching

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non-English-speaking immigrants to speak English -- in this case, the Chinese in San Francisco Chinatown.

Page 13.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF AMERICAN YOUTHS

by WENG Shao-ch'iu (M),
5040/4801/5941

This item said that, since the United States proper has not at any time been directly placed under the destruction of a shooting war, the life pattern of the great masses of Americans falls into the rut of their father's or grandfather's: namely, to get educated, to make money, and to enjoy life. This stereotype continued on for generations. Now the young people are awakened to the changes of the world. They want a change, too -- but what? The Hippies have not found out the answer; the others are perplexed in this regard.

WITH YOU THERE, THERE'S NO PLACE FOR ME

At the lower left-hand side corner of the upper horizontal column of page 13, is the editorial of the "East-West."

The writer of this editorial said that at the time of each and every war in the history of man, there was the proclamation that "with you there, there is no elbow room for me." But in the end, coexistence prevailed.

This item was written by one K'o-leng (M), 0344/2807.

Page 13.

This page is LIU Ch'ih-kuang's (M), 0491/3069/0342, regular column about questions and answer.

An elderly person learned that her married daughter -- married for 7 years with two children already -- and son-in-law quarrel all the time with divorce looming up prominently for the near future. She asked the columnist if it would be advisable for her to talk to the son-in-law about the whole matter.

LIU advised her not to do anything of the kind but just to remain reticent about it.

Page 11.

Page 11 contains two sections, the first of which is the regular space allowed for jokes and jigsaw puzzles.

The left-hand side of page 11, is the regular column conducted by one whose pen name is known as "a sojourner of San Francisco." The writer in this item recounted his story of going out for a picnic with his girl friend, Chieh-fang (M), 3381/5364, and a married couple, Mr. CHIANG (M), 3068, and SHIANG's wife, Lien-tai (M), 5571/7818.

Page 10.

Los Angeles Edition

SERVICE TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

In regard to the idea of rendering service to the overseas Chinese, the top-column captioned article suggested that the China Benevolence Association should have taken the initiative to place itself in the van for this responsibility. As the new Immigration Act went into effect on the first of July, some of the relatives or immediate families of some of the Chinese already here would crowd in on the shores of America. These newcomers would need assistance in every respect.

Just now, the International Service Association (sic) in cooperation with the Association of the American-born Chinese, has set up an information service center in Los Angeles for this purpose.

Since the China Benevolence Association, this item further commented, has lost out in seizing upon the opportunity to lead in this regard, it should, at least, cooperate with the organization already set up by the International Service Association for the new Chinese immigrants.

The rest of page 10 contains such headings as (1), Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Chung-liang (M), 7806/1813/5328, to present classical Chinese dances at the University of California. (2) The trial of the two narcotics running sailors, TENG Yin-ti'en (M), 6772/5593/3944; and TU Mu-hsing (M), 2629/2606/5281, to be postponed, and men and women involved in the other drug cases are apprehended. (3) Melee in the kitchen of a well-known Chinese restaurant in Los Angeles.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE IN ARIZONA

by
WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

In this article, the writer gives an account of the Chinese in Arizona -- particularly Phoenix and Tucson -- who went into the restaurant, grocery, and horticulture businesses.

WHAT IS THE POLITICAL PLANK OF MR. NIXON

Written by one Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133, this article started out by quoting the word of a certain American scholar (no name given) who said that Mr. Nixon is a man without any principle; and that any one elected into the White House could do better than Mr. Nixon could. Thus, Mu-fu (pen name) said how sound this appraisal is, could be seen from the following advocacies of Mr. Nixon,

1. In regard to the war in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon advocates a military victory through the superiority of American navy and airforce.
2. Concerning the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon entertains no undue hopes, and opposes a coalition government in Vietnam, to be participated by Viet Cong.
3. With respect to American foreign policy, Mr. Nixon wishes to have a re-appraisal of America's heavy responsibility for the world and a re-estimation of the amount of weight America could throw around in international affairs.
4. As for the problem of national defense, Mr. Nixon wants to insure security by maintaining a military strategic superiority vis-a-vis the rapid development of nuclear weapons in Soviet Russia and Communist China.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493) (105-12409)

August 30, 1968

b7D

Director, FBI (105-177944)
(105-19681)

Coffey

REGISTERED MAIL

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

Attached is **the final portion of** the translation which you requested by letter dated 7/23/68.

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Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues of 7/3/68 and 7/10/68 returned herewith.

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- Gandy _____

1 - [Redacted]
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(Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosures (3).

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66 SEP 6 1968 ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 27

Date: July 3, 1967

Page 16 White Eagles and Flying Dragons, Youth Gangs in
New York Chinatown

(It is noted that a more complete and more systematic report is given in English on pages 1-2 of the July 10 issue and that no original Chinese name is given in the Chinese article.)

* * *

Page 15 An Editorial

We Do Not Find Fault with the Municipal Council

Recently we criticized the membership of the Chinatown Survey and Fact-Finding Committee for its failure to include some non-Chinese but active social workers. We maintained that the committee should attempt to do something for Chinatown rather than the Chinese residents. The Mayor should not rely solely on the words of a few Chinese whom he takes into his confidence about other good, public-minded citizens irrespective of their liberalism and their unpopularity among the so-called Chinese leaders. The Mayor is hereby urged to visit Chinatown, to establish contacts with the various social strata of the Chinese community.

* * *

Page 15 Firearms Control

Why legislate for the control of firearms? Because a gun may be used to commit murder?

Certainly, someone used a baseball bat, another used an iron bar, still another used a nylon hose. Many other useful tools were, in fact, used as effective weapons to kill. Shall we

SUMMARIZED BY:

mal
August 27, 1968

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DATE 6-4-90 BY 8888 BTJ/08

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also legislate to control these useful articles? Clearly no! The point is to enforce the many existing statutes. What is the use for another new statute, if we neglect those in the book?

* * *

Page 14

Attitude toward Money

by KUAN Yu

Many a good Chinese looks on money as dirty and unworthy of the attention of his good soul. This is an old attitude which is as false as it is impractical.

A sane and practical attitude is to recognize the importance of money and to work hard to make more money in an honest and lawful way. When you have the money, you may spend it in such a way as to benefit your fellow citizens.

* * *

Page 14

Rancho Calaveras A New City in Northern California

This is a new city to be built according to blueprints. It is to rise on the north bank of the Calaveras River, in the neighborhood of three beautiful lakes. Curiously, a road is named Wong Court, in honor of Mr. HUANG Tien-sheng (M), 7806/3329/3932, who has contributed a good deal of time to the planning and building of this new city.

* * *

Page 13

Vacationing in Yosemite National Park

by WENG Shao-chiu

The Yosemite National Park is simply beautiful. It makes a holy, balmy retreat for all who want to know and embrace Nature. This and other national parks were very worthwhile investments made by the Federal Government for the health and enjoyment of all Americans. They were built mostly by the U.S. Army Engineering Corps. What a wonderful world America would be if we could only divert the money spent on war to build more parks and more reservoirs and dams?

* * *

Page 12

LIU Chih-kuang

A reader asked what he should do to his wife, a mental case until recently, who was hiring a lawyer to sue him for a divorce and alimony. LIU advised the reader to be nice and patient, to see his wife privately, to seek her understanding, to struggle for a reconciliation, rather than countercharging that she was a mental case.

* * *

Page 11

A Page from My Diary

Different Dreams in the Same Bed

by A Chinese in America

This is a continuation of the story about CHIANG's unhappy marriage. With a series of questions, the writer led CHIANG to disclose the root of his unhappiness. He wanted to have children, but his wife would not have any. As he was despairing, he relapsed into his former drinking habit.

* * *

Page 10

Los Angeles Section

Mrs. Grace Wong Chow on Human Relations Commission
of Los Angeles

A more complete version of the same news appears in the English section of the same issue.

Mrs. Chow is also known as Mrs. CHOU Kuang-chu (M), 0719/0342/0443, aka Miss HUANG Pao-yu (M), 7806/1405/3768.

* * *

Page 10

HUANG Chun-wei (M), 7806/0193/1218, Awarded Scholarships to the University of California and the Loyola University.

* * *

Page 10 Rev. HUANG Yun-piao (M), 7806/7189/5903, has retired after 30 years of service with the Methodist Church.

* * *

Page 10 JEN Chien-hui (M), 0117/0494/6540, and Nan-hung (M), 0589/4767, Cantonese operatic singers, will perform in Los Angeles on July 5, irrespective of information to the Immigration Office against them as suspect communists.

* * *

Page 10 TANG Yin-tien (M), 6772/5593/3944, and TU Lin-hsing (M), 2629/2651/5281, seamen involved in a narcotic case, will be put on trial on July 10: they will be represented by attorney, KUAN Wei-hsing (M), 7070/4850/5281.

* * *

Page 8-9

The Electoral College

by Mu-fu

In this article, Mu-fu explains how the Electoral College with 538 members, will function after the November election. It is theoretically legal for the college to reject on December 19, the National popular winner of an election on November 8 in favor of the other candidate who will have won fewer votes as compared with the former.

* * *

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 23

Date: July 10, 1968

Page 16

**Hwa Ching Disappointed by
Chinatown Leaders' Empty Pledges of Help**

Mr. HU Yu, spokesman for the Hwa Ching, told this reporter that the Chinatown leaders had, so far, failed to deliver what they had promised for the Hwa Ching. There are very few who really want to help. Specifically, Mr. J.K. CHOY has not sent in \$100 as he promised to contribute at a meeting at the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance on February 26. Nor was the \$200 pledged by the local Economic Opportunity Council received by the Hwa Ching.

When your reporter met Mr. CHOY, the latter said that the Hwa Ching people had failed to follow his strategy of obtaining a perennial fund from the city or the state or even the Federal Government. A tremendous campaign in Chinatown might bring in, once for all, ten or just a few thousand dollars, which clearly would not solve the Hwa Ching problem.

TSAI said that a place was already rented for \$1 a month to house the Hwa Ching, at Montgomery and Washington Streets.

Page 14

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On Chinese "Western Movies"

By KUAN Yu

guy ✓ In Chinese and American "Western" films alike, there is always a good guy who is able ultimately to defeat a bad guy.

SUMMARIZED BY:

ma *MAK*

August 27, 1968

105-177944 -

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so that the innocent or innocents are saved or revenged. Many of these Chinese "Western" films are based on popular Chinese novels of ancient authorship. But mind you this. You cannot possibly take the law into your own hand now as the good guy does in the film or the book.

* * *

Page 13 How to Stop Street Fightings between Youths

While we may request the Police Headquarters for more policemen detailed in Chinatown, we ^{may} well appeal to the Youth for Service to redeem these wayward juveniles.

* * *

Page 13 Chinese Ghost and Supernatural Novels

by WENG Shao-chiu

All these novels have one central theme, that is, all ghosts and evil spirits are the enemies of man and God. A virtuous man, with God's help, will defeat them all.

* * *

Page 12

LIU Chih-Kuang, in his usual column, advises a reader that no parents could effectively advise their daughter about whom or what sort of boy she should associate herself with. Try to make her break with a boy who is an undesirable character in your eye, and she will immediately marry him.

* * *

Page 11

A Page from My Diary

by A Chinese in America

How nice it is to air and sun leisurely in a park! Portsmouth Park is the only green spot in Chinatown. In a good day, you always find the place crowded with Chinese retirees, whose endless lively conversations go on under the trees everyday and every hour. That explains very eloquently why some city-planners call the parks the lungs of a city.

Los Angeles News

Chinese shops have been warned not to deal in firecrackers without a license. Violators may be fined \$500 or/and sentenced to one year in prison.

* * *

Oriental-Americans' Association

The Association has sent out five volunteers to survey the life and problems of American citizens of Oriental origin living in Los Angeles. The five volunteers are:

LIN Nu-ying (M)
2651/1166/38411

HUNG Min-lung (M)
3163/2404/7127

KUAN Shu (M)
7070/1859

LI Chi-te (M)
2621/4949/1795

LI Kuo-chen (M)
2621/0948/5256

* * *

Who will be the next President of the United States?

As no eloquent Democrats could convincingly explain away their failures or frustrations in the Vietnam War, in fighting the increasing crimes, in coping with the city riots, in keeping down taxation, and in containing the general inflation, many people are inclined to predict 1968 as a year for the Republicans. Of course, just as the Humphrey camp will reassure you that it will win, the Nixon camp is confident of its victory.

* * *

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

America Not A Paradise

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 28

Date: July 10, 1968

During the first 20 years of my life, I lived in poverty, in hunger, in war, and with disease. Often enough I felt hopeless, until I sailed, aboard "SS, President Cleveland" into the San Francisco harbor one morning 17 years ago. The wonderful sight of that morning, with the gossamer-like Golden Gate Bridge and the evanescent city partly floating and partly immersed in the rising and expanding fog, was uplifting and reassuring me at the same time that I had, at long last, left behind me the land of difficulties and miseries. I felt like an emancipated slave or just a bird in the sky.

Many immigrants had expected a paradise here, but they would soon be disillusioned at meeting here more or less the same terrors, crimes and evils so familiar to them in their home countries. Disillusion is naturally painful.

But I understand very well that no paradise is possible until some prerequisites are satisfied. Take a good crop, for instance. It is the result of tilling, seeding, planting, weeding, fertilizing and watering. If America is likened to a paradise, it is meant to be a land for freemen to till, to improve, and to build their castles on it. It certainly is not a land for idlers, although Paradise is an alluring name.

In a serious mood, no one can say that America is Paradise, for one does not expect to see in it so many people

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TRANSLATED BY:

August 27, 1968

105-177944 -

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deranged in the pursuit of materialistic gains, tolerant of vices and evils, and cynical about morals and authority. In the midst of all these, we Orientals, have learnt to be proud of our virtues in this Jet Age. We like to work and work hard. We observe our traditional moral code governing our father-and-son, husband-and-wife, brother-and-sister, friend-and-friend, and superior-and-subordinate mutual duties.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, my father said that he was glad to be able to flee to Canton from the village, and then from Canton to Hong Kong. He was happy to come to America, although he said that he had another wish, to fulfill, that is, to find and live in Paradise. Clearly, he did not accept America as Paradise. Too bad that he died two years later without finding his paradise.

Paradise may be in heaven and may just as well be on earth. Some people even say that Las Vegas is the Paradise of the Gamblers! So it is for you yourself to find your paradise. But if America is Paradise, you will be there for the next 70 or 80 years at most. A question remains: Where are you going to find an everlasting life?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 7/23/68
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH

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80808

~~COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT~~

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/14/68, and Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 6/18/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are five (5) copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated June 12, June 19, June 26, July 3, and July 10, 1968.

In accordance with Bureau authorization given in referenced Bureau letter, the Translation Unit is requested to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to provide a brief summary of each article, together with transliterations of any Chinese names appearing in such articles. The Translation Unit is further requested to provide a full translation of any articles which appear to have security significance including a full translation of articles noted below:

In issue dated 6/12/68, the article on the front page of the Chinese Section, dealing with the Negro militant Black Panthers should be translated in full.

In issue dated 6/19/68, the article on page eight, extending into page nine, should be closely scanned and summarized or translated fully.

In issue dated 6/26/68, the article on page 14 by KUAN Yu (M) (pen name of KENNETH JOE) should be translated in full.

In the issue dated 7/3/68, the article on page one of the Chinese Section, concerning Chinese Youth in New York, should be translated in full, unless this is the same as the lead English article on page one of the issue dated 7/10/68.

ENCLOSURE

- Bureau (Encis. 5) (RM)
- (1 - 105-19681; MAURICE CHUCK)
- San Francisco
- (1 - 105-1493; MAURICE CHUCK)
- (1 - 105-12409; KENNETH JOE)
- (1 - [redacted])

NOT RECORDED

2 JUL 26 1968

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NAT. INT. SEC. Ab 1983

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SF 105-22722
JES/cmp

In the issue dated 7/10/68, the article on page 14 bearing the caption in Chinese "America Is Not Paradise" should be translated in full and the article on page one of the Chinese Section, dealing with the Wah Ching Club should be translated in full.

It is noted that Security Index Subject HWONG Chung-mun, aka MAURICE CHUCK, continues as Managing Editor of captioned newspaper. On [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that in conversation with CHUCK he has reached the conclusion that the latter may still be pro-Chicom and may still meet with his old associates from the "Mun Ching", aka Petrel Club. He said he has nothing definite upon which to base this other than CHUCK's general attitude.

[REDACTED] said he hopes CHUCK will become more American in his viewpoints and believes he will if treated fairly and given a chance to make a place for himself in the editorial community.

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SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

August 30, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

Collect

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

REGISTERED MAIL

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DATE 6-4-90 BY *SP8 BTJ/ag*

a portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated 8/12/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Issue dated 7/17/68 is being returned herewith.

The remaining foreign language material is being retained
until completion of translation.

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1 - [redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),
sent *SEP 3 1968* with enclosure.

NOT RECORDED

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- DeLoach _____
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- Bishop _____
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- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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(4) (6)
SEP 9 - 1968

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R. J. [Signature]

FORM 2-131-4b-68

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-19681-

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST: THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL"

Volume 2, No. 29
Page 16, Columns 1-3

July 17, 1968

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW FIRST IN PRACTICE

The new immigration law enacted in 1965 is now put into effect. This item gives an account of the contents of this new regulation. The drift of the meaning coincides with Ken Wong's English leader in page 1.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

In columns 4 and 5, page 16, are some miscellaneous subjects brought up in discussion -- such as "The Profit Netted from the Chinese New Year Celebration of 1968," "The English class is open for students now," and "Some Chinese students in Canada are awarded scholarships."

MEDICAL FUNDS STOLEN

The second captioned item in column 5, page 16, tells of Peter LIU (M), 0491, a member of the Hua Ch'ing or Wah Ching (M), 5478/7230, Club, who because of an automobile accident, is being confined to the Kaiser Hospital. LIU put a glass bottle at the Il Piccole (?) Cafe for contributions which he meant to use as a supplement to his medical expenses. But somebody stole it -- bottle and money.

The last item at the left-hand side bottom corner notes that the Chinese Photograph Association would have a picnic on the campus of Stanford University on July 21.

Page 15

The sole article in page 15 comes as a comment on the new actress, Yen Hung T'ao (M), 5333/2711/4767 (stage name), whose father is CHENG Te-huo (M), 6774/1795/3172, of Los Angeles.

SUMMARIZED BY:
 dsbdeh
August 28, 1968

105-177944 -

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 6-4-90 BY 888 BTJ/108

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Page 14

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS ABOUT THE SUMMER SEASON

Written by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, this article said that summer in America is the season for people to take vacation from their regular employment. Thus, in Chinatown, people assiduously cater to the tourist business -- a life line of the Chinese merchants. On this ground, the Chinese should do their best to attract more sightseers to Chinatown for the coming year.

Summer, however, according to KUAN Yu, is also the season in which riots take place. Honestly, one cannot cast about the time when such a trouble might flare up. The young people are out of school. Invidiously comparing their faring with that of the more fortunate ones, they are likely to be incited to violence.

GET UP AT COCKCROW

The second item in page 14, is the regular column maintained by the Rev. Mr. YU Cho-hsiung (M) 0151/0587/7160.

Rev. YU calls on the Chinatown people to get up early in the morning and be prepared for the day's work.

Page 13

CORRESPONDENCES

Page 13 contains two correspondences from two readers of this paper.

The first letter justifies the use of force for self or national defense. If force is used for upholding a righteous cause, it is also justified.

This letter was written by one CHANG I (M), 1728/5030.

The second correspondence is from one Hsiu-ying (M), 4423/5391. The writer takes to task the so-called overseas Chinese leaders and the organizations led by them in that they are so cold and unconcerned about the welfare of the depraved youths -- youths like the members of the Wah Ching Club in Chinatown.

At the left-hand side top corner of page 13, is the notice of the "EAST-WEST," asking its patronizers to render the paper their subscription fees.

Page 12

This page is the regular column of LIU Ch'ih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, about questions and answers.

A person wrote to LIU and said that he was re-married in America. His divorced wife's brother came to America, and repeatedly asked the writer to give him money; otherwise, he would blackmail the writer.

Page 11

AMUSEMENT GROUND

The right-hand side column of page 11 is the regular column of Fang-p'ing (M), 2455/1627, about jokes and jigsaw puzzles in Chinese.

On the left-hand side of page 11, is the column about the private "Diary of a San Francisco Sojourner."

This column deals with some matrimonial gossips of the columnist himself and of some other people.

Page 10

LOS ANGELES EDITION OF "EAST-WEST"

The top column is a short comment on the violent acts widely committed by people in America today. To arrest such perpetrations from developing, the writer of this column recommends the improvement of the educational system in order to improve the ethical and moral conduct of man.

On the right-hand side of page 10 is the news about the International Association (sic) which acting in conjunction with the Association of the American-born Chinese (sic), set up an organization in Los Angeles Chinatown to render service to the new Chinese immigrants in the Los Angeles area.

The column on the left-hand side of page 10 contains such headings as: "Field track contest between Chinese and Filipinos," "Assistant Manager engaged by Kuo T'ai (M), 0948/3141, Bank," "Peking Opera to be performed," "Motion pictures from Taiwan," "Conference of Asian immigrants," and "Not easy to be a 'do-gooder'."

Page 9

ONE HUNDRED YEAR HISTORY OF CHINESE
IN ARIZONA

by

WU Shang-ying (M),
0702/1424/7751

In this article, the writer gives a brief account of the origin of some of the Chinese organizations in Arizona.

Page 8

MR. NIXON: THE MAN AND THE FACTS

Kitchen
This item is the first instalment of the captioned article. It treats of the life of Mr. Nixon from his childhood up to 1959, when he had the so-called "Kitchen debate" in Moscow with the then Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493) (105-12409)

August 23, 1968

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Director, FBI (105-177944)
(105-19681)

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH**

R. Trotter
REGISTERED MAIL
[Signature]

Attached is ^{a portion of} the translation which you requested by letter dated 7/23/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issues dated 6/19/68 and 6/26/68 are returned herewith. ¹⁰⁵⁻¹⁷⁷⁹⁴⁴
The remaining foreign language material is being retained until the completion of the translation. ^{NOT RECORDED}
19 AUG 26 1968

1 - [Redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosures (3).

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-4-90 BY [Redacted]

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- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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COMM-FBI

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TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

"EAST - WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 25

Date: June 19, 1968

Pages 8-9

Crimes in America

by Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133

The assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Rev. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, have focused public attention on the problem of crimes in America.

America is the greatest industrial and the most powerful military state on earth, yet the Americans remain helpless in confrontation with the big and small criminals. Some psychologists and some sociologists describe America as a sick nation, and the young Americans as raging youths, whom others denounce as aimless rebels.

According to FBI Director Hoover, crimes have been making a new record from year to year. He pointed out that crimes in 1965 increased 6% over the record of 1964, and continued to increase 11% in 1966, and 16% in 1967. During the period 1960-1967, crimes increased 88% throughout the United States.

Some experts attributed the rise of crimes to the rise in population. This is, of course, pure nonsense, for during the same 1960-1967 period, the national population increased only 10%.

Hoover's report calls our attention to these grave problems, namely:

- 1 - That 23% of the crimes were committed by youths below 18.

TRANSLATED BY:

ma 1/1/77
August 22, 1968

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DATE 6-4-92 BY 2883 BTJ/ag

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2 - That during the period 1960-1967, crimes committed by the 18-year old and younger youths increased 59% against 19% increase in the population of the 10-18 age group.

3 - During 1966, 57 law enforcement officers were killed, averaging one every week. Since 1960, 330 law officers have been killed by criminals.

What are the causes of these crimes? Some point their finger at the legal system of America. Others blame the educational system. Some trace the crimes and other ills to America's materialism. Others lament the general decadence of morals. Still others declare that America's economic and political order is old and inadequate to this modern era. Yet all these people concertedly ask why the Federal Government cannot do something about crimes at home while continuing to pour men and billions of dollars into the Vietnam War.

* * *

Please note that the following are summaries from other items appearing in the June 19 issue of "East-West".

Page 16 Photo shows a Chinese cellist, CHEN Nai-chuan (M), 7115/0035/0356, from Southeast Asia, who recently gave a performance at the CHENS' Association.

Page 16 - Another photo shows officials of the Chinese Women's Association carrying clothing and other things for the displaced and homeless in Vietnam. Picture taken on board "S.S. TUNG FANG," with the captain, Mr. LIAO (M), 1675.

* * *

Page 15 - An Editorial

Beware Black Students Unproportionately Dumped into Public Schools in Chinatown.

The municipal authorities could not possibly dodge the Supreme Court's ruling that requires the bussing of Black students to other non-Black public schools in conformity with the race balance policy. But the Chinese community must be watchful and act readily against getting more than their fair shares of Black students in their children's schools. The municipal authorities may be tempted to bus fewer than what are fair and proportionate shares of Black students into the predominantly White schools.

* * *

Page 14

Eulogy on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

by WENG Shao-chiu (M)
5040/4801/5941

Senator Kennedy was eulogized as, very probably, the next President of the United States, as a sure deliverer of the American people from the indecisive Vietnam War, and as a successful champion of under-privileged minority groups, if he had not been assassinated.

The writer said that the Americans must look into the social ills that caused the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and Rev. Martin Luther King and must not rest until they find a remedy.

* * *

Page 13

Fresno Exhibition

The Fresno Annual Exhibition was held on June 14 and 15. According to CHEN Chin-chuan (M), 7115/6930/2938, President of the International YMCA, at least 54 minority groups participated in the successful exhibition of this year.

* * *

Page 13 - In a short article, LI Nien (M), 2621/1628, laments the decadent American society. It is extremely ugly and dirty with the government palming off nickel and copper as silver, with congressmen misappropriating public or party funds, with policemen bullying the weak and good and cowering before the wicked and influential, with citizens protesting against the draft, with secret wild clubs for wives-swapping, and with theaters showing pornographic films, etc. America was never like this before. Whither is America going? Toward destruction and oblivion?

* * *

Page 12 - LIU Chih-kuang, in his usual column, advises a reader not to accuse her husband of infidelity simply because he was kind enough to help another woman find a job. A good and sensible wife would rather pardon his infidelity, if it exists, and preserve her family rather than sue for a divorce.

* * *

Page 11 - KUO Tao-wen (M), 6753/7118/2429, M.D., Silver Spring, Maryland, wrote unfavorably about the use of "accent" by Chinese restaurants as a condiment not good for the stomach.

* * *

Page 11 - TSAI Wen-ying (M), 5591/2429/7336, is an internationally famous Chinese sculptor. Recently he held a very successful exhibition at the Howard Gallery, New York City. Yet he was originally trained as an engineer in the University of Michigan.

* * *

Page 10

International Night at Kimberley High School

Chinese Students Awarded First Prize

An International Night was held on June 7, at the Kimberley High School, Los Angeles, attracting an audience of over 3000 people. Students of 28 different nations participated in the program. Miss CHEN Shu-chen (M), 7115/3219/6297, performed a "Chopsticks Dance" and Miss MO Sui-ping (M), 5459/4482/5493, performed a "Tea-Gather's Dance." Other Chinese boys performed the "Lion Dance." Miss LI Ya-ling (M), 2621/7161/3781, and Miss SUN Min-chu (M), 1327/2404/3796, were engaged in a Chinese fashion show. The audience voted first prize for the Chinese group, second prize for the Mexican group, and third prize for the Japanese and the Thai groups equally.

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"EAST-WEST"

Vol. 2 No. 26

Date: June 26, 1968

16
Page 16 - Other than Miss Ricksha, aka CHIANG Pao-shih (M), 3068/1405/4258, the other pictures show:

- 1 - Actress Tao-hung (M), 2711/4767, and her mother greeted by the daughter of Mr. LIANG Ning (M), 2733/1380 (upper right picture).
- 2 - Owner of Shang Yuan (M), 0006/5373, Restaurant, welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Martin (right center picture).
- 3 - CHANG Tsu-kuang (M), 1728/4371/0342, of the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, presenting an award to LI Chi-hsuan (M), 7812/0796/3872 (lower right picture).
- 4 - HSU Ping-hua (M), 6079/3521/5478, a new D.D.S. and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. HSU Hung-chun (M), 6079/7703/6874 (lower left picture).

The remainder of this page is about the garment workers' disputes which news is also described in English, on page 1.

Page 15

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DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

An Editorial

On Mayor Alioto's Chinatown Survey and Fact-Finding Committee.

The editorial maintains that the committee should deal with Chinatown rather than the Chinese people. Since there are other Americans working in Chinatown, the committee should have on it some Americans who have long been working with and for the Chinese.

SUMMARIZED BY:

[signature] mal
August 22, 1968

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* * *

Page 15 - Artist MAO Hui-chi (M), 5403/1743/0679, was awarded 2nd prize for his "Seven Galloping Horses" at the Washington Square Exhibition in New York City.

* * *

Page 14

In Memoriam of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy

by Rev. YU Cho-hsiung

Senator Kennedy was a noble-minded, selfless man. He had sympathy and compassion for his fellowmen.

* * *

Page 13

Tear Down the Old to Make Room for the New

by WENG Shao-chiu (M), 5040/4801/5941

The old Police Headquarters Building has come down, leaving a big vacant lot, on which a new building dedicated to Chinese Culture will rise.

This is welcome news for all, reviving my old conviction that unless we are determined to tear down the old, undesirable and unserviceable, we cannot build something new. In fact, the wheel of time keeps turning and mankind must go forward, shedding off the old and decayed to make room for the new and better things.

* * *

Page 12 - LIU Chih-kuang, in his column, advises a female reader to drop her inconstant boyfriend rather than her girl friend to whom he has been introduced and he has now diverted all his attention.

* * *

A Page from My Diary
by A Chinese in America

Writer was greatly surprised on finding his friend, Mr. CHIANG (M), 3068, so unhappy just a few months after CHIANG's wedding. Writer was worried, for CHIANG went back to his old drinking habit, which he had cut at the time of the wedding.

* * *

Page 10 - Upper left picture shows a famous Hong Kong movie actor, YEN Chun (M), 0917/0193, as a tourist here.

Lower right picture is a Chinese student in Montgomery, Maryland, who has been awarded a Harvard scholarship. His name is HSIKH Kai-hsuan (M), 6200/0418/2467, son of HSIKH Chia-kang (M), 6200/1367/1660, and CHOU Jui-lan (M), 0719/3843/5695.

Pages 8-9

Comment on Sen. McCarthy
by Mu-fu

Although McCarthy is considered by many politicians an amateur in politics, he is attracting an increasing group of voters, especially the young people and the intellectuals. His platform includes the following planks:

- 1 - Liquidate the Vietnam War;
- 2 - Form a coalition government for South Vietnam; with the Viet Cong participating;
- 3 - America's recognition of China (Peking);
- 4 - Admission of Red China into the UN;
- 5 - Guaranteed income for every American citizen.

That McCarthy's popularity is growing is definite, although the professional politicians at the Chicago convention may not give him the Presidential nomination.

* * *

Page 7 - The left-hand picture shows Miss SHEM Fu-hui (M), 3088/1788/2585, of Los Angeles, who has been awarded a scholarship by the Chinese Engineers Association of America.

In the right hand picture appear four male students (unnamed) who were awarded scholarships by the Chinese Engineers Association of San Francisco.

TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE

Lay Down Your Guns!

by KUAN Yu

"EAST-WEST"

Issue of June 26; page 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

It was only months ago that Rev. Martin Luther King was murdered. And yesterday Senator Robert F. Kennedy was murdered in Los Angeles. These murders compelled us to doubt that America is a civilized nation. Americans live apparently as barbarians in a jungle.

In a true democracy, reason, sense of right and wrong, and debate rather than weapon should prevail. You fanatics, rein in your wild, irrational temper and lay down your guns.

This is a beautiful world we live in. Look at the wonderful living things in our beautiful surroundings. In life and growth, we find the secret of happiness. How could any human being in his senses fail to understand this and resort to taking any life?

There are also the morally deadly weapons besides the visible, physical weapons like gun and knife. While some people shoot and knife, other sly ones contrive ways to immoralize, to poison, to vex their fellowmen's otherwise innocent and happy souls.

Lay down your weapons!

We must seek a moral re-armament in this wild world. When Senator Kennedy fell on the floor, a 17-year old dishwasher rushed to his side and heard his last words,

"Are you all safe?"

My! Bleeding and dying, Senator Kennedy thought of others' safety rather than his own life! What a noble soul that was Kennedy's!

The dishwasher cried in spite of himself. When he went home, he could not sleep. The following day in school, he could not bring himself to the ROTC class which he had loved so much before his witnessing the tragedy. He saw how

TRANSLATED BY:

August 22, 1968

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a wonderful life was swiftly and lightly nipped off by a gun.
He is determined to renounce the ROTC training.

Human nature is born beautiful. How could it deviate
toward the ugly and deadly weapons, be they physical or invisible?

Lay down your weapons!

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

August 20, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) ✓
(105-19681)

C. P. [Signature]
R. [Signature]
REGISTERED MAIL

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH.**

the final portion of

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated **6/14/68**.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Issue of June 5, 1968, is being returned herewith.

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- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
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- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
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- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - [Redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section),
sent direct with enclosure.

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COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-4-90 BY [Signature]

11-CV-2131-4b-701

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, No. 23

June 5, 1968.

(Page 16), Item 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY SP8 BTJ/agf

The article reported the possibility of eventual eviction of more than two hundred Chinese garment factories from the Chinatown area. The San Francisco Labor Council has recently demanded that the Board of Supervisors ban Chinatown garment factories from the Planning Commission's proposed downtown zoning ordinance as they should be located in industrially-zoned area where they belong. The Council has led a drive against the filthy and unsanitary working conditions and inadequate wages in the so-called "sweatshops" in Chinatown.

(Page 16), Item 2

It is a photograph of candidates for Miss Metropolitan Sacramento title, including two American-Chinese girls named KATHLEEN WONG and ELAINE WONG (no Chinese characters for names were given).

(Page 16), Item 3

It is a photograph of NAN Hung (M), 0589/4767, a Chinese opera singer. The photographer was identified as TSAI Chen-hua (M), 5591/2182/5478.

(Page 16), Item 4

The American Spanish Political Association (lit.) has picketed the City Hall protesting the tentative approval by the Board of Supervisors on the Planning Commission's proposed downtown zoning ordinance which designated the Chinatown area as a special district, thus permitting the garment factories to remain in Chinatown. MAJORSKY (ph.), a real estate agent who was the leader of the protesting group, stated that the "sweatshops" in Chinatown had adversely affected the employment opportunities of the Spanish-speaking residents in the area.

SUMMARIZED BY:

August 16, 1968

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Page 15, Item 1

It is an article contributed by an unknown author urging Mayor ALIOTO of San Francisco to re-organize his Chinese Citizens Survey and Fact Finding Committee and not to procrastinate on the matter any longer.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, commenting on freedom and democracy on the one hand and morality on the other. The writer favored the pursuit of freedom and democracy, but he abhorred the defacing of public signs and properties by the anti-war elements. He supported the Negroes' struggle for racial equality and fight against discrimination and even endorsed participation in the cause by the Chinese minority in this country, but he denounced the use of force and total disregard for law and order in achieving these ends. He concluded that moral revitalization should be strongly advocated by the Americans.

Page 14, Item 2

It is the fourth installment of an article contributed by HUANG Tien-sheng (M), 7806/3329/3932, concerning the way to get rich by investing in real estate. He believed that the following factors would determine the potential value of the properties: newly developed industry, transportation system, water supply and recreational facilities.

Page 13, Item 1

In a letter to the editor of the "East West (News)," YANG Shih-ching (M), 2799/4258/2417, pointed out that facts concerning a questionable movie were furnished to the Anti-Communist League by the Chinese Nationalist Consulate and members of the Anti-Communist League did not even have the chance to see the movie. YANG was of the opinion that if the movie in question were indeed a communist film which was intended to obtain foreign exchange from Overseas Chinese, then the movie should be banned.

Page 13, Item 2

In another letter to the editor of the "East West (News)," CHANG Ta-ming (M), 1728/6671/2494, urged his Chinese compatriots not to sponsor any relatives or friends to come to the United States as new immigrants unless they could meet the financial responsibilities of a sponsor. He also urged the

various so-called benevolent associations in Chinatown to actually perform some benevolent acts in assisting needy Overseas Chinese compatriots in order not to lose their tax-free status as philanthropic organizations.

Page 13, Item 3

It is a letter written by RAY OKAMURA to the editor of the "East West (News)". He stated that the McCarran Act of 1950 makes it possible for the Government to imprison "potentially subversive persons" without due process of law, so it must be repealed because it is an extremely dangerous statute which poses a threat not only to Negroes and Chinese, but to all Americans. The writer, a former inmate in one of America's concentration camps during World War II, was concerned after reading an article on the current status of concentration camps in the United States in the May 22, (1968), issue of the "East West (News)".

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, giving advice to readers on domestic and personal problems.

Page 12, Item 2

It is a photograph of a newly married Chinese couple, Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST JENE WONG. ERNEST JENE WONG, aka., HUANG Chen-chang (M), 7806/2182/1757, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. WONG Shem, aka., Mr. and Mrs. HUANG Jung-sen (M), 7806/2837/2773, (of Oakland, California). The bride, a teacher of home economics at the Galileo High School, is the former LAURA M. H. LEE, aka., LI Mei-hua (M), 2621/5019/5478, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. LEE, aka., Mr. and Mrs. LI Che-chih (M), 2621/3400/0037.

Page 11, Item 1

It is a column containing two jokes contributed by an unknown author, a short story written by FANG Ping (M), 2455/1627, and a word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt with the author's visit to an old man and two of his friends who were residing in a sanitorium.

(Page 10), (Los Angeles Section), Item 1

It is an article contributed by LI Ping-yen (M), 2621/3521/3508. He stated that the closed door policy of China had made her a backward nation; that the policy of cultural exchange advocated by SUN Yat-sen had brought China to life again; that the theme of "national salvation through unity" had brought final victory to China against Japan; and that the lines of "unity is strength" and "learn from foreign scientists" had elevated Communist China to a powerful nation.

LI chided the Overseas Chinese in the United States for not having contributed more time and efforts to the Chinese communities. He also criticized the lack of contact and cooperation between Overseas Chinese organizations. He urged all Overseas Chinese to further unite and work together for the common weal of Overseas Chinese.

(Page 10), Item 2

Six Chinese seamen were arrested by Federal, State and local narcotic agents on Woodson (ph.) Boulevard in Long Beach (?) last week. A total of fourteen pounds of heroin, valued at approximately \$12,000,000 in the retail market, was found on the persons of the arrested seamen.

The arrested seamen were crew members of the "S. S. Silan (ph.)," a cargo vessel with Netherland registry, which arrived at Long Beach (?) from Hong Kong last week. The seamen were identified as follows:

YEH Fu (M), 5509/4395, age 58;

WU Chiu (M), 0702/3808, age 31;

LU Yun-te (M), 4151/0336/1795, age 30;

LI Chih-hai (M), 7812/1807/3189, age 32;

TU Mai-hsing (M), 2629/7796/5281, age 47; and

TANG Yuan-tien (M), 0781/6678/6879, age 33.

TU and TANG were reported to be the leaders of the group.

WERNER (ph.), Chief of the Narcotics Bureau (lit.), indicated that implication in this case could be far-reaching and that arrests of even more important figures involving in this case would be forthcoming. The information, which led to the arrests, was furnished to the authorities by a mysterious informer.

(Page 10), Item 3

The article dealt with an early report on the assassination of ROBERT KENNEDY.

Page 9, Item 1

It is an installment of a serialized article entitled "A Centennial History of Overseas Chinese in the State of Arizona" by WU Shang-ying (M), 0702/1424/7751.

According to recorded journalistic accounts, births in Chinese families were reported at Tucson as early as 1880 and in Thomaston (ph.) in May of 1893. A Chinese wedding was held in Tucson on March 28, 1908. CHARLIE HONG was operating a successful restaurant in Jerome, Arizona, in December of 1899. Another Chinese by the name of CHARLIE FONG was identified as a grocery operator near a mining area in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Page 9, Item 2

It is an article dealing with the Vietnam War and the peace talk in Paris. The article contained many short passages contributed by a number of writers. All the contributors predicted a long hard road ahead and a rather pessimistic future for the peace talk. The contributors were identified as follows: Ming (M), 2494; Chih (M), 1807; Jen (M), 0088; LIU Chen (M), 0491/2525; Chih-chiang (M), 1807/1730; and Cheng (M), 2052.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944) DATE: 6/14/68
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

FROM : SAC ^{BST} SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

SUBJECT: EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-4-90 BY [signature]

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 6/7/68.

Enclosed for the Translation Unit are three copies of captioned publication, being the issues dated May 22, May 29 and June 5, 1968.

Bureau authority is requested for the Translation Unit to continue to scan the Chinese language articles in captioned publication and to provide a brief summary of each article scanned, together with transliterations of any Chinese names appearing in such articles. Bureau authority is further requested for the Translation Unit to provide a full translation of any articles which appear to have security significance. In the enclosed issues it is requested that a full translation be made of the lead article on page 1 of the issue for May 22, 1968, which deals with the wartime detention of the Japanese on the West Coast and which implies a similar program might be in store for the Chinese. A full translation is also requested for the article on page 1 of the issue dated May 29, 1968, which deals with the militant negro organization the Black Panthers. It is noted that these articles and other unsigned articles, according to the English editor, KEN WONG, and the publisher, GORDON LEW, were written by the Managing Editor, MAURICE CHUCK, aka HWONG Chung-mun (Bufile 105-19681), who is on the Security Index and who was once the theoretical communist leader at the Chinese American Youth Club (later known as the Petrel Club; Bufile 105-13332).

It is requested that the above authorization be made to cover the period through August, 1968, at which time an evaluation of the newspaper since MAURICE CHUCK took over as Managing Editor will be made and further recommendations will be made either discontinuing the review of the paper or justifying an extension of this review. In accordance with reBulet, such recommendations will be made by letter dated 9/1/68.

- ENCLOSURE
- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 105-1968; MAURICE CHUCK)
 - 3 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-1493; MAURICE CHUCK)

NOT RECORDED

17 JUN 18 1968

JES/cmp
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Let. to S. F. (re: [unclear]) (37) (174)
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DIRECTOR, FBI (105-177944)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION UNIT

6/14/68

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-22722)

EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
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- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 105-19681; MAURICE CHUCK)
- 3 - San Francisco
- (1 - 105-1493; MAURICE CHUCK)

JES/cmp
(7)

*Let. to S.F.
w/encs. (4)
(3 trans.)
JES/cmp
6-20-68
for mail room
6/5/68 issue
Returned Bureau*

SAC, San Francisco (105-22722)
(105-1493)

August 19, 1968

Director, FBI (105-177944) (105-19681)

**EAST-WEST
THE CHINESE AMERICAN JOURNAL
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REGISTERED MAIL

R. Carter
[Signature]

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Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 6/14/68.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

105-177944
NOT RECORDED
19 AUG 23 1968

Issue of May 29, 1968, is returned herewith. ~~The~~ remaining foreign language material is being retained until completion of translation.

1 - [Redacted] (Attn.: Nationalities Intelligence Section), sent direct with enclosure.

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Enc. (4)

JCKH:dsb del
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54 AUG 28 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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105-19681-4b-709

PHOTOCOPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

105-19681

SUMMARY FROM CHINESE

"East West (News)"

The Chinese-American Journal

Volume 2, Number 22

May 29, 1968

(Page 16), Item 1

Dr. LAUBACH has been invited by the Chinatown-North Beach Area Office of the Economic Opportunity Council to initiate a mass literacy program in Chinatown. A reception was given in his honor at the Empress of China Restaurant on (May) 25, (1968), and it was attended by more than 500 personages from both the Chinese and Western communities. Mayor ALIOTO has proclaimed May 25 as the "Literacy Day" in honor of Dr. LAUBACH.

This reporter (unidentified) has learned that the Hwa Ching and the Le Ways Incorporated have already set the wheels in motion by obtaining classroom space for the literacy project. The Hwa Ching has received permission from the Cameron House and the Gee How Oak Tin Family Association to use their premises for holding classes. More than thirty college students of Chinese descent have also volunteered to serve as instructors for the program.

(Page 16), Item 2 (Full Translation)

"The Inside Story of the
Black Panther Party"

The manner in which the entire nation mourned the passing of Dr. (MARTIN) LUTHER KING, slain leader of the Civil Rights Movement, was unprecedented. However, there are quite a few people in this country who still believe strongly in racial discrimination; they are those who take pleasure in the calamity of others and who have applauded the incident. What these people did not know was that

SUMMARIZED BY:

August 15, 1968

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105-177944
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Dr. KING belonged to the milder faction of the Civil Rights Movement; that he had advocated non-violent demonstrations all along; and that he had advocated co-operation with the White luminaries. His death was not only a loss to the Negroes, but a loss to the White people as well. For in the Civil Rights Movement of recent years, more than a few extremist elements have emerged from the arena. They have advocated burning and rioting (to achieve their ends). They have also advocated that force be used to achieve equality; that a portion of the South be annexed and converted into an independent state for the Negroes; that every Negro family should purchase weapons for their own protection; that a long-term struggle should be waged against the White policemen; and that the United States should pull back all her troops which are stationed in foreign countries, etc. Among these elements, the Black Panther Party has attracted the most attention.

The headquarters of the Black Panther Party is located on Grove Street in Oakland. There is also a secret warehouse where weapons are hidden. However, the site is not known to non-party members. It is not an easy task to tabulate the number of its party members. The circulation of the Party publication stands at 30,000. The principal members (of the Party) are numbered between 200 to 500. The organizational structure of the Party is quite simple. Aside from its President (BOBBY SEALE), there are only the following functionaries: Propaganda Officer (ELDRIDGE CLEAVER); Self-Defense Officer (HUEY P. NEWTON, now in prison); and Justice Officer (H. RAP BROWN). There are numerous small groups of three to four men each within the Party and they are charged with the responsibilities of training, operations, propaganda and recruiting new party members, etc.

(Members of) the Black Panther Party forced their way into the California State Legislature two years ago and caused the legislators to all turn pale. Later, the number of security guards (at the Statehouse) was promptly increased and a ruling was put into effect that no visitors would be allowed to enter the Statehouse without appointment cards if the Legislature were in session. As a result of the incident, members of the (Black Panther) Party have attracted the keen interest of the Beach Area police. The police has since conducted a series of raids on the residences of the Party's leaders at which time their premises were searched. These activities have created extreme animosity among the Party members towards the police and they refer to the policemen as "pigs".

A month or so ago, leaders of the party shot it out with the police in Oakland. One party member was killed and several others were wounded. The police authorities and the party each gave a different version of the shooting incident and the case is still not closed. A reporter of this newspaper recently visited with members of the Black Panther Party and he was given a complimentary copy of the party's by-laws outlining its ten demands and ten beliefs. The contents of the by-laws (of the Black Panther Party) will be published in the next issue of this newspaper.

A photograph of Self-Defense Officer NEWTON of the Black Panther Party appears on the lower left-hand corner of the page.

(Page 16), Item 3

A mixed band representing six public schools in Chinatown will give a musical performance at the auditorium of the Kimato Stockton (ph.) Elementary School, 950 Clay Street, (San Francisco, California), on June 5, (1968), at 7:15 p.m. Admaission will be free and Overseas Chinese compatriots are welcome.

Page 15, Item 1

A short article by an unknown author criticized Mayor ALIOTO's newly formed committee to study Chinatown and its problem and noted that the affluent membership in the committee was not truly representative of all segments of the Chinese community.

Page 14, Item 1

It is an article contributed by KUAN Yu (M), 7070/1342, urging Overseas Chinese compatriots in the United States to give a lending hand to new Chinese immigrants in order to preserve "face" for the Chinese people.

Page 14, Item 2

It is a letter written by HSIEH Ko-Min (M), 6200/0344/2404, of the Chinatown Service Association (lit.), to the editor of the "East West (News)." HSIEH credited the passage of the Refugee Relief Act in 1963 (?) to the relentless efforts of TSAI Tseng-chi (M), 5591/1073/1015, with the blessings of ROBERT KENNEDY, then the Attorney General, and President KENNEDY. He also noted that LI Pan-lin (M), 2621/3140/7207, then Chief of the Immigration Section

of the Chinatown Service Association, was sent to Washington, D. C., to appeal to various congressmen for a revision of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

HSIEH urged the readers to bring their immigration problems to the attention of Mr. LIN Ying-yun (M), 2651/2019/6663, of the Federal Social Service Center (lit.), and to refer special cases to the International Association (lit.) (Phone: 673-1720) or to an immigration lawyer.

Page 13, Item 1

It is a letter written by LIN Hua-yin (M), 2651/5478/5593, to the editor of the "East West (News)." LIN described the attack directed by the Anti-Communist League against YUM Gim-fei and BOK Siut-sin as unfair. He believed that the American Consulate (in Hong Kong?) would not have issued the visas and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would have issued the arrest warrants if YUM and BOK were questionable.

Page 13, Item 2

It is a letter written by FANG Min-chao (M), 2455/2404/6389, to the editor of the "East West (News)." FANG reported the disharmonious relationship between the White and Negro students at the Skyline High School.

Page 13, Advertising Column, Item 2

It is an advertisement placed by O. C. LEE, 735 8th Street, Oakland, California, who has just arrived from Taiwan. LEE advertises that he will pay high prices in United States currency (?) for "National Salvation Bonds" (War Bonds of Nationalist China?); and that he wishes LI Han-hun (M), 2621/3352/7609, to advise him of his (LI's) current address so that he may correspond with him.

Page 12, Item 1

It is a column written by LIU Chih-kuang (M), 0491/3069/0342, giving advice to readers on domestic and personal problems.

Page 12, Item 2

It is an article reporting that the Tuberculosis Clinic in Chinatown will continue to operate because of newly appropriated funds.

Page 12, Item 3

LI Chao-hsiang (M), 2621/0340/4382, has announced that he will resign at the end of May as Chief Organizer of the IIGWU in Chinatown so that he may devote all his time to his work with the Economic Opportunity Council.

Page 11, Item 1

It is a column contributed by an unidentified author. It contained two short stories and a Chinese word puzzle.

Page 11, Item 2

It is an installment of a serialized story by an unknown author. This installment dealt primarily with an old man who was confined to the La Quina Handa (ph.) Sanitorium.

Page 10, Item 1 (Los Angeles Section)

It is an article contributed by Chih (M), 4930, urging the Overseas Chinese organizations to provide more recreational facilities for the youths in Chinatown in order to reduce delinquency cases.

Page 10, Item 2

The article discussed the philosophy of CHARLES J. HITCH, the newly appointed president of the University of California.

Page 10, Item 3

One item reported on the planned expansion of the Castala (ph.) Elementary School near Chinatown in Los Angeles.

Students of UCLA have recently established a so-called "Martin Luther King Foundation" to offer financial aid to poor students.

HUANG Yuan-sheng (M), 7806/0337/3932, Principal of the Chinese School, has recently opened a store in Los Angeles dealing in china, kitchen utensils, books, paintings, newspapers, magazines, phonographs and records, recorders, tapes, radio and television sets, etc. HUANG was identified as a graduate of the Canton University.

HU Ko-teng (M), 5170/4430/6989, son of Mr. and Mrs. HU Ming-i (M), 5170/2494/3300, has recently been elected to the presidency of the Student Council of the Bell High School.

LU Yeh-hung (M), 4151/5509/7703, and eleven others have recently testified in the trial of ROBERT BOLLA (ph.), who was indicted on ten counts for practicing illegal sales methods in the Los Angeles area.

Page 9, Item 1

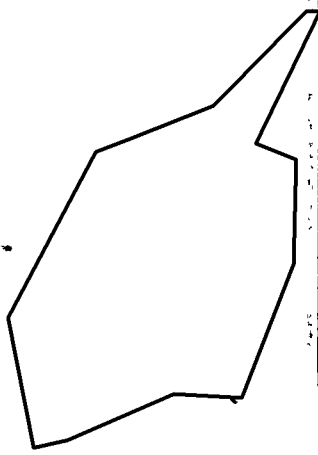
It is an installment of a serialized article entitled "A Centennial History of Overseas Chinese in the State of Arizona" by WU Shang-ying (M), 0702/1424/7751. This installment dealt primarily with the rise of restaurants and gambling houses in Arizona in the latter part of the 19th century. The Chinese residents also established the Evangelist Church at Main and Messilla (Streets in Tucson, Arizona) in 1926 and the site was replaced by a new church financed by the Chinese themselves in 1931.

Page 8, Item 1

It is an article contributed by Mu-fu (M), 3668/1133, dealing with the presidential hopefuls in the forthcoming election in the United States.

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 4 1969
ENCIPHERED

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____ b6
- Mr. Callahan _____ b7C
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____



WA 03
411PM DEFERRED 9-4-69 MS
TO DIRECTOR PLAINTEXT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-64119) 2P

JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, AKA, JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER FIVE - TWENTY,
SIXTYNINE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL
SECURITY)

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FBI ON SEPTEMBER FOUR, INSTANT, OBSERVED THE SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION AT PIER THIRTYNINE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WHICH BEGAN AT APPROXIMATELY TEN THIRTY AM WITH A GROUP NUMBERING APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERSONS WHO MARCHED IN A CIRCLE CARRYING SIGNS WHICH READ "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE," "DEATH TO THE SECURITY PACT," "LONG LIVE HO CHI-MINH," ETC. THERE WERE NO SPEECHES DURING THE DEMONSTRATION. THE JAPANESE SHIP, AMATSUKAZE, DOCKED AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTYFIVE AM WITH NO INCIDENTS. THE DEMONSTRATORS STARTED TO DEPART THE AREA AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN TEN AM. THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

THE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE IS A GROUP OF ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS WHO SUPPORT ALL NON-WHITE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND OPPOSE THE IMPERIALISTIC POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE ONE

EX-105

REC-7

105-197313-708

18 SEP 5 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-873

70 SEP 16 1969

223

JH
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PAGE TWO

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE SAN FRANCISCO AIRTELS SEPTEMBER THREE LAST.

AGENTS WHO OBSERVED THE DEMONSTRATION AT PIER THIRTYNINE
IN SAN FRANCISCO WERE SAS CHARLES P. MONROE AND

LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED AT CONCLUSION OF JAPAN WEEK.

END

NSM

FBI WASH DC

b6
b7c

FBI

Date: 9/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

CST

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-63946)
(100-64119)
SUBJECT: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER 15 - 22, 1969
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CBV

[Redacted]

5-
[Redacted]

0 JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, aka
0 Japan Trade Fair
JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C
b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Re San Francisco airtel to the Bureau this date.

PSI [Redacted] advised on this date that a leaflet was handed out at the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) meeting on September 2, 1969, captioned "Japan War Activities" and encouraged people to come to Pier 39 in San Francisco to greet the Japanese destroyer "The Amatsukaze" and "envoys of the Imperial Family." This leaflet further indicated that the Asian Coalition (made up of the Red Guard and the Asian American Political Alliance of both Berkeley and San Francisco, California) will plan to picket Pier 39 and a band will play the Japanese anthem upon the arrival of the destroyer. Also, it is mentioned that a group will offer to the captain of the ship a large amount of "pig" money.

b7D

SF 2496-S advised on September 3, 1969, that the Asian Coalition "will be running the show on September 4, 1969." According to this source, the demonstration in front of Pier 39 will be peaceful but in the event the SDS tries to take over the

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco (1 - *NOT RECORDED* - 100-64119)
AGH/sns #11
105-197313-
167 SEP 15 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN / 100 - 387052 - 5

59 SEP 22 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge
F-158 / CC 9/20/69

Sent _____ 24 SEP 5 1969 Per _____

[Stamp]

11 CV-2131-4b-875

Sl 100-63946/100-64119
AGH:sms

picketing and cause some type of violence, the Asian Coalition will withdraw.

The above information has been furnished to the San Francisco Police Department and interested intelligence agencies by telephone this date.

Letterhead memorandum follows.

FBI

Date: 8/28/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-63946)
(100-64119)
SUBJECT: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
9/15-22/69
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

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@mkt

X
JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, aka
Japan Trade Fair
JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
- 13 - San Francisco
 - (1-100-63946)
 - (1-100-64119)
 - (1-100-61281) (REVOLUTIONARY UNION)
 - (1-105-23956) (RED GUARD)
 - (1-100-61299) (ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE)
 - (1-100-60818) (BROWN BERETS)
 - (1-100-63425) (LOS SIETE DE LA RAZA)
 - (1-100-52152) (SDS)
 - (1-100-) (APRIL 3 MOVEMENT)
 - (1-100-63288) (INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST CLUBS OF AMERICA)
 - (1-100-50255) (PLP)
 - (1-100-61748) (NEW LEFT VIOLENCE)
 - (1-100-58318) (NEW LEFT MOVEMENT)

JFS:kah #10
(17)

105-197313
MCT-43

CARBON COPY
NOT RECORDED
203 SEP 10 1969

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-453788-9

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 18 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-877

SF 100-63946
100-64119
JFS:kah

Sources are:

First - [redacted] 8/27/69;

Second - [redacted]
[redacted] 8/27/69;

Third - Information regarding IIC program from
[redacted] to
SAC, San Francisco, 8/25/69;

SA of FBI obtaining leaflet at Union Square,
San Francisco, was SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL.

Characterization of JAMES HAWLEY by [redacted]
and [redacted]

Fourth - PSI [redacted] 8/27/69;

Fifth - [redacted] 8/27/69.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because
of use of the first, fourth and fifth sources.

Bureau will be kept advised of activities under
captions and all efforts are being made to have on campus
source of [redacted] identify, if possible, individual making
mention of bombing IIC.

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b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

August 28, 1969

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

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Copies are being furnished locally to local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy and Air Force, U. S. Department of State and U. S. Secret Service.

Sources at San Francisco have reported that since the programs of the two captioned groups have been announced, there has been activity among local radical groups to stage demonstrations and obtain publicity by stopping the IIC.

The Japanese American Festival is reported to be commencing with the arrival at the Port of San Francisco of some of the Japanese fleet on September 5, 1969. This arrival is scheduled to coincide with arrival of Japanese diplomats to renew the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty and on September 9, 1969, Vice President Spiro Agnew is reported as scheduled to be in San Francisco for the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty renewal ceremonies.

The IIC, which is sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute, is scheduled to begin with a conference at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco on September 15, 1969, at which the keynote speaker will be New York Governor Rockefeller. On Thursday evening, September 18, 1969, President Nixon is anticipated as a speaker at a dinner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-197313-

11-CV-2131-4b-879

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC)
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

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CONFIDENTIAL

at the Fairmont Hotel. If the President is unable to attend, Attorney General Mitchell or Secretary of State Rogers will probably be the featured speakers.

The IIC is reported to bring together business leaders from 73 countries to discuss programs for industrial growth in the free world during the 1970s. Other events will include a reception for 1,400 guests by Edgar Kaiser of Kaiser Corporations at his home in Lafayette, California and another for 600 guests at the Claremont Country Club, Oakland, California, being given by Steve Bechtel, Chairman of Stanford Research Institute and President of Bechtel Corporation.

On August 27, 1969, according to the second source, the Red Guard held a press conference at 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which seven members were present to announce to two representatives of the press that they were leading a demonstration against the U. S. - Japan Security Treaty when the Japanese Fleet arrives in San Francisco on September 5, 1969.

A characterization of the Red Guard is contained in the appendix.

A leaflet being distributed in San Francisco during the latter part of August, 1969, announced "Kick the Ass of the Ruling Class", International Industrial Conference, Fairmont Hotel, September 15-19, 1969. The reverse side of the leaflet captioned, "The Chance of a Lifetime", read:

"Have you ever, like Caligula, wished that the Patrician class had but one neck so that you could strangle it all at once? Well, you may get your wish. Virtually everyone who is anyone in the ruling class will be right here in San Francisco this September 15-20. The occasion is the quadrennial International Industrial Conference,

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convened by the Stanford Research Institute and such all-time favorites as Davy Rockefeller and Jolly Roger Blough. Some 500 or 600 delegates and their 'ladies' are expected, and of course these busy executives can't be expected to travel without their staffs or secretaries, advisors, flunkies and mistresses, so we can look forward to two or three thousand members of the 'steering committee of the ruling class' to entertain for a week. Tentative plans call for massive demonstrations on Monday, September 15, the first day of the conference, and on Thursday, September 18, the day that Tricky Dick will address a black tie dinner (menu: Colombian coffee with sugar from the Dominican Republic, California table grapes, Chiquita bananas, South African lobster, etc...). Of course we wouldn't miss that for worlds.... Some of the conference topics will be 'alternatives to free collective bargaining and strikes' (union busting), 'safeguarding investments abroad' (sending in the marines), and 'improving the public image of private enterprise' (whitewash). If you can't wait till the middle of September, be at the waterfront for the arrival of the Japanese fleet, on the 5th. It will come sailing under the Golden Gate Bridge with delegates for the Japanese Trade Fair September 5-20, and a crew of diplomats aboard to renew the US-Japan Security Treaty. On the 9th, Spiro T. Agnew (Spiro T. Agnew????) will be in the city for the treaty renewal ceremonies--no one knows just where in the city, but if you really want to find him, just follow your nose. The Zengakuren, our together brothers in Japan, will be informing the local ruling class that they don't dig US soldiers and bases on their soil; since we don't dig this too much either, we ought to see that the Cherry Blossom

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Festival doesn't go off as well as the promoters hope it will....Two things to remember: The US does a lot of its bombing of North Vietnam from Okinawa and other Japanese bases. In 1959, Eisenhower thought he was going to have a nice peaceful trip to Japan....The two major demonstrations are being called, organized and supported by the S.D.S., Red Guard, Asian-American Political Alliance, Los Siete, and others. We need lots of help! Work with us, or work alone. Spread the word, tell your friends."

A characterization of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is contained in the appendix.

The Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) was organized in June, 1968, at the University of California, Berkeley, by students of that institution. It is self-described as 'a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes' and stated in its literature, its contention that 'American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people.' In its printed and publicly distributed manifestos, the AAPA further declares: 'We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government'.

The AAPA monthly newspaper for January, 1969, printed a Viet Cong manifesto and praised

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the South Vietnam Liberation Front (Viet Cong) as the 'struggle of a valiant people...against the weaponry and might of U. S. imperialism.' The AAPA was active in the Student Strike at the University of California, Berkeley, during the winter and spring quarters of 1969 and furnished some of the leadership of that strike. AAPA members also participated with the Red Guard at San Francisco in a rally on May 4, 1969, during which Chicom flags were displayed, student action was praised and American policies were attacked.

Los Siete De La Raza is the group name given to seven Latin-American individuals who were arrested in May, 1969, and charged with the murder of a San Francisco Police Officer. Radicals within the Latin-American community have used this arrest to symbolize alleged racism and injustice on the part of the San Francisco Police Department toward the Latin-American community and have formed a committee to raise funds for the defense of "the Seven of the race".

The first source advised that other groups expected to assist the above named groups would be the Revolutionary Union (RU) and a bloc from the Independent Socialist Club.

A characterization of the RU is set forth in the appendix.

The Independent Socialist Club of America describe themselves as opposed to the presence of U. S. troops in other lands and for their immediate withdrawal and for the support of movements of workers and peasants as the alternative to communist rulers as leaders of the anti-colonial struggle.

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Local news media on August 26, 1969, reported that Jim Hawley, describing himself as a spokesman for "SDS", held a press conference at which he announced a series of demonstrations which were scheduled to include protests of the Japan week visit of Vice President Spiro Agnew and a march September 15, 1969, to "move on the Fairmont Hotel and stop the International Industrial Conferences" and Hawley predicted "thousands" will participate in the demonstrations, "at least more than protested the appearance of President Nixon at San Francisco in August, 1969". Hawley stated SDS has branded the IIC a "Festival of Thieves" and stated that the conferees "have no right to plan their oppression in San Francisco, or anywhere else. We will stop them". Leaflets were being distributed throughout the San Francisco Bay Area captioned "The Imperialists are Coming" and urging support of the demonstrations.

James Peter Hawley, also known as Jim Hawley, is a white male, born

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Hawley was nominated for the National Interim Council of the SDS at the National Convention of the SDS held June 18-23, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois.

Hawley attended meetings of the Berkeley Campus Communist Party Club in 1967 and 1968, Northern California District Communist Party Convention and the special National Convention. He attended the communist youth meeting, Moscow, USSR, September 19, 1964.

A fourth source advised on August 26, 1969, that there was being distributed at Stanford University, Stanford, California, a circular in the form of an inflated tax dollar stating these dollars are being stolen by the "American ruling class" and urges people to come to the IIC conference at the Fairmont Hotel September 15, 1969, to protest. This

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fourth source also furnished another leaflet entitled "International Industrialists vs the People" showing distribution by "The IIC Committee", Box 6031, Stanford, California, which states students, Third World groups, and working people are planning demonstrations, the biggest demonstration when President Nixon attends the IIC conference at the Fairmont Hotel on September 18, 1969.

This fourth source advised that at a Regional Conference of the (Revolutionary Union and anti-Progressive Labor Party Factions) SDS held at Berkeley, California, on August 25, 1969, there were representatives from various campus chapters in Northern California at which it was announced that the two main demonstrations in which SDS would participate would be on September 5, 1969, at which time the "protesting groups" would attempt to keep the Japanese delegates aboard the ships and prevent them from landing. The second main demonstrations would be on September 15, 1969, at which time they will have to stop the IIC meeting at all costs. Strategy being planned will be to make the September 15 demonstration appear to be a peaceful picket line to lull the police and security forces and a smaller committee of unnamed individuals will decide on "a tactic that will stop the IIC". Further decisions will be reached at another regional meeting at 7:00 p.m. September 2, 1969, at 1729 Waller Street, Berkeley, California.

At the August 25, 1969 SDS Regional Conference it was not known what the position of the Progressive Labor Party/Worker Student Alliance Faction of SDS which constitute the majority faction of the University of California, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College chapter of SDS would be and they have so far not indicated support of the demonstrations.

The Worker Student Alliance was started by the Progressive Labor Party, which is described in the appendix.

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STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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A fifth source who is familiar with certain Revolutionary Union and Radical Youth Movement faction activities within the SDS on August 27, 1969, advised that during August, 1969, there had been gatherings of this faction to discuss action against the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) faction which was in control of the University of California, Berkeley, and San Francisco State Chapters of SDS and the need to be more violent than the PLP group. During such discussions there was non-specific mention of setting off bombs at the IIC in San Francisco in September, however, no further discussion was held on this point and it was not possible to determine the identity of the individual making the suggestion to use bombs. It was the opinion of this fifth source that those who supported the Revolutionary Union favored violence as a means to stop the IIC on September 15, 1969.

"The Movement" newspaper in its September, 1969 issue, page 6, in an article captioned "San Francisco Kick the Ass of the Ruling Class" will report that "general mobilizations are planned to meet the Japanese fleet on September 5 and Spiro Agnew on the 9th. Activities specifically around the IIC will take place on the 15th when the Conference begins. People will hold a rousing welcome for superpig Nixon when he arrives on September 18th."

This article stated the demonstrations would include "the Brown Berets, the Red Guard, the Asian-American Political Alliance, Los Siete de la Raza, SDS and affiliated organizations".

"The Movement" describes itself as an non-affiliated monthly newspaper which is independent in thought. It features a variety of pro-left, pro-Cuban, anti-establishment articles, many of which are reprints.

San Francisco Police Intelligence Unit is aware of the above information.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

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, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the 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 on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REVOLUTIONARY UNION,
ALSO KNOWN AS
RED UNION, BAY AREA
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

In September, 1968, a source advised that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), was formed in early 1968 as a covert, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist organization ideologically oriented toward Communist China, which it views as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The RU advocates the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the existing political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation, and some members are collecting firearms, explosives, and other weapons and have engaged in guerrilla warfare and firearms training. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the RU consists of three locals, one each in San Francisco, the East Bay, and the Peninsula.

In April, 1969, a second source advised that the RU partially surfaced during that month through advertisements in select "New Left" periodicals, identifying three members of the Executive Committee as public spokesmen and offering for sale select writings of the RU, including a "Statement of Principles," in the form of "The Red Papers." With the exception of the three publicly identified spokesmen, the general membership of the RU will remain covert; however, individual members are free to reveal their RU membership to close political associates as the necessities of political effectiveness dictate.

The RU's published "Statement of Principles" calls for the smashing of the existing state apparatus by the United States working class and the establishment of communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; recognizes the necessity of violent revolution and organized armed struggle to achieve those ends and calls for the creation of a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as developed through MAO Tse-tung.

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 28, 1969

Title STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE (IIC),
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, 9/15-22/69

 JAPANESE AMERICAN FESTIVAL, also known as
Japan Trade Fair, JAPAN WEEK, 9/5-20/69
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/31/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/23/71 - 5/23/72
TITLE OF CASE I. LOR KUEN (IWK) 5030/0725/2164		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED BY plk
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH	b6 b7C

*6-2-80 SA [Redacted] 263,590
 Classified by [Redacted]
 Declassify on: OADR 4-10-85*

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel, 11/2/70.
 New York letter to Bureau, 10/26/70.

-P-

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agent who made observations during the months of August, September, October, and November of 1971 was SA [Redacted]. The Agent who acquired the IWK poster on 2/12/72, was SA [Redacted]. The separate case files have been opened on individual members of IWK. San Francisco has maintained tower surveillance on IWK from 2/27/72, to 5/27/72. Tower coverage has surfaced a number of other individuals who are likely members of IWK. These have not been listed because identification is still in progress.

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-201874-139

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *REG [Signature]*
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
 8 - Bureau (105-201874) (RM)
 (1 - 100-454830)
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2 - New York (105-106682) (RM)
 8 - San Francisco (105-26208)
 (copies con't. 1-a Cover Page)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-201874-139 REC-89

JUN 8 1972 EX-117

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By
[Redacted] STATE RAO (2)		7-6-72	R-S	[Redacted]
		7-6-72	R-S	
		7-6-72	R-S	

Notations

~~NAT. INT. SEC.~~

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SF 105-26208
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(1 - 100-62202)
(1 - 100-64821)
(1 - 100-45261)
(1 - 105-26090)
(1 - 100-68532)
(1 - 105-27894)

1-a
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-893

SF 105-26208
GJS/plk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" as it contains information from SF T-1, SF T-5, and SF T-7, who are sources of continuing value, whose future effectiveness could be damaged by unauthorized disclosure, thus being detrimental to the national defense.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>	
(U) SF T-1 is [redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)	
(U) SF T-2 is	See Nonsymbol Source Page	
SF T-3 is SF 2496-E	[redacted]	b7D
SF T-4 is former [redacted]		
(U) SF T-5 is [redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)	
(U) SF T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-7 is [redacted]		b7D
(U) SF T-8 is [redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S)	

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow activities of IWK.

B
COVER PAGE

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SF 105-26208
GJS/plk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

SF T-2 is

[REDACTED]

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C*
COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-15-2014/F64M92K24

Copy to:

Report of:

Office: San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 5/31/72

Field Office File #: 105-26208

Bureau File #: 105-201874

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b7C

Title: I WOR KUEN (IWK)
5030/0735/2164

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis:

IWK originated as a splinter group of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA). The name IWK means righteous, harmonious fist, a slogan used by the Boxers in the Boxer Rebellion in China, circa 1900. IWK maintains dual headquarters, 24 Market Street, New York, New York, and 850 Kearney Street, San Francisco, California. IWK publishes a bilingual (English-Chinese) monthly publication entitled, "Getting Together". In this newspaper, "Getting Together" IWK has announced the establishment of a free health clinic, draft counseling service, and Asian legal service. Identities of leaders and some members set out.

-P-

~~6-24-86 SP4 E/W/EN 263,582
Classified by SP4 E/W/EN
Declassify on: OADR 4-10-85
#581,491~~

DETAILS

LOCATION

In the April, 1972, issue of "Getting Together", Volume 3, Number 4, an announcement was made concerning the

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~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

official opening of the San Francisco I Wor Kuen (IWK) Office located at 850 Kearney Street, San Francisco, on August 21, 1971. As part of its services listed, it included Asian legal services, free school for preschool age children program, and books and literature from the People's Republic of China. IWK maintains clubhouse hours between 11:30 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on a seven day basis.

PUBLICATION

On October 20, 1971, SF T-1 advised that "Getting Together" is printed on alternate months on the east and west coasts. On the west coast it is produced with technical and possible financial assistance from the offices of the "Chinese Voice".

The "Chinese Voice" is a Chinese language newspaper published daily at 228 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco. Since its inception in September, 1969, the "Chinese Voice" has adopted strongly pro-Chinese Communist editorial policy lauding chairman MAO and the superior program and conditions in Communist China.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On March 29, 1972, SF T-2 advised that a checking account number 63-383 was presently maintained by Asian Legal Services (ALS). ALS is an arm of IWK. The account was opened on June 9, 1971, with an opening balance of \$200, Bank of Trade, Grant Avenue, San Francisco, and officers listed were:

RODNEY PANG
President/ Secretary

ALEX HING
Treasurer

850 KEARNEY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~BEN LEE~~
Secretary

~~CAROLYN WONG~~
Secretary

~~PATSY CHAN~~
Vice President

850 KEARNEY ST, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

SF T-2 further advised that since the account was instituted, financial activity has been sparse and limited to the payment of utility services and periodic payments to either the University of California Regents or University of California Bookwork Study Program. The balance has rarely been above \$650 during this period.

MEMBERS

On September 2, 1971, SF T-3 advised that RODNEY PANG and GORDON CHANG were encountered at the headquarters of IWK at 850 Kearney Street. SF T-3 also advised that there are approximately 15 to 20 members of IWK in San Francisco. The members include the following:

2 APPREX

~~CARMEN (CHOW) CHANG~~

ALEX HING

~~YURI MIYAGAWA~~
(HING's wife)

BEN LEE

LEO (LNU)

~~STAN KADANI~~

PATSY CHAN

CAROLYN WONG

~~DARWIN LEE~~

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JOE TOSHIRO

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On August 18, 31; September 7, 8, 16, 21; October 5, 13, 20, 26; November 2, 10, 1971, observations by a Special Agent of the FBI revealed that those individuals who were previous members of the ~~Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA)~~ were also the same individuals who frequent the IWK Clubhouse. Those individuals were:

- RODNEY PANG
- STAN KADANI
- DARWIN LEE
- BRYANT FONG
- HARVEY DONG

*FORMER MEMBER OF
AAPA*

The AAPA, a now defunct organization, was a student alliance group organized at the University of California, Berkeley, for the purpose of protesting racism in America and "American imperialism" especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On October 13, 1971, SF T-4 advised that the leader of the San Francisco IWK is believed to be CARMEN CHANG, occupying the post of secretary. Further, a member of New York IWK is believed to be coming to San Francisco. SF T-4 believes that person to be ~~FUNG Kwok-chueng (C)~~, ~~FENG Kuo-hsiang (M)~~, 7458/0948/4382, also known as K. C. FUNG.

On December 1, 1971, SF T-3 advised that IWK has recruited three new members, ~~JEAN YONEMURA~~, who has joined the east coast chapter of IWK; ~~LISA CHOW~~, the younger sister of CARMEN. LISA is a recent graduate from the University of California at Berkeley in the Social Science College; and PAM TAU, who recently received a Masters Degree in Social Science from Cal State College at Hayward, California.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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4-20-76
On January 18, 1972, SF T-5 advised that extremely heavy traffic took place at IWK. Some people observed were K.C. FUNG and ~~KAO~~ Chi-mei, CTC 7559/4949/2734, also known as JO LIN. JO LIN is a Chinese female born [redacted] at Hupei, China, married to HUANG Sheng-chang, CTC 7806/0524/1603, also known as SAM WONG, date of birth [redacted]. JO LIN is currently employed at the "Chinese Voice" and also teaches Chinese Mandarin classes two evenings a week at IWK.

On February 22, 1972, LINDA ~~KAO~~ personally appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and furnished information to supplement that which she had furnished earlier:

She said that her sister KAO Chi-mei, CTC 7559/4949/2734, also known as Joe Lin, was born [redacted] in Hupei, China. She said that Chi-mei currently resides with her husband at 1734 Mason Street, San Francisco. Also living at this address is WONG Shou-ming. She had previously resided at an unknown address in San Francisco. Prior to this, Chi-mei had lived at 246 Fourth Street, Redlands, California, and prior to that had resided with her husband in Taipei, Taiwan.

Chi-mei is currently employed at "China Voice" a pro-Chinese communist newspaper published in San Francisco. While living in Redlands, she had worked part time as a waitress at Bing's Restaurant in San Bernardino. In Taipei she had been employed as a machine operator by the Central Bank of China.

She entered the U.S. in January, 1970, as a dependent of a student, her husband having entered the U.S. earlier.

Chi-mei is married to ~~HUANG~~ Sheng-chang, CTC 7806/0524/1603, who is more commonly known as SAM WONG. SAM WONG was born in [redacted] in Hunan Province, China. He entered the U.S. in September, 1969, as a student at Johnston College, Redlands, California.

SAM WONG had no employment while living in Taipei but was supported by his family. While in Redlands, he was employed part time in the library at Johnston College where he translated Chinese material.

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LINDA stated that when she arrived in this country in March, 1971, she stayed with SAM WONG and Chi-mei at their residence in Redlands. Here she learned that they were involved in a great deal of student underground activity. She heard from their conversations that they had once gone to Camp Pendleton, a Marine base in California, with a group of students. They tried to make friends with the GI's stationed there as part of a "Stop the War" effort. She recalled that both were involved in a number of activities in an attempt to stop the war and bring the American troops home from Vietnam. They were part of a guerrilla theater group at the college. She explained that this group would go to public places and put on skits depicting American GI's beating and killing Vietnamese women and children. She recalled that one of these skits had been performed at the Eastland Shopping Center and that 20 or 30 Johnston College students had been in attendance. While the skit was taking place, anti-war literature was passed among the audience.

She said that SAM WONG and Chi-mei have a new cream colored Volkswagen sedan on which they are making payments. She said that she now recalled that the female known as SANDY who was also a part of this group was a Caucasian about 17 years of age. She described SANDY as being fat and said she worked for a taco stand after school. LINDA had never talked with SANDY or any of the others.

LINDA stated that she resided with her sister and brother-in-law for a short time in San Francisco and that while there she spent about one week at "China Voice". She did not become well acquainted with the individuals employed there but said that the editor of this paper is JOHN WONG who has recently traveled to Mainland China. He speaks the Mandarin and Cantonese dialects of Chinese. His wife also works at the paper without a salary and arranges the type. She speaks Cantonese and is also employed as an accounting clerk for an unknown American company. They have four children the oldest of whom is about 17. JOHN WONG has made trips to Vancouver, Canada, and has brought back Chinese communist books, postcards, and movies.

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LINDA stated that CARMEN CHOU, a female about 25 years of age, appears to be the individual responsible for most of the communist activities of her sister and brother-in-law. She said that while Chi-mei was living in Redlands, she and her husband heard from friends about CARMEN CHOU. They visited with CARMEN in San Francisco and shortly thereafter moved to San Francisco and joined in her activities. LINDA said that CARMEN CHOU's father is a four star general, is the former chief of staff and the former commanding officer of the Chinese Nationalist Air Force. His name is ~~CHOU~~ Chih-jou, 0719/5267/2677. She described him as being the current chief of the National Security Council in Taiwan.

CARMEN has a sister, FRANCES ~~CHOU~~ who resides in San Francisco and who has the same political philosophies as CARMEN. FRANCES had been a student at Denver College.

LINDA stated that while she was residing in San Francisco, she lived at the International Hotel on Kearney Street. She said that it was her belief that most of the Chinese who worked there are Chinese communist sympathizers. There are also some individuals residing in that hotel who come from the Philippines and Thailand. The rates are very low and most of the people are in their early 20s. They often have meetings attended by small groups of Chinese. LINDA has never attended any of these meetings. The hotel is located next to the "Hungry I" and the Asia Legal Service. These two places are frequented by CARMEN CHOU and her followers.

LINDA stated that she had previously mentioned a CASEY ~~KUANG~~ (6782) as having been involved with this group. She now believes that his name is CASEY ~~FENG~~ (M) (7458). CASEY is about 28 or 29 years of age and left Hong Kong about 20 years ago. He is single and previously resided in Canada and New York. He is not a student and has no employment. He has stated that he previously has met HUANG Hua, the Chinese Ambassador to Canada. This occurred in Vancouver. CASEY spends most of his time at the Asia Legal Service and seems to be responsible for some of their meetings and their movie programs.

B. APPROX

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In connection with SAM WONG, LINDA stated that his father is ~~HUANG~~ Hsueh-tsun, 7806/7185/6722. He is a secretary for a prominent anti-Chinese communist organization in Taiwan which is known as Fan Kung Ta Lu She Chi Wei Yuan Hui, 0646/2396/1129/7120/6080/6060/1201/0765/2585. He also writes for the "Central News Daily", a Taipei newspaper. SAM WONG's father reportedly has sent a letter to SAM WONG which was mailed from Hong Kong requesting that SAM WONG discontinue his pro-Chinese communist activities because of the embarrassment it has caused his father. She said that when his father learned of his activities, he cried.

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SAM WONG's mother is ~~Huang~~ (TSO) Ching-hao, 1563/2529/3185.

SAM WONG has a brother, ~~HUANG~~ Huan-chang, 7806/3562/1603. This brother is about 36 years of age, was married in Taiwan and has two children. LINDA believes that he is a professor in an unknown American college located on the East Coast. He does not agree with SAM WONG's political philosophies.

ASST. []

LINDA stated that she does not have any photographs of any of the above individuals and knows nothing further concerning their activities. She stated that she does not agree with their philosophies and does not want to become involved any further. She said that she has made up her mind to return to Taiwan in order to take care of her mother who is extremely upset because of the activities of Chi-mei. She said that she felt it was her duty to report the above information to American authorities so they would be aware of the activities of this group.

On March 24, 1972, SF T-3 again advised that according to information received, IWK plans to close its New York operations and bring all active IWK personnel back to the San Francisco area. This would mean that RODNEY PANG and CAROLYN WONG would be returning to San Francisco in the near future.

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ACTIVITIES

On September 2, 1971, SF T-3 advised that IWK has a four point program which includes recruitment among high school Asian youths, free breakfast for children, free medical care for women and free food for the Asian community.

On October 27, 1971, SF T-3 advised regarding the Black Panther Party (BPP), an IWK affiliation, IWK tends to be pro-ELDRIDGE CLEAVER in its outlook and philosophy. However, the organization is not strongly anti-HUEY NEWTON. It is not a strong majority either way on the issue of urban guerrilla warfare verses legitimate political activity.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the U.S. Government.

On October 28, 1971, SF T-1 advised that a large number of individuals attended the grand opening of IWK which took place on August 21, 1971. One that was recognized was JO LIN who is also in charge of IWKs childrens day school at 1124 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, third floor.

On October 30, 1971, SF T-1 advised that a meeting took place at IWK with approximately 150-170 persons in attendance. The meeting was billed as a celebration of Communist China's admission to the U.N.

In the November, 1971, issue of "Getting Together", the front page carried photographs of GORDON CHANG taken ostensibly while he was in Communist China. The November issue also contained photographs of the events of October 16, 1971, concerning the rally in support of Communist China's entry into the U.N. Page ten of the English section and page two of the Chinese section carried photographs taken in connection with the October 1 celebration at Veteran's

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Memorial Building, San Francisco. One picture shows a large banner being displayed with the slogan, "U.S. Imperialism and all Reactionaries are People Tigers". Other pictures are of speakers JOHN ONG, the then publisher and editor of the "Chinese Voice" and K. C. FUNG.

Other persons observed at the October 1 function, though not photographed, were MOLLY COLE, National Coordinator of ~~Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars~~ and DAVID HILTON. The Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars is a national group of students of Asian studies which originally came together in opposition to the war and has now taken an anti-imperialist position.

On November 10, 1971, SF T-6 advised that JUAN GONZALES, Central Committee Member of the Young Lords Organization, and PEDRO PRIETI, a people's poet, would be speaking in San Francisco on November 11, 1971, at a location to be designated by IWK.

A source advised that during July, 1969, the Young Lords Organization (YLO) began its organizing operations in New York, New York.

A second source advised that the YLO is currently using a storefront at 1678 Madison Avenue, New York City, as its headquarters.

In an article appearing in "The New York Times", December 30, 1969, page 30, PABLO GUZMAN, who is also known as Yoruba, the Deputy Minister of Information, for the YLO at New York, stated that the YLO was composed of revolutionaries, was one with the Cuban revolution and desired a socialist society, also stating that the YLO stood for independence for Puerto Rico.

According to a third source, Yoruba spoke at C. W. Post College, Greenvale, New York, on March 5, 1970. In the speech, Yoruba delivered

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a scathing attack on all whites and declared that "from now on" the black and Puerto Rican brothers will unite against "the pigs". He pledged an organized campaign of violence and singled out jews and white liberals as the main enemy "of our people". He stated further that "from now on when the fascist pigs point guns at us, we will retaliate" and that he and his brothers will no longer be calm but will be violent "from this day on".

A fourth source advised that YLO is composed of Puerto Rican youths, and originated as an organization at Chicago, Illinois. Source advised that the YLO is based on the philosophy of MAO Tse-tung and HO Chi-minh, with Marxist, Leninist ideology. The organizational structure of the YLO is patterned after the BPP.

On December 30, 1971, SF T-7 advised that someone from IWK was going to BPP headquarters at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California, to pick up a can of film.

On December 28, 1971, in the issue of the "Chinese Voice", page two, item 14 related the following:

"Enthusiastic Celebration
by Patriotic Overseas
Chinese in San Francisco

Gaiety on the Birthday of
Chairman MAO

"News for this newspaper. More than three hundred patriotic Overseas Chinese and over one hundred American friends in San Francisco gathered at the meeting hall of the I Wor Kuen on (December

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26, (1971), to enthusiastically celebrate the birthday of Chairman MAO and the invincible thoughts of MAO Tse-tung.

"The Overseas Chinese compatriots arranged the celebration program and refreshment themselves, and a color film entitled, "The Yangtze River Bridge at Nanking" from the fatherland was also featured. Scenes depicting the miracles created through the live application of the thoughts of MAO Tse-tung by the proletariat in the socialist fatherland were met with continuous and enthusiastic applause from the audience. Aside from the movie, the entire Overseas Chinese audience sang revolutionary and patriotic songs such as 'Sailing on the High Sea Depends on the Helmsmen' (lit.) and 'The East Is Red' in unison. There were speeches and also the narration of 'The Five Martyrs on the Wolf Teeth Mountain' (lit.). They were all well received."

On January 14, 1972, SF T-1 advised that the film, Battle of Algiers, was scheduled to be shown at IWK on January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1972.

On January 19, 1972, SF T-5 advised that JO LIN was carrying leaflets from IWK to the "Chinese Voice" and back.

On January 25, 1972, SF T-1 advised that a wake was held at IWK for NG Wah-t'an, the late general manager of the "Chinese Voice" who committed suicide by jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge. Among the 55 to 60 people in attendance were:

SAM WONG

JO LIN

MAURICE CHUCK - the then managing editor of the "Chinese Voice"

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K.C. FUNG

CARMEN CHANG

ALEX HING

YURI MIYAGAWA

A banner was hung at IWK which read, "People of the World Unite Defeat U.S. Imperialism".

On January 30, 1972, SF T-5 advised that CARMEN (CHOW) CHANG was among 50 individuals entering and leaving IWK. There were also a number of young children entering and leaving IWK which was either showing movies or operating the nursery that day.

On February 3, 1972, SF T-5 advised that GORDON and CARMEN CHANG and LISA CHOW were among other youths entering IWK.

On February 4, 1972, SF T-5 advised that an individual identified as NELSON YEE was observed opening the doors leading to IWK. YEE has been identified as a custodian in the area.

On February 12, 1972, a poster was received by a Special Agent of the FBI indicating that the Chicom movie (The East is Red) would be shown at IWK on February 12 and 13, 1972.

(U) On March 14, 1972, SF T-8 advised that approximately 40 people are attending Chinese Mandarin classes taught by JO LIN at IWK. On this day, source related that there were two other meetings in progress during the Mandarin class session. One group was studying Chicom theory using the publication "Red Flag" as a guideline. Source recognized FRANKIE WONG among this group of 8 or 10 people. (C)

(U) The other group was comprised mainly of youths of college age who source believes to be the cadre among IWKs members. The group comprised of 8 to 10 in number and met in a closed off area which source believed to be an office area. (C)

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SF 105-26208
GJS/plk

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 17, 1972, SF T-5 advised that ALAN YIN FONG was observed entering and exiting the IWK clubhouse.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

A "Getting Together" special supplement undated, but published during October, 1971, carried the following article on page one:

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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On September 21st, the United Nations will meet to discuss the right of representation of the People's Republic of China. This event has received the attention of the whole world. We, representing the majority of the Chinese people in the United States, state our position as follows:

1. We heartily agree with the proposal of Albania, Algeria and eighteen other countries to reinstate the People's Republic of China's legal rights in the U.N; And, at the same time to drive the puppet regime of Chiang Kai-shek out of the U.N.

2. The People's Republic of China, in the past 22 years, has made incredible progress in the fields of industry, agriculture, health, education, and culture, improving the living standards of the Chinese people. The contribution of the People's Republic of China toward peace, progress and liberation is for everybody to see, and is an undeniable fact.

3. The traitors under Chiang were driven out of China by the Chinese people in 1949. They were China's corrupt political elements. After they fled to Taiwan, they continued their oppression of the Chinese people for over 20 years with the continual military and economic aid of the U.S. imperialists. We want to point out that any support of Chiang's regime, or any arguments in their favor seriously conflicts with the Chinese people's welfare, including the people of Taiwan.

4. Taiwan is part of the territory of China. We cannot allow any foreign power to interfere there. All foreign powers should at once get out of China's territory and cease their interference in China's internal affairs.

5. The KMT under Chiang united with the comprador class in the overseas Chinese communities. They intend to use violence and money to create a false image of democracy. They have organized the Committee to Oppose the Admission of Red China to the UN, everywhere. And they have even hired a group of professional agents to organize a demonstration against the admission of China into the U.N.

To look at it from one point of view, this is merely a useless struggle. But to see it from another point of view, this event greatly insults the whole Chinese community in the U.S. We are all overseas Chinese who love our motherland but we have these traitors in our midst who claim to "represent" us, saying that the Chinese community in the U.S. does not love our own motherland. Therefore, we want to respectfully proclaim that these people are all the bad elements in the Chinese community. We cannot allow them to represent the Chinese community. We cannot allow them to intimidate the good willed brothers and sisters who love our country. We will unite with the majority of the overseas Chinese people to get rid of these bad elements. We believe in the principle "It is not a sin to be patriotic."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

May 31, 1972

Title I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Reference San Francisco report of SA [redacted]
[redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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

6-26-86
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *4-10-85* BY *SP6 Bja/TAR*
SP4 Ew/Ew 263,532
#201,491

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 7-22-69)

Date 12/12/73

To: Director, FBI

Att.: _____ FILE 105-237478 Bufile

_____ Title Pamela TAU

- SAC _____
- ASAC _____
- Supv. _____
- Agent _____
- SE _____
- IC _____
- CC _____
- Steno _____
- Clerk _____
- Rotor #: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-5-85 BY 9145JFE/RG/CL

260,377

RE: Bu R/S 11/12/73

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign _____ Reassign _____
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline _____
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Search and return
- See me
- Serial # 6
- Post Recharge R973
- Send to _____
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by _____
- Type

105-237478-
NOT RECORDED

DEC 27 1973

[Handwritten signature]
FILE

Report 3 (1) copy of subject's photograph sent to SS locally.

ENCLOSURE

WB

See reverse side
photo to SS

Office SAN Francisco

_____ 12/26/73

* GPO : 1971 421-419

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b7C

56 JAN 2 1973

11-CV-2131-4b-912



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 12, 1973

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-237478

RE: PAMELA TAU

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

- 1. Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
- 2. Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
- 3. Threatening or abusive statement about U. S. or foreign official.
- 4. Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U. S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
- 5. Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
- 6. Defector from U. S. or indicates desire to defect.
- 7. Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U. S.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-5-85

260 377 19145 JFE/AG/CAL

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN FRANCISCO	Office of Origin SAN FRANCISCO	Date 12/15/72	Investigative Period 6/15/72 - 12/13/72
Title of Case PAMELA TAU		Report made by [Redacted]	Typed By: crv
Character of Case IS - CH		CONFIDENTIAL 10	

Pam Tau
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

SUMMARY

REFERENCE: San Francisco report of SA **[Redacted]**
dated 5/31/72, captioned "I WOR KUEN, IS - CH."

- P -

Classified by **9145JFE/AG/CSL**
Declassify on: **OADR 11-6-85**
206.377

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information contained herein received from ANGELO LIEVORE of the Oakland School District, Oakland, California indicates the Subject is employed by that district but paid through funds allotted to California State University at Hayward through a federal grant under the Teachers Corps Education Bill. Mr. LIEVORE although uncertain speculated that the Lincoln Center Community Project was also federally funded.

In addition, **[Redacted]** advised that an individual named Dr. CHOOK (ph) was heading a program known as "BABEL" in the Oakland School District, which is ostensibly designed to teach students in the public schools bilingually, thus

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 5 - Bureau (RM) 3 - San Francisco (100-65269)		105-237478-1	MCI-58
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-6-85 BY 9145JFE/AG/CSL		14 DEC 22 1972	REC-7
Notations: Copy to LRAO, ISS, LISD, LCA via by routing slip for <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> info <input type="checkbox"/> action date 11/4/73 by [Redacted] /CAD		SI-113	

CONFIDENTIAL

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SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

aiding foreign born students. To reiterate, Mr. LOPEZ is the principal of the Lincoln Elementary School, and the source learned in a conversation with LOPEZ that LOPEZ believes CHOOK to be a fraud. He told the source he believes CHOOK was taking federal funds for the program and not delivering a real program of bilingual education to the school.

San Francisco indices failed to identify Dr. CHOOK. San Francisco is following the aforementioned allegation through [redacted]

b7D

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-E

170-570A-133
100-65269-6, 14

SF T-2 is

100-65269-14

b7D

SF T-3 is

105-28946-10

b7D

SF T-4 is

(See Nonsymbol Source Page)

100-65269-9

SF T-5 is

100-65269-9

b7D

SF T-6 is

b7D

The Subject is not being recommended for inclusion on the ADEX at this time. Should the Subject's activities at a later date warrant such inclusion, the case will be re-evaluated.

- B -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-915

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. (1) Will submit a request to interview the Subject.

(2) Will follow and report activities of Subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- c -
COVER PAGE

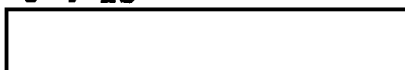
SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

ADMINISTRATIVE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NONSYMBOL SOURCE PAGE

SF T-4 is



San Francisco
(PROTECT BY REQUEST)

100-65269-9

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- D* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7CReport of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
12/15/72

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #:

100-65269

Bureau File #:

Title:

PAMELA TAU

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Synopsis:

PAMELA TAU was born on [REDACTED] at San Francisco, presently resides at 5527 Shattuck Avenue, Oakland, California, and is employed as a teacher at the Oakland Technical High School, Oakland, California. TAU attended Lowell High School in San Francisco and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from the California State University at Hayward, California in 1970. TAU in 1969 was affiliated with the Asian-American Political Alliance at Cal State, Hayward, and in December, 1971, was considered a new member of the I Wor Kuen in San Francisco. TAU was among the leaders of a group who established an organization known as the East Bay Asian Legal Services in Oakland, California in June, 1972. In May, 1971, Post Office Box 2919, San Francisco, was rented to PAMELA TAU and "Kalayaan International."

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- P -

DETAILS:

Investigation was predicated in 1969 upon information received that PAMELA TAU was then affiliated with the Asian-American Political Alliance at California State University (Cal State) at Hayward, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-6-85 BY 9145JFE/AG/CL

260337

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

PAMELA TAU was born on at San Francisco, California, at St. Joseph's Hospital to JOHN CARROLL TAU and MIGNON JAN. At the time of the birth, they resided at 1549 Jones Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MR : 1949

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Records, Bureau of
Vital Statistics,
San Francisco,
California
December 13, 1972

B. Residence

TAU presently resides at 5527 Shattuck Avenue, Number 202, Oakland, California.

Mr. ANGELO LIEVORE,
Administrative Director
of Personnel, Oakland
School District,
Oakland, California
December 12, 1972

C. Employment

TAU is presently employed as a teacher at the Oakland Technical High School, Teachers Corps Program, Oakland, California, instructing in Asian history and reading.

Mr. ANGELO LIEVORE,
Supra

In addition to the above, Mr. LIEVORE advised that TAU's salary is paid through a U.S. Federal grant which was obtained from the U.S. Education Department. He explained that under the Teachers Corps Educational Bill, \$300,000 was granted to the Oakland, California School District and \$100,000 was granted to the California State University at Hayward, California to promote and run a school for low income

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

and minority groups with a view at rendering particular educational aid to these underprivileged groups.

LIEVORE said that JOHN STEVENS from Hayward, Calif. is running the project which employs TAU and the project director for the project is CHRIS LUNA from the Oakland School District. Mrs. ANITA KORRIERA appears to be in physical charge of the school and TAU is under her supervision. } CALIF.

LIEVORE also said that TAU was extremely involved in a community project being carried on at the Lincoln Elementary School in Oakland, California. The aims and purposes of this project could not be ascertained, however, it was learned that the project director was AUDREY SEEBROOK.

D. Former Employment

TAU was formerly employed from January, 1970 to June, 1970 at the John Muir Junior High School, Alameda, California as a teaching assistant.

72
10
From June, 1970 to March, 1971, she was employed at Cal State campus at Hayward, California as a teaching assistant.

From March, 1968 to July, 1971, she was employed at the San Francisco Patello Credit Union, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, as a clerk and from December, 1969 to June, 1970 she was employed as a student assistant at Cal State, Hayward, California.

Records, Oakland School District, Oakland, California as reviewed by SA [redacted] December 11, 1972.

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SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

E. Education

TAU attended Lowell High School in San Francisco, California from 1963 to 1966 and graduated. From 1966 to 1968 she attended San Francisco Junior College and also graduated.

From 1968 to 1970, TAU attended Cal State at Hayward, California and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in sociology. She continued her education at Cal State through 1971, however, received no further degrees.

Records, Oakland
School District
Supra

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Connections With the Asian-
American Political Alliance (AAPA)

The October, 1969 issue of the Los Angeles ^{Calif.} Publication "Gidra" which is devoted to Asian-American student interests, carried a notice concerning the AAPA activities at Cal State University at Hayward, California. The article indicated that interested persons should contact: PAM TAU, AAPA, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, Ca.

The AAPA was organized in June, 1968, at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) by students of that institution and lasted about two years. It was self-described as "People's alliance to affect social and political changes" and stated in its literature that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imprisonment, both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people."

It ceased activity after some of its leaders gained control of Asian American studies at UCB and began quarreling among themselves.

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

On December 5, 1969, a conference with workshops was held at Mills College, Oakland, California, which was sponsored by the AAPA. TAU was in attendance at the conference.

SF T-1,
December 5, 1969

B. Membership in I Wor Kuen (IWK)

PAMELA TAU as of December 1, 1971, was then considered to be a new member of the IWK in San Francisco, California.

SF T-1,
December 1, 1971

IWK was organized in the Fall of 1969 and maintained a headquarters at 24 Market Street, New York City. The name stands for "righteous, harmonious fist." The January, 1971 edition of its paper "Getting Together" set out a 12 point IWK Program which stated in part "...we are prepared to defend our communities against repression and for revolutionary armed war against gangsters, businessmen, politicians and police." Point 12 in the article states, "We want a socialist society."

The July-August, 1971 edition of "Getting Together" announced the opening of an IWK branch in San Francisco at 850 Kearny Street. The paper reported an Asian Legal Services office and Draft Information Center would be sponsored by IWK.

In March, 1971, IWK, 850 Kearny Street, San Francisco, was described as a pro-Chinese Communist organization whose members obviously have a strong pre-disposition towards Communist China.

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

On July 24, 1972, a white male and an Oriental female entered the IWK office on Kearny Street in San Francisco after alighting from a Chevrolet bearing California license CJC 790.

SF T-2,
July 24, 1972

California license CJC 790 is listed for a Chevrolet sedan, registered to PAMELA TAU, 5817 Dover Street, Oakland, California.

Records, Department
of Motor Vehicles,
Sacramento, California
July 24, 1972

C. Connection with the East Bay
Asian Legal Services (EBALS)

Around June, 1972, a new organization known as the EBALS was formed in Oakland, California in the Chinatown section of Oakland, California. PAM TAU was noted as a leader of the group establishing EBALS and at the time was also a member of the IWK.

SF T-1,
June 8, 1972

The September 2-15, 1972 issue of "Getting Together", a self-described newspaper of the IWK, contained an article entitled "Legal Services Offered." The article reflects that the EBALS recently opened its new office at 392 - 7th Street, Oakland, California. It is a non-profit organization which provides free bilingual legal aid and information for the Chinese, Filipino and Japanese communities of the East Bay.

SF 100-65269
RAC/crv

In September or October, 1972, a group of Chinese-Americans in Oakland, California had then been holding meetings in the auditorium of the Lincoln Elementary School, Oakland, California. This group calls itself the EBALS. The group sponsored meetings, lectures and movies for the Chinese community of Oakland, California. The speakers usually extoll the virtues of the People's Republic of China and the movies are obviously pro-Chinese Communist and Pro-MAO.

SF T-3,
October 3, 1972

D. Connections with the Kalayaan International

On May 11, 1971, Post Office Box 2919, San Francisco was rented to PAMELA TAU, 360 Gambier Street, San Francisco, and to "Kalayaan International."

SF T-4,
May 11, 1971

According to the ^{newspaper} ~~the~~ October-November, 1971 issue of the "Kalayaan International," it is published by the Philippine International Community News Service, San Francisco, California.

The newspaper is described as a radical Philippine newspaper.

SF T-5,
February 2, 1972

E. Connections with the Third World Liberation Front

A meeting of the Third World Liberation Front took place at the Spanish Speaking Center in Hayward, California. TAU was in attendance at the meeting.

SF T-6,
March 6, 1969

THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT

The Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is a coalition of non-white student groups, namely Black, Chicano (Mexican-American), Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese.

A member of the TWLF was quoted as saying, "The first world is the capitalist world, the second world is the Communist white world, and the third world is the non-white world composed of people from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The first two worlds suppress the non-white people whether in or out of their own countries. We do not distinguish on national lines. We do not relate to countries because by and large they do not represent people."

TWLF self-described itself as "It opposed the oppressive enslavery and colonialist system in the United States and it was dedicated to preparing for a prolonged struggle for freedom in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as the United States."

TWLF stated its purpose is to initiate discussion and develop programs pertinent to the needs of third world (non-white) students; to aid further in developing politically, economically, and culturally the revolutionary "Third World" consciousness of racist-oppressed people; we recognize the struggles for freedom of non-white peoples around the world as a positive part of our educational processes.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 15, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title PAMELA TAU

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above,
at San Francisco, California.

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

cl 1/31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/23/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AAPA		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY ay
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69,
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 100-179625).
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

P

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 10 - Bureau (RM) 2 - Boston (RM) 2 - Chicago (RM) 2 - Honolulu (RM) (CONTINUED COVER PAGE B)		105-100715 SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED JAN 27 1969 FBI - NEW YORK Assign

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By	
					Jan 31 1969 SF 11-31-69

Serial 1 is a copy of 100-HQ-452260 SER1, #11-CV-02131, Bates-Stamped # Aoki-1218 thru 1260-

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

COPIES (CONT'D)

- 2 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Las Vegas (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Sacramento (RM)
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 8 - San Francisco (100-61299)
 - (1 - INS, San Francisco (RM))
 - (2 - 115th MIG (RM))
 - (1 - OSI, 19D (RM) 0
 - (1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM) 0

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted]

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INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted]

SF T-3 is [redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF File 105-23733

[redacted]
[redacted] of the Chinatown-
North Beach Office of the EOC;
identity covered by request

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SF T-5 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA
airtel and letter

SF T-6 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

[redacted] of the magazine, USA,
who furnished information to the
NYO on 8/29/67 re persons going
to the National Conference for
New Politics

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SF T-9 is [redacted]

Furnished data re National Conference
For New Politics

SF T-10 is [redacted]

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

- 2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.
- 3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

- 2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

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COVER PAGE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - INS, SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
2 - 115th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

P

DETAILS

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities". According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

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It is noted that WOO, born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

(MASAO MIYOSHI born [redacted] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [redacted] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968 as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

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During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

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The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by white-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standards, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

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In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-NorthBeach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and MASON WONG, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ARAI, ALVIN JA, BEN TONG, WAI KIT QUON and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student Senator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this dehumanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

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The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss PENNY NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and STAN WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. CHURCHILL CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ALFRED WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ALFRED WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, W. K.QUON is WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a graduate student at the UC-B, while V. WONG is VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA DIANA WONG, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Un-controlled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyramidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

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"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmans, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, A. JA is ALVIN JA, an undergraduate student at the UC-B.

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.
(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

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The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, KENTON JUNG, is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ALAN NISHIO, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

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An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC, declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

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BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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LILLIAN J. FABROS, also known as Lillian Sandoval Fabros, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted]. Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protegee.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

1

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

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIXYOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,
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.

1. 2/10/70 AAPA Newsletter Vol I, No I, Jan 1970
- 2 4/4/70 Vol 1 #1 AAPA Newsletter
- 3 4/4/70 Vol 1 #2 AAPA Newsletter
- 4 5/18/70 President re: lecture & discussion by AAPA to be held 5/19/70 at Columbia Law School.

185-100715-1A

[Handwritten signature]

File No. 105-100715-1A1

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(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

By b6
b7C
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

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AAPA

NEWSLETTER

VOL 1. No.1 JAN. 1970

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1. Recruitment of Asian Students at Columbia
2. Asian-American Studies Program
3. Stereotyping of Asian Women

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
108 Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115 St., N.Y. 10027
Tel: 280-3064 (3063)

Asian-American Political Alliance

Recruitment Policy

The issue of recruitment of minority students at Columbia University is much less an issue of money than it is of racism in academic institutions. At Columbia University, Black, Latin, and Asian-American students are subject to racist practices in admission recruitment policies. The failure of Columbia University and the white society in general to recognize that Asians are a minority group with problems is clear evidence that this society entertains some gross misconceptions about Asian people. Asian communities throughout the country have serious problems much like those of the Black and Latin ghettos. The health, housing, and economic problems of the Chinatowns of San Francisco, Chicago, and New York are as bad if not worse than those of the poorest urban ghettos.

In the past, conditions in these communities have been ignored by the mass media because the problems were resolved by the suffering and hardship of Asian people who chose to bear the burden of poverty rather than expose themselves to the public eye. Recently arrived immigrants work ten to twelve hours daily in restaurants, sweatshops, and laundries in order to maintain minimal subsistence for their families. Young children immediately encounter problems with language in schools and the outside society. Chinatowns have become isolated communities. The traditional family system has begun to fail and children go into the streets. Over the past decade with increasing numbers of recently arrived immigrants, the problems have multiplied both in number and variety.

In this society, there is a popular myth that Asian people are the "prize" example of how minority people who work hard and study a great deal can achieve success. This is indeed a myth: achieving success in this society happens only for a few and generally these are people who have a basically non-ghetto upbringing. Sons and daughters of middle and upper-middle class Asian families (there are a few upper class Asian people) usually are brought up in suburban schools and as a result make it into college. The problems which they face are those of identity and assimilation which is impossible because Asian people have "yellow skin", while ghetto people face problems of survival. Many Asian people refute their natural identity and adopt a whole false identity. They forget that society deals with Asian people as a group not as individuals. For white society, Asian people are the token successful minority group.

In the same manner society has committed gross injustices against Asian people, so has Columbia University in operating under false assumptions. Columbia University is a typical example of how a racist institution operates. In Columbia College's freshman class, there are no students from Chinatown anywhere in the United States. The Asians that Columbia accepts are few in number and primarily from private or elite schools. These are Asians who are unconcerned about the plight of their people in Asian ghettos. In general, whatever Chinatown Asian-Americans are accepted are channeled into the engineering school. Columbia University is practicing racism when it sees Asians competent only as scientists. The idea perpetrated seems to be that 'colored' people are unable to conceptualize and can only grasp mechanical and practical ideas. There are very few Asian-Americans

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Columbia displayed its ignorance of Asian-American problems when during three months of preliminary negotiations an APPA representative was asked why we were not going to recruit in Buffalo. Could it be that there are no Asians in Buffalo? The problems of ghetto communities like Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York are the areas from which recruitment will take place. In such communities there exist students who never so much as consider going to college. The reasons are multifold; they are basically economic infeasibility and poor social and educational preparation. The principle under which APPA's recruitment plan is operating is to reach those individuals that could not be reached by conventional means of recruitment. The type of student that Columbia University has been accepting is not the type of student that APPA is looking for. If APPA were only to recruit those students who are academically qualified and live up to the "ideal" Columbia student then we would be duplicating the function of the admissions office. The point to be emphasized is that APPA realizes that the problem is not finding the qualified student who could already know about Columbia but to find the student who academically or otherwise may not qualify but exhibits potential in one form or another.

If the principle of education is to be believed in then as many students should be educated as soon as possible. This means that recruitment is only a small step fulfilling this ideal. Ideally, all students who desire to go to college should be able to do so. Columbia University can open her doors to more minority students. Here, the question of function and purpose arises. If one of the functions of the APPA is to recruit ghetto students then the purpose of the admissions office should be to accept the people recruited. Why? Columbia University professes to be an institution of higher learning dedicated to the ideals of promoting education and social change beneficial to society. If Columbia has only token acceptance of minority students then it practices racism and elitism. The recruitment done by APPA would be merely an innocuous gesture done more for display than anything else.

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AAPA
December 1969

All those interested in recruitment should contact:

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311 Livingston Hall
Columbia University
663-6600

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No one will show himself or the group with which he identifies in a bad light. For this reason, history and today's news must be taken with not a grain of salt but a fistful of salt. Incidents like the Song My massacre are hushed up or slanted so that certain people will not be embarrassed and certain other people will not realize that they are getting the shaft.

We think that it is time that the Asian people learned that there is more than one point of view concerning their circumstances in this world and in this European-American society.

Besides giving a decidedly biased point of view in the curriculum taught in the schools, much is left out because it cannot be slanted sufficiently. AAPA feels that these omitted facts must be taught to Asians and other people. Asians must know their own circumstances so that they can react to their repression. One can remain passive with full knowledge; but one should not remain passive because of ignorance; one should not act without full knowledge. AAPA wants to institute an Asian American Studies program at Columbia to provide the necessary information and an Asian point of view.

The Asian American Studies program would consist of courses in the history of Asians in the United States, the meaning of being yellow in a white racist society, a Cantonese language course and a course in Asian communities in the United States. The first course would be a straight forward lecture course giving the background of the Asian immigration to the United States, the attitudes of the Americans towards the Asians, the problems faced and the achievements made by Asians. This course would start with the European imperialism in Asia in the middle of the nineteenth century and finish with the current immigration laws and the growing yellow movement in the United States. The second course would deal with the issues that face the Asian today in a white oriented world. What are the problems of Asians in relation to whites, to blacks, to other Asians - Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, foreign born, American born. The problems of the aged, immigration quotas, the formation and breaking of stereotypes. Can a yellow man or woman "make it" in a white society? The Cantonese language course is a necessity because it is the one main language of the Asians in the United States that is not widely taught in the universities. Too many Chinese are not given the opportunity to learn their own tongue past a certain limited proficiency. This course would teach both the spoken and written Cantonese. The last course would be a student initiative course in which each student would select a specific topic in which to do field work or research. Each topic would deal with some aspect of the Asian communities in the United States.

Many of us, especially those of us in AAPA, speak often of racism. It seems vague as we talk about institutional racism and concentration camps against the Japanese during World War II. It all seems far away and doesn't seem to affect us, now, directly. But it does and one of the areas where racism affects us the most is in the area of interrelationships between Asian men and women.

Asian women have been oppressed for a long time. The history of the oppression of women in traditional Chinese society has been well documented and I will not go into it here. Rather I will concentrate on the problem of the oppression of Asian women in white Amerika. We are oppressed on two levels. Asian men oppress us. At the same time that we are oppressed by Asian men in the usual ways men oppress women- creating us in terms of "mothers, wives, etc. and not as people; expecting us to be docile, passive and submissive etc. etc.- we are also oppressed by white society. White society has two dominant racist stereotypes of Asian women. We are either the erotic Susie Wong type or we are the slipper bringing, bath giving oriental geisha doll. Since white men are oppressive of their women too, the Chinese girl is only the accentuation of the most "desirable" disgusting image of women that men want. We are, in other words, the extreme of the white man's fantasies about submissive, erotic women. Since these stereotypes are semi-desirable in white society, oriental women find it easier to "make -it", into white society by playing these roles than Asian men playing these roles. Many of these Asian girls that go out with white men, when asked why then do not go out with Asian men, reply that they find Asian men "asexual" or "socially retarded", "uninteresting" etc, etc. Underlying many of these comments is the inability of these women to respect Asian men. The question is why?

Asian men in white society are always depicted as asexual. Remember the slogans: "You don't have a Chinamen's chance"; "A Chinese homerun"? They all alude to the sexual impotence of Asian men. At the same time that these racist stereotyping of Asian men are unique, Asian men suffer the same oppression as black men do. Asian men, like black men, because they are part of a social class that is oppressed suffer the brunt of stigma for not being able to end that oppression. In other words, it is difficult for Asian women to respect Asian men when Asian men are not respected by the society that they live in. (Many Asian sisters are still hung up by the desire for "dominating" men. Since "dominating" men in white society are white, they find it easier to respect white men).

It is clear that both Asian women and Asian men are oppressed by white society. This oppression influences the attitudes we have towards each other. How do we deal with this situation? At a time when white men are raping Asian women from Vietnam to Taiwan, Asian sisters should stand up and refuse to either the paid, or unpaid prostitute of white men. As for Asian men, they must stop viewing Asian women as inferiors intellectually or emotionally. They must also stop castigating or looking down upon the sisters that date white men. They must realize that in order to be able to live with themselves as well as to be able to elicit the respect humans beings should get from each other from Asian women, they must stand up and begin to fight against our common oppression. So long as white society can stereotype us at will and have it influence us, so long as we are sitting down and taking all that racist shit from white society, we can never face each other. We cannot face each other because in facing each other we are recognizing our basic common identity(something some Asians would like to forget) and our common (something some Asians would also like to forget.) Only in fighting together against the society that is oppressing us can we begin to respect and love each other.

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301 Hamilton Hall 7:30 PM

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NEWSLETTER

VOL 1 . No. 1

JAN. 1970

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1. Recruitment of Asian Students at Columbia
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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

108 Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115 ST., N.Y. 10027

Tel: 280-3064 (3063)

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1. Chinatown in Crisis
 2. Chinatown and the Chinese
 3. Bitter
 4. Mental Gymnastics on Mylai
 5. The Laws Exist

Asian-American Political Alliance
For information, contact: Han-Hua Chang @ 666-5436
Terry Doan, Exec @ WA6-4555

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CHINATOWN IN CRISIS

by Min Yee

It was not exactly what the tourists had expected. Each had paid \$9 last week for the Gray Line Special -- a three-and-a-half-hour walking tour through San Francisco's Chinatown (including dinner) -- and they were strolling leisurely along Grant Avenue past the curio shops cluttered with flowery paper lanterns, thin bamboo back scratchers, porcelain dolls and bright red and blue mandarin jackets. Suddenly a Chinese youth appeared and cried, "Off the honkies!" Then there was a "whsssss" and a square of red, white and blue firecrackers sailed into the crowd of whites, scattering them out into the street. Again the cry: "Out of the ghetto, honky!"

The message itself was scarcely new. Any similar group of whites who sought diversion by venturing into the black ghettos of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant or Los Angeles' Watts might well have gotten a lot worse than a shower of firecrackers. But coming as it did in Chinatown, the outburst not only startled the tourists but shattered an American myth as well. On the one hand, Americans view the Chinese living in their midst through the Hollywood stereo types of Charlie Chan inscrutability, Fu Manchu opium dens, raging tong wars and hatchet men with real hatchets. On the other, they see them as a self-effacing, hard-working, frugal, and -- above all -- uncomplaining ingredient of the melting pot. For all its outward sheen of neon, gilt trim, pagoda roofs and commercial bustle, Chinatown, U.S.A. seems on the surface to be a model community, taking care of its own problems while providing a colorful place to eat Chinese food.

RADICAL: Behind this facade, Chinatown is a bubbling caldron of ancient rivalries and modern hatreds, of bitter clash between young and old. Sometimes the caldron overflows into radical action by groups such as the youthful Red Guards, who take their programs and slogans from the Black Panthers and aim their wrath not only at their elders but at white intruders on their turf. Last year, the Guards created chaos during the celebration of the Chinese New Year when they lobbed cherry bombs into the parades. Few who know them expect this year's festivities to escape similar disruption.

The reasons for turmoil are not hard to find. San Francisco's Chinatown spans only some 42 square blocks and contains only 60,000 people, but has some of the worst conditions in the country:

- One-third of the families earn less than the Federal poverty level.
- Two-thirds of the adults have less than a seventh-grade education, and the last new school in the area was built in 1925.
- The unemployment rate is 12.8 per cent, vs. 6.7 per cent for San Francisco and 3.9 for the country as a whole.
- The density rate is 835.1 people per acre, ten times the city's average.
- The suicide rate is three times the national average.
- The rate of substandard housing is 67 per cent, vs. 19 per cent for the rest of San Francisco.

Few tourists visit the Jean Parker Public Elementary School on Broadway, where Chinese children attend classes in the hallways and storage rooms and hold recess on the roof. They do not see the living quarters of the Chinese working people -- dank, cramped

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quarters where families are jammed into cubicles, storing their cloth clothes in suitcases and trunks because there is no closet space and keeping their kitchen and cooking supplies in the bathrooms. They do not see the dorm-like conditions of the elderly single men who sleep stacked up in tiers like sailors on a ship.

A little-known feature of Chinatown is its sewing-factory sweatshops along Pacific Avenue and Powell, Stockton and Kearny streets where 3,000 seamstresses produce garments for major American firms on a piece-work basis. Seventy per cent of them earn less than \$3,000 a year; they have no medical or health benefits, no vacation, no overtime pay or sick pay.

As bad as present conditions are for Chinese-Americans, they look a good deal better when stacked up against those on the mainland when my ancestors came here more than a century ago. In fact, the Huagiao (Overseas Chinese), most of whom came to America from the Canton region, fled not only economic hardship but a bloody, religious revolution -- the Taiping rebellion -- that resulted in at least 20 million deaths. Others were recruited or kidnapped as cheap coolie labor (the word comes from the Chinese kuli, meaning bitter work) to satisfy worker-hungry American employers in post-gold-rush California.

AUTHORITY: Along with their few belongings they brought a durable social structure that survived -- and even flourished -- until recent years. Built around the father or grandfather as the patriarch who held absolute authority over his family, this structure evolved into the Zu, or clan, consisting of groups of families with a common ancestor, and with a leader responsible for arbitrating disputes, burying the dead and providing such things as welfare for the aged. As second- and third-generation children migrated throughout the U.S., another level was added, fusing the clans into 43 district associations. Seven of these -- the Ming Yung, Kong Chow, Shui Hing, Hop Wo, Yan Wo, Hung Wo and Sam Yup -- combined into the Chinese Six Companies, which from its blue-tiled headquarters on Stockton Street fancies itself even today as spokes man for Chinese-Americans across the country.

Along with the family structure came the tongs -- begun 60 years ago and run like a Chinese Mafia. Racketeering, white slavery narcotics, gambling, murder, extortion, blackmail -- there was nothing too depraved for the tongs. Today, the six major tongs (Hip Sing, Bing Kung, Sui Ying, Ying On, On Leong, and Chee Kung) still operate much like the Mafia. They have divided up the country into spheres of influence (e.g., Hip Sing controls the West Coast, On Leong, the Eastern Seaboard), and while they still dabble in narcotics and prostitution they are more and more investing their rackets money in legitimate business. To hide their activities, most of them have changed their names. While retaining their independence, the tongs in San Francisco have formed the Chinatown Security Committee, which actually helps the local business men keep the streets safe for money-spending white tourists.

OPPRESSED: For years, their own strong social fabric worked well in combination with American racism to keep the Chinese thoroughly oppressed: whites wouldn't let them work outside the ghetto, and the only jobs inside Chinatown were controlled largely by the Chinese Six Companies which ran the restaurants, banks and sweatshops. Unlike the blacks, whom yellow activists now see as comrades-in-arms, the Chinese were at the mercy of their own race --

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or the "uncle Tongs," as the Chinese Establishment is nicknamed. "We have a merchant class, where the blacks don't," says Mason Wong, young president of the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, whose headquarters is at San Francisco State College, "We have to fight within our own situation before we can go out and fight the community."

But inside the Chinese "situation," changes are already coming fast. For one thing, immigration quotas, which for many years were zero, then were pegged in 1943 at a mere 105 persons a year, were finally abolished in 1965, and since then 33,000 new Chinese immigrants have poured into ghettos. Many of the new arrivals are youths from overcrowded Hong Kong; their language problem makes them high-school dropouts and unemployables. For the first time, Chinatown has a real delinquency problem to add to the ferment.

PRIDE: For another, Chinese students have begun to look inward at their own people's problems. As with the blacks, they are becoming suffused with racial pride (some 1,000 showed up at Berkeley last year for a conference on "Yellow Identity"), and increasingly they resent being "whitewashed" by the country's dominant culture. "The church and the YMCA came in and so dominated the social life of the youth," says Mason Wong, "that all we have now are a bunch of Chinese who are so whitewashed they make a Wasp look funny."

Two years ago Chinatown got its first taste of militancy. A group of some 300 youths from Hong Kong called the Wah Ching (China Youth) threatened to burn down a white-operated concession set up for the New Year's celebration unless the Six Companies helped them build a recreation hall. As it turned out nothing really happened, but their activist approach began to catch on. Last May, the Red Guards, led by lanky, 23-year-old actor named Alex Hing, followed up their cherry-bomb raid by crashing a community meeting dressed in olive-drab jackets with red armbands. While the audience looked on, open-mouthed, they unfurled Chinese Communist flags and shouted revolutionary slogans.

Those flags were significant, for what is also happening in Chinatown is a gradual shift in allegiance away from the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-Shek and toward that of Mao Tse-tung and the mainland Chinese. According to most estimates, only about 20 per cent of all Chinese-Americans may be pro-Communist. But one knowledgeable insider believes that as many as half the 55 directors of the Six Companies are becoming disenchanted with Chiang. When the weekly newspaper "Chinese Voice" hit the stands recently with a special edition on Mao's programs, it sold out within a day and a half. Some think pro-Mao sentiments would be even stronger were it not for a fear that the U.S. Government would begin "interning" the Chinese as it did the Japanese during World War II.

"It's not a question of politics," says Joe Yuey, manager of the Imperial Palace restaurant. "It's a question of what a government can do for the people. The Nationalists were in power for 40 years and nothing happened. Look at China now, after only twenty years. No matter how you look at it, the Communists are helping the people."

To ultra-militants such as the Red Guards, the shift amounts

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to a signal to storm the barricades. But most Chinese-Americans feel a deepening concern for reform rather than revolution. Whether the upheavals in Chinatown will be smooth or chaotic no one can yet say. But there is no question in my mind that our people must have the same social, economic and educational rights as the other citizens. I never had such problems -- but then, I was whitewashed.

(reprinted from "Newsweek" Feb. 23)

CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE

Chinatown is at once many things to many people. To thousands of ignorant tourists and visitors, it is the closest thing to visiting exotic China and for watching the strange "Chinese creatures" at work. For store keepers, restaurateurs, "sweat" shop, and land owners it is a sure place to make easy money off the disadvantaged Chinese, commanding respect of the poor, and making believe that they are living in China. For middle class Chinese and Chinese college students, it is a place for Chinese grocery and occasional Chinese dinners. But, for the majority of Chinatown residents, especially the recent immigrants, it is a concentration camp where they must fight for minimum survival means and where their way of life is poverty and degradation.

Chinatown is unquestionably a ghetto in every sense of the word. Cultural and language barriers have prevented the overcrowded population from seeking employment outside of the confines of Chinatown. High unemployment and under-employment rates provide fertile ground for small-time opportunist businessmen to exploit at will the helpless and the poor of their own race to the fullest extent. \$.75 per hour and 10-13 hours of work per day are common practices in Chinatown. Substandard housing, tuberculosis, suicide, mental illness, and juvenile delinquency are widespread in spite of constant efforts to hide these phenomena and to discredit and sometimes violently suppress those who try to expose the problems and seek government help.

Historic injustice committed against the Chinese in the U.S., Chinese traditionalism, and ethnocentrism are among the factors contributing to the existing deplorable ghetto conditions in Chinatown. But the social expectation of the predominantly white society also plays a crucial role in determining the behaviour and fate of the Chinese in the U.S. Chinese people have always been considered hard-working, inscrutable, patient, quiet, non-militant people with lasting endurance and self-respect.

In short, Chinese are expected to be super-human and take the worst in stride. This popular Chinese myth is held by both the white and the Chinese alike. The Chinatown establishment especially uses it as a means of suppressing and exploiting the humble, the weak, and the meek; Chinese college students use it as an excuse for tolerating social injustice and for not asserting their rights as U.S. citizens; middle class Chinese employ it as a self righteous weapon against those who protest social injustice. In other words, the desire to live up to the popular expectation has crippled the entire Chinese population preventing them from thinking and acting independently....We Chinese act the way we are expected to act.

As long as those who "made it" maintain a hands off "Uncle Tom" attitude, the Chinese will continue to be exploited by our own "warlords" and the majority of the white society, and Chinatown's problems will forever be neglected. As for the foreign-born Chinese college students who take pride in so called Chinese culture and "identity," they had better re-examine critically their values and attitudes and start thinking on their own because they are among the who are perpetrating the Chinese myth and destroying any opportunity for Chinatown to pull out of its degrading conditions. The problems in Chinatown are our problems. We must free ourselves from the tyranny of this Chinatown myth.

Endurance, working hard, patience, and quietness are good virtues in any society, especially in China, but when they become a license for exploitation and governmental negligence as we now witness in Chinatown, they ought to be re-examined in the light of the American political, social, and economic reality.

Chinese people have much to contribute to the American society, but what good is it to talk about cultural and scientific contributions if basic human needs are not being met and our people are being subjected to sub-human conditions.

Reprinted from Asian-American Political Alliance

Historically the racist power structure in America has denied the humanity of non-white peoples. We can see that Afro-Americans have been killed, exploited, and economically and psychologically exploited. In regards to Oriental Americans this denial of humanity presently takes only more subtle and implicit forms.

The oriental living in the United States (whether immigrant or whose birthplace is the American soil) are in effect told by formal education, the mass media and most forms of social organization to hate himself. He is taught that the European way of viewing the world is the universally correct one, and that eastern thought is "exotic," "weird," and "slothful." He has also been led to believe that his language is no more than odd sounding, meaningless gibberish instead of being melodious and expressive. But worst of all, he is taught to hate the color of his skin and the shape of his features. In short, he is, on this level, taught to view even the basic aspect of his physical being as despicable and undesirable.

But who is to say that all of the things, in American culture that lead Orientals to hate themselves, are hateful or despicable in a cosmic, all encompassing sense? The view of the world (i.e. standards of truth, beauty, morality) that most people in the United States are predisposed to, is that which is seen through the white European perspective. But whereas Orientals would be, if not called to faces, still perceived as sly, short statured, slant-eyed heathens...might not whites be viewed from the Oriental perspective as big-hipped, tight-lipped, hairy, sallow-faced, long-nosed narcissists?

Consider the other forms of behaviour of many white Americans. So much of the Oriental American population has adopted it as their way of life; the brash materialistic acquisitiveness, the suspicion towards anything artistic and not practical, the emphasis on lolutic by forceful repression...can these be said to be universally valid traits?

This is not to say that one would be anti-white. In fact the above is pointing out that in the state of nature it is not valid in terms of human existence to be ethnocentric and deny the humanity of others. However, the nature of society and social organization in the United States has divided all of its people into nationalities of their historic origins so that it is impossible to really be a human being in America.

Therefore, until the nature of true all-world humanity can ever be known in a society whose institutions perpetuate a false hierarchical scale of values upon human groups (Racism) there needs to be Yellow Power for Yellow People, and Soul Power to all beautiful Third World brothers and sisters. (Soul power to Whites too...when or if they can dig it!)

Asian American Political Alliance

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A Chinese born in the United States of America encounters every bitter, frustrating and degrading emotion ever created. His bitterness and degradation come from the racism against all non-caucasian people in this country, and his frustration lies in the curse of his straight hair and light skin, which can be and is identifiable with some caucasian features. All this hatred manifests itself not in a hate of caucasians, but rather against the "almost caucasianness" in other words against being Chinese.

According to Sigmund Freud, the basic way a person will be shaped in his early childhood. Accepting this as true, the examination of a "Chinese-American" child proves to be, to say the least, unfortunate. The Chinese child who is born in a large city (those born in small towns are even more against being Chinese) sees his totally Chinese parents first. This, hopefully, is a normal encounter. But when he reaches the street, he observes the art of name calling. The parents who he has loved and respected so far are being called names (he then only knows that they are being yelled at) and are not reacting. This is only the beginning, for when he reaches the street, he gets the name calling from all segments of the population (in New York, the so called "melting pot" of the world, the names range from "Ching Chong" to "Cinito" but the slanted eyes are invariably present). Each time he receives this "identification" the bitterness grows. As he grows older, he watches television; reads comics; and begins to notice more of the world around him. On the television all of the programs have caucasians as the heroes. The only non-caucasians are Negroid cannibals in a jungle (a caucasian, named Tarzan, always conquers them); Indians being beaten by the cavalry, which in the West was one-third black; and of course the perennial Charlie Chan, better known as "Ah so, number one son." The comics he reads are filled with the supplicating "Chinaman," "Commie Chinks" and "Fu Man Chu" - the Oriental Villain. Magazines, radios and even billboard advertisements are even worse than this with their derogatory and painful "Chinese Laundrymen."

The jokes perhaps cut even deeper than the name calling. The Confucius says, old Chinese proverb and "hit" records with derogatory comments are engendered by Gilbert and Sullivan, Bob Hope and many other ethnic comedians who prey on the oriental idiot "hit parade."

When he reaches the classroom, he learns, if China is ever mentioned, about the Opium War, which the British started after the Chinese tried to stop them from selling anymore opium to China; and the dowager Empress in the Boxer Rebellion.

Within all this, he is dying. The Chinese person cannot lose himself in a crowd of caucasians the way the Irish or even the Poles did. He is usually the only Chinese in class and has no one with whom he can associate to fight this feeling of inferiority. He then has a choice of either fighting it or giving up. Most Chinese, perhaps, who consider the totality of the degradation; the trouble of being Chinese at home in America and elsewhere; and association with the "Chinatown society," understandably give in and try to be accepted. The only thing standing in their way to being accepted is being Chinese. So it is natural in this unnatural place for them to detest being or associating with anything Chinese.

This all leads to the bitterness of trying desparately to do something (that is to be caucasian) which one knows is wrong.

The question is how to change this situation. Better than anything else would be to change this country. But since that is too enormous and long a task, the next best way is to instill pride in the "Chinese-American." It should not be that hard. Tell him of the six-thousand years of existence as a great power with only one century of weakness, and how no other country or continent can come close to making this claim. Let him read Confucius, Lao-Tze and real Chinese proverbs and see for himself the greatness of the Chinese philosophers. Let him know of the existence of the most efficient feudal government when the English painted themselves blue under their animal skins. Let him learn who really invented rocketry and medicine with drugs. Then when he says, "What about current achievements?" Tell him about the Chinese Nobel prize winners, the doctors, the engineers and then show them the truth about the People's Republic of China. Show them the feeding of a quarter of the world. Show them the China that is struggling to maintain its position in this nuclear age. Let them know that it is the caucasian's lies that are at fault and not the noble country - his country - CHINA. 4

MENTAL GYMNASTICS ON MYLAI

by Edward M. Opton, Jr. & Robert Duckles

A fictional German psychiatrist, the creation of satirist Art Hoppe, tells his American patient who is troubled by Mylai to repeat three times a day: "I didn't know what was going on. These things happen in war. I was only following orders as a good American. Our soldiers are good American boys. The war is to save the world from Communism. Our leaders were wrong. The unfortunate victims were members of an inferior race." With a single exception, Hoppe's compilation of German clichés after the "Final Solution" accurately summarizes American reactions to Mylai, as they emerged in a survey we and our colleagues at the Wright Institute in Berkeley, California, made last December.

Our sample was not large -- most of our data come from 42 long interviews with randomly selected telephone subscribers in Oakland, California, plus four in-person interviews -- but the results are consistent with larger, less intensive surveys by the "Wall Street Journal", "Minneapolis Tribune", and "Time". "Time" reported that 65 per cent of its sample of 1608 individuals denied being upset by the news of the alleged massacre at Mylai. Americans have reacted like Germans to reports of atrocities. During one interview, an airline hostess was asked to inspect the "Life" magazine photographs of Mylai. As she viewed the mangled bodies and the contorted faces of those about to die she trembled, her chin dropped to her chest, her eyes closed to shut the pictures out. For several seconds she seemed unable to move. But she recovered quickly, for we then asked, "You said before that you weren't surprised. Do you have any other reactions besides that?" She responded: "No, I don't . . . It . . . when people are taught to hate it doesn't surprise me how they react, particularly when they are given a weapon; it just seems to be one of the outcomes of war . . ." Another said: "I can't take the responsibility of the world on my shoulders too strongly myself . . . it upsets me. I'm having my problems and can't take this stuff too seriously, since it causes me worries and problems."

In 1946 Moses Moskowitz reported on a survey of German opinion "The most striking overall impression is the absence in the German of any emotional reaction towards Jews, be it positive or negative. It was shocking at times to listen to people decrying the evils of Nazism, reciting the horrors of concentration camps . . . without one word of sympathy for the victims."

One would expect S/Sgt. David Mitchell, one of the accused in the Mylai case, to say: ". . . I can recall no such case where I know of anyone being hurt . . . it is my opinion that what they say happened did not happen." And one might expect the same response from George Wallace: "I can't believe an American serviceman would purposely shoot any civilian . . . any atrocities in this war were caused by the Communists." But total denial is by no means confined to those implicated in the alleged massacre, or to superpatriots. A man who felt that the US should, but cannot, get out of Vietnam, told us: "Our boys wouldn't do this. Something else is behind it." Another complete denial came from a woman, who at one moment advocated withdrawal by the end of 1970 but also endorsed the idea of escalating and winning the war, no matter what the consequences, but without killing innocent people. As for

Mylai: "It's too unbelievable that they would do something like that. Another, asked if he believed the massacre really happened, said: "I can't really and truly. No, I don't. I think it could have been a prefabricated story by a bunch of losers."

Strong doubts serve the same purpose as complete denial. "anything could happen. How do we know what's going on?" asked a man who wanted the war escalated. One of several individuals who felt so threatened by the subject that they cut off the interview in the middle, said: "No, sometimes I don't (believe that the massacre happened). Sometimes I think that our newspapermen get a little bit wild."

One of the principal justifications our respondents offered was the idea that orders must be followed. Even some of the more dovish respondents gave statements like this: "What would their punishment have been if they had disobeyed? Do they get shot if they don't shoot someone else?" And from another "moderate" dove: "They were given an order to do something. They will shoot you if you don't. They had no choice."

Only a few recalled that some of the GIs had refused to shoot. One of those few was asked what the men should have done. He said: "What a lot of them did, refuse. Quite a few of them refused. Fact is, I even read where one of them shot himself in the foot so he would have to be evacuated, so he wouldn't have any part of it." When asked what they personally would have done if ordered to line up people and kill them, 74 percent of women said they would have refused, but only 27 percent men. Those over 36 more often favored putting the enlisted men who did the shooting on trial than did those under 36, and slightly more of the older group expressly said that the men should have disobeyed orders to kill civilians.

The idea that whatever happened was justified by orders received implies a projection of guilt to somewhere higher up, and a number of our respondents made this explicit. Germans, similarly, tended to blame the German war crimes on Hitler, their leaders, the National Socialist party, the SS, or on military fanatics. But the idea that Germans, as individuals, might have been responsible for selection and toleration of their leaders was steadfastly rejected. While the question of responsibility was not specifically asked of our predominantly dovish sample, no one extended the scope of responsibility to himself in particular or the American people in general.

Another popular justification was the idea that the alleged victims were not really civilians, but enemies: "Now had these civilians, had these women set booby traps for these people?" Another man who felt he was a "dove" ("I'd hate to say I'm a hawk"), yet who wanted the US to "let out the stops," said: "These little bastards are devious," implying in context that the women and children were not really innocent bystanders.

None of those interviewed said that Mylai was justified as revenge for NLF actions, but many seemed to think so: "I understand that the Vietcong, from the start, have bombed schoolyards, schoolhouses, movie theaters, restaurants...just worthless bombing and it's killing innocent people by the score. And these are their own people."

There was, however, one justification reportedly used by post-war Germans which we did not hear. Our respondents, with one exception, did not tell us that, as Art Hoppe put it, "the unfortunate victims were members of an inferior race." Both hawk and dove respondents often said that GIs tend to look on Vietnamese civilians

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as subhumans, as "gooks," "slopes," "dinks." But with one exception ("I think its true"), every subject coupled this awareness of racial prejudice in others with an abstention from publicly subscribing to it himself.

The various ways of defusing the emotional potential of Mylai were used by hawks and doves alike, though not in equal proportions. Hawks, more than others, tended to justify the alleged massacre. Both hawks and doves argued in one way or another that no massacre happened. The doves tended to comfort themselves with the thought that Mylais occurred in every war, hence they need not be upset. Whether it is Vietnamese peasants or one's next-door neighbor, emotional detachment makes it possible to keep one's attention and concern focused on Number One. No evil intent is necessary for men to tolerate, or even reluctantly applaud war crimes, all that is required is self-centeredness.

THE LAWS EXIST.

* * *the President is authorized to make public proclamation of an 'Internal Security Emergency' * * *and is * * *authorized to apprehend and * * *detain * * *each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe * * probably will conspire with others to engage in acts* * *of sabatoge * * * Persons apprehended* * * shall be confined in * * * places of detention* * *

THE CAMPS EXIST.

AND JUST IN CASE YOU
DON'T THINK ANYBODY
PLANS TO USE THEM* * *

"The Emergency Detention Act of 1950 provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas."

Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities
United States House
of Representatives
May 6, 1968

"Red China has been flooding the country with its propaganda and there are three hundred thousand Chinese in the U.S., some of whom could be susceptible to recruitment either through ethnic ties or hostage situations because of relatives in Communist China. In addition, up to 20,000 Chinese immigrants can come here each year and this provides a means to send agents into our nation* * *"

---J.Edgar Hoover, Head of the FBI
Testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee
April 17, 1969

Originator's Signature + In Parentheses

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Asians in America: Where Do We Go From Here?

America has reached a critical stage in its development as a nation, and it is clear that the people within it must be responsible for the decisions regarding their own destinies. In the midst of this expansive social re-evaluation and reorientation, we as Asians in America, must be aware of the uniqueness of our position in the American social structure, and the role we will assume in the years to come.

There are many perspectives of what has come to be called the Asian Experience in America. Tentatively this panel will focus on three: the history of Asians in America; the plight of the Chinatown ghetto; and the Asian movement. The presentation of these aspects of the Asian experience will serve as a starting point for discussion of the broader question: in lieu of the past and the present, what lies in the future for Asians in the future for Asians in this country? More importantly, as students, professionals, community workers, academicians, street people, and coming from many different backgrounds, how are we to take an effective role in determining that future?

Speakers and their topics of discussion:

Betty Lee Sung, author of Mountain of Gold
An Historical Perspective of the Chinese Experience

Mary Kochiyama
An Historical Perspective of the Japanese Experience

I WOR KUEN, a Chinatown community group.
The Plight of the Chinatown Ghetto

Glenn Ometsu, Graduate Student in Psychology, Yale University
The Asian Movement

A break will follow the open discussion, and then the film, The Pride and the Shame, a documentary of the Japanese relocation of World War II will be shown.

Afterwards, community groups will meet with those interested in working in Asian communities in the future. If you presently plan on or are engaged in community work, and want to let others know about it, feel free to contact us.

1:00 Lecture and Discussion - Columbia Law School, Room B
4:45 Movie "The Pride and the Shame"
5:30 Break for dinner
7:00 Workshops - Earl Hall, Dodge Room
9:00-
1:00 Party - Refreshments Dodge Room

Donations welcome.

11-CV-2131-4b-1724

SATURDAY, MAY 9

1:00p.m.

The

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL
116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Asian American

Experience:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

perspectives:

HISTORY OF THE ASIAN IN AMERICA

THE CHINATOWN GHETTO

THE ASIAN MOVEMENT

plus

The Pride and Shame

A DOCUMENTARY OF THE JAPANESE RELOCATION
DURING WORLD WAR II

For further information
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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Source advised on 2/17/69 that the AAPA had recently come to his attention. While he is not aware of who the officers or members are he has learned that the Alliance has planned a meeting in New York City for sometime around the middle of March. He further stated that he understood some Chinese students were in the organization and therefore he would attempt to learn more about it.

He also advised that he understood Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had been invited by the group to attend the March meeting. KENNEDY is the U.S. senator (Dem.) from Mass.

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SERIALIZED

2/27/69

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka AAPA
IS-CH
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/23/69, San Francisco.

advised that he had recently become aware of the AAPA, although he does not know the identity of its members. Informant has learned that the AAPA has planned a meeting somewhere in New York City for the middle of March. Informant also understands that Senator EDWARD KENNEDY had been invited to attend the meeting.

b7D

Informant could furnish no further information about the organization but said he would endeavor to learn more about it.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and office of origin.

New York is canvassing pertinent sources and informants for any information re the organization.

3-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
1-New York

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SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

CU
CW:nfw (311)
(7)

1-Supervisor #311

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b7C

3

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/10/69

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CN

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of page 26 of rerep. Page 26 was inadvertently omitted in assembling the report. Copies of page 26 are also enclosed for other offices which received copies of rerep.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 10 (RM))
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Las Vegas (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Francisco

JES/jes

105-100715-4

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2-22
CM

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/24/69

SAC, NEW YORK (105-100736)

YUJI ICHIOKA
IS-JAPAN

Re SF airtel, 1/30/69.

b7D

[redacted] advised subject employed in Information Section of Japanese Consulate, New York, NY, since September, 1968. He was hired on basis of resume submitted with an application and apparently was not interviewed in New York prior to appointment. Consulate satisfied with services.

Source knows of no branch of Asian-American Political Alliance operating in New York. Source attempting to secure additional personal information re subject.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (105-23611) (RM)
① NY 105-100715
[redacted]
1-NY 105-100736

31
JJB:mfw
(6) JR

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105-100715-5

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
31 FBI - NEW YORK	
[redacted]	cu

2

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b7C

3/7/69

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-14704)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-2305)
SUBJECT: PAUL LIN aka
IS-CH

ReNYairtel dated 3/3/69.

On 3/7/69, [redacted] advised that a meeting is to be held in the New York Hilton Hotel, NYC, 3/20-21/69, sponsored by the National Committee on US - China Relations, Inc.

b7D

This is probably the meeting referred to on page 4 of the LHM enclosed with re airtel.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and Legat Ottawa.

NYO will give consideration to logical possibilities of PENMAN attending conference.

- 6-Bureau (RM)
- (2-Legat, Ottawa) (105-1591) (Info)
- (1-105-129821) (PENMAN)
- ① New York (105-100715)
- 1-New York (105-80352)

[redacted]

1-NEW YORK

CW:eac
(11)

1-#311

b7D

105-100715-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAR 11 1969	
NEW YORK	
[initials]	

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b7C

3/12/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715)(P)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka
IS-CH
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

ReNYairtel, 2/27/69.

On 3/12/69, [redacted] advised that the inquiries he has made disclosed that the organization he reported on previously, and as set out in reairtel, is not the AAPA but the National Committee on United States - China Relations, Inc., which is holding a meeting on 3/20/69, at the NY Hilton Hotel, which Senator EDWARD KENNEDY will attend. The Conference Chairman is EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, former US Ambassador to Japan. b7D

Informant has no information about the AAPA and no one he has spoken with has ever heard of it.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (100-61299)(RM)
- 1 - New York (105-80352)
- 1 - New York

cc: jec
(8)

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105-100715-7

DIRECTOR, FBI

4/1/69

SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (RUC)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE aka
IS-CH
(OO: San Francisco)

ReNY airtel, 3/12/69, and NY letter, 2/24/69,
captioned, "YUJI ICHIOKA, IS-JAPAN".

The following confidential sources and informants,
who are familiar with student, New Left, Black Panther, and
Chinese activities, were contacted concerning captioned
organization and they all advised they never heard of it:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent Contacting</u>
[Redacted]	2/14/69	JOHN F. MALLEY
	2/14/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/5/69	[Redacted]
	2/7/69	" " "
[Redacted]	2/14/69	" " "
	2/13/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/20/69	" " "
	2/20/69	" " "
	2/4/69	[Redacted]
	2/19/69	" " "
	2/21/69	[Redacted]
	2/4/69	[Redacted]
	2/14/69	" " "
	2/17/69	" " "
	2/27/69	[Redacted]
	2/28/69	" " "
	3/25/69	" " "
3/7/69	[Redacted]	
3/12/69	" " "	
3/12/69	" " "	

2-Bureau (RM)
2-San Francisco (100-61299) (RM)
1-New York

FEW:esc
(5) *esc*

Chief
Close

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

[Handwritten signatures]

LA 105-26223

there are about 100,000 Asian Americans scattered throughout the East Coast suburban area and universities. Most of the areas have chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and the Chinese American Citizens Alliance (CACA), but their involvement in the movement is minimal. There are Asian American political organizations, however, that are very much in the movement and that the time has come to establish permanent links with their brothers on the West Coast. He names some of the organizations as:

~~Asian Americans For Action~~
~~225 Lafayette Street, Room 713~~
New York, New York

~~AAPA at Columbia~~
~~c/o CHRIS IJIMA~~
~~521 West 114th Street, No. 53~~
New York, New York

~~AAPA at Yale~~
~~989 Saybrook College~~
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

There is also the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence and City College of New York and Concerned Asian Americans, addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above organizations.

NAKANISHI goes on to state that the issues they have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World.

Inasmuch as the information available in "Gidra" will furnish background for numerous organizations, including the AAPA, this Office will close the investigation of AAPA at this time.

Because the information obtainable refers to Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and others, the matter will be referred to as "GIDRA, IS-ASIAN-AMERICAN." Information obtained in this paper will be reported regularly and distributed to pertinent Offices.

LA 105-26223

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. It is requested that San Francisco furnish pertinent background information of AAPA to New Haven for any desired investigation.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 25, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969 at the
New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable
information in the past, on November 19, 1969, furnished a handbill
which reads as follows:

"LOOK OUT

"IT'S TIME FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNITY
TO SPEAK OUT!

"NO CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR US!

"PROEST!! J. EDGAR HOOVER'S
TESTIMONY REGARDING CHINESE

"NO 'ALERTS'

"!...We are being confronted with a growing
amount of work in being alert for Chinese
Americans and others in this country who
would assist Red China in supplying needed
material on promoting Red Chinese propaganda.
For one thing, Red China has been flooding
the country with its propaganda and there
are over 300,000 Chinese in the United States,
some of whom could be susceptible to recruit-
ment either through ethnic ties or hostage
situations because of relatives in Communist
China.....!"

SEARCHED _____ 105-2227-10
SERIALIZED _____ Group I
INDEXED _____ Excluded from
FILED _____ automatic downgrading
and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969 at the
New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation

"Excerpt from Hoover's testimony
before House subcommittee
appropriations hearings
April 17, 1969

"JOIN IN A PEACEFUL & LEGAL
DEMONSTRATION
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS

"STOP
SPYING ON
CHINESE

"FRIDAY NOV. 21, 1969
3RD AVE. & 69TH STREET
4 PM

"WE DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

1. RETRACTION OF STATEMENT
2. REPEAL OF TITLE II INTERNAL SECURITY ACT. 1950
3. ABOLISHMENT OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

"FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL JIMMY LU WA 6-4555
HAROLD LUI 349-3724
DON YEE"

The above handbill was partly hand printed and partly typed in English on one side and the opposite side contained substantially the same information in hand printed Chinese characters.

The above confidential source explained that weekly the social service agencies of New York City sent delegates to the Chinese Youth Project meetings which are directed at improving the lot for Chinese youth in New York City. After these meetings, LU, YEE and LUI, the three persons whose names appeared on the handbill, and other Chinese would remain behind for another meeting at which the above demonstration was planned. Source stated that all of the participants at this meeting were Chinese but were not from Chinatown. They are mostly college age and, according to source, are possibly associated with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

The SDS is described in the Appendix
attached hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation

Source further stated that none of the established Chinatown groups, such as the family associations, was represented at the meetings where this demonstration was planned.

The above source also advised that Harold LUI, who is also known as HA LUI, is an official with the Hamilton/Madison House, a youth service agency on the outskirts of Chinatown. He is also associated with either the Asian Americans for Action or the Asian Americans for Political Alliance. According to source, this latter group is in some way connected with Columbia University.

Source advised that he believes Don YEE is the Chairman of the Chinese Youth Project and is also connected with one of the two groups with whom LUI is connected.

It is noted that the "Guardian" edition of April 29, 1969, page 2, lists as a contributor one Donald YEE.

The "Guardian" is described in the Appendix attached hereto.

It is noted that one James G. LU, 20 Linford Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was arrested on August 6, 1969, at a demonstration at the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York City with the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, an anti-war coordinating committee in New York City.

The above source stated that to his knowledge, all of the persons connected with planning the demonstration are acting as individuals, and that he does not know of any particular organization behind it. He said that Howard CHIN, an employee of the New York City Youth Service Agency at P.S. 65 and the Seward Park School, is also to participate in the demonstration. CHIN is a former student at Columbia University, and source said that he understands CHIN may have been expelled from Columbia in connection with the riots there. He was last known to reside at 520 West 110th Street, apartment 8-A, New York City, telephone 662-8831. He also has an address of 374 Pearl Street, apartment 14-H, New York City, telephone 307-9271. Source further stated that he believes CHIN has some contact with the Black Panthers.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.

The Black Panther Party is described in the
Appendix attached hereto.

On November 19, 1969, the New York City Police
Department (NYCPD) advised that a Mr. Harold LUI, business telephone
349-3724, home telephone 879-5288, appeared at the 19th Precinct,
of the NYCPD, on November 18, 1969, to announce that the Asian
Americans for Action, 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, would
demonstrate at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
on November 21, 1969, between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. The purpose of the
demonstration was to protest statements made by John Edgar Hoover
pertaining to Chinese Americans.

The above confidential source further advised on
November 21, 1969, that after the regular meeting of the Chinese
Youth Project in Chinatown on November 20, 1969, about ten persons
stayed afterwards for another meeting about the demonstration
planned for November 21, 1969. Harold LUI, Howard CHIN, Carmen
CHOW and May LEE were among these ten persons. Source did not
know the identities of any of the others, but he said that Jimmy
LU and Don YEE were not among them. The only two girls present
were CHOW and LEE. CHOW was involved in other meetings preparing
for the demonstration.

Carmen CHOW is a Chinese alien who entered
the United States on a student visa in 1965. A
second confidential source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised that
she attends meetings of Columbia University SDS
and has been observed in the past in demonstrations
sponsored by SDS.

The first confidential source also advised
on November 21, 1969, that two of the New York City Chinese newspapers
carried small items in their editions of November 20, 1969,
concerning the planned demonstration. These newspapers were the
"China Tribune" and the "Chinese Journal". Both papers carried
very few details about the demonstration and apparently both
based their stories on the handbills which source had previously
made available. Source also advised that to his knowledge, none
of these handbills was posted in Chinatown.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.

On November 21, 1969, from 4 p.m. to 5:05 p.m., approximately 30 Orientals participated in a demonstration at 69th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, outside the building in which the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is located. Handbills identical with that described above were handed out. Representative placards and signs included, "Fight Rascism, Oust Hoover"; "No Camps for Chinese"; "Hoover Spouts Rascism"; "Hoover Apologize". There were also chants along the same line. Among the placards were several in Chinese characters and of these, two were carried with the characters upside down. Among the participants identified in this demonstration were Carmen CHOW, Mary Kochiyama, and Harold LUI. The demonstration was conducted without incident.

On August 9, 1969, Mary Kochiyama participated in an anti-war march and rally sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee in New York City. At that time, she described herself as spokesman for the Asian Americans for Action. She gave a four minute speech praising the leadership of Hanoi in Vietnam and condemning United States colonialism and imperialism in Asia since World War II.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the APPENDIX
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1.

THE "GUARDIAN" FORMERLY KNOWN AS
'NATIONAL GUARDIAN' WEEKLY GUARDIAN
ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

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

- "1. ...'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

The February 3, 1968 issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian".

The May 10, 1969 issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968 issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement'". This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical Movement. To quote the Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation APPENDIX

2.

THE "GUARDIAN" (CONT'D)

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stated that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

A characterization of the American
Labor Party is attached separately.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPENDIX

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation

APPENDIX

2.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (cont'd)

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Demonstration by Chinese
on November 21, 1969, at the
New York Office of the
Federal Bureau of
Investigation

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that 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. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" shows the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

-10*-

F B I

Date: 11/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OR NYC
IS-CH
(NY 105-103976) (C)ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION
IS-MISCELLANEOUS
(NY 100-167076) (P)

ReNYtel, 11/21/69.

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies of an LHM captioned, "DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE ON 11/21/69 AT NYO OF FBI". Copies of this airtel and LHM are also being furnished WFO for information, whose attention is directed to NY airtel, 11/7/69, with the single caption first listed above.

The first confidential source utilized in the LHM is _____

b7D

3-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 (1-100-) (ASIAN AMERICANS FOR ACTION)
 1-WFO (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1-NY 100- (JIMMY LU) (42)
 1-NY 100- (HAROLD LUI) (42)
 1-NY 100- (DQN YEE) (42)
 1-NY 100- (HOWARD CHIN) (42)
 1-NY 105-100796 (CARMEN CHOW) (311)
 1-NY 100- (MAY LEE) (42)
 1-NY 100-155496 (MARY KOCHIYAMA) (42)
 1-NY 100-161993 (BLACK PANTHERS) (43)
 1-NY 100-148047 (SDS) (42)
 1-NY 100- (AAPA) (42)

105-100796-11
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

1-NY 100-167076 (42)
 1-NY 105-103976 (311) RGK:mfw (311)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____ 11-CV-2131-4b-1747

Special Agent in Charge

NY 105-103976
NY 100-167076

The second confidential source is [redacted]

b7D

Observation of the demonstration on 11/21/69 was
made by SAS [redacted]

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Copies of the LHM are being disseminated locally to
the three service intelligence agencies.

The LHM has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because
disclosure of the identities of the confidential sources utilized
could seriously affect the national defense.

The NYO is closing its file 105-103976 concerning
the demonstration. Further inquiries concerning the participants
in this demonstration will be made in connection with the continuing
investigation of Asian Americans for Action as well as in
individuals' case files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-103976)

DATE: 11/21/69

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATION BY CHINESE
AT FBI HEADQUARTERS, WDC OR NYC
IS - CH

ReNYteletypes, 11/19/69.

11/21/69
12/8
Search Asian see att
American Political
Abuse for
sub-CP info
4/2

On 11/18/69, writer telephonically contacted [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] concerning above demonstration. [redacted] was previously contacted by SA [redacted] and furnished reliable information. [redacted] stated that he heard a protest demonstration was scheduled for 11/21/69; however, he was uncertain as to time or location. [redacted] appeared hesitant about talking about incident. [redacted] did state that the participants were Chinese, but were not from Chinatown. They are mostly college age, possibly associated with SDS.

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b7C
b7D

On 11/19/69, a meeting was arranged with [redacted] through [redacted] with the writer and SA [redacted]. [redacted] furnished the following:

b6
b7C
b7D

He furnished a handbill announcing a demonstration to protest the Director's testimony regarding Chinese before the House Subcommittee Appropriations Hearing. The protest was to be held 4 PM, 11/21/69 at FBI headquarters, Third Ave. and 69th St., NYC. The handbill bore the names: JIMMY LU, WA 6-4555; HAROLD LUI, 349-3724; and DON YEE.

b7D

[redacted] explained that weekly the social service agencies of the city send delegates to the Chinese Youth Project

- 1-109-167076 (AAA) (#42)
- 1-100- (AAPA) (#42)
- 1-105-100796 (CHOW) (#311)
- 1-100- (HAROLD LUI) (#42)
- 1-100- (JIMMY LU) (#42)
- 1-100- (DON YEE) (#42)
- [redacted]
- 1-100-161993 (Black Panthers) (#43, b7D)
- 1-100-148047 (SDS) (#42)
- 1-105-103976

105-10071-12
100-8

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1969	
FBI NEW YORK	

#511

b6
b7C



MED:kxb
(10)

NY 105-103976

meetings which are directed at improving the lot for Chinese youth in NYC. After these meetings, LU, YEE, LUI and other Chinese would remain behind for another meeting at which the above demonstration was planned. [redacted] reiterated that none of the established Chinatown groups such as the family associations were represented at these meetings.

b7D

HAROLD LUI, aka HA LUI, is an official with the Hamilton/Madison House, a youth service agency on the outskirts of Chinatown. LUI is also associated with either the Asian Americans for Action (AAA) (100-167076) or the Asian Americans for Political Alliance (AAPA). This latter group is in some way connected with Columbia University.

DON YEE is believed to be the Chairman of the Chinese Youth Project and is also connected with one of the two groups mentioned above. (YEE possibly identical with DONALD YEE, a contributor to the "National Guardian", edition 4/29/69, p2-C 3; on 6/10/69, a DONALD YEE, Guardian, NY, made arrangements for the distribution of 500 black power pamphlets as reported by source [redacted] (file 105-148047-5280). (JAMES LU possibly identical with JAMES G. LU, 20 Linford Rd., Greek Neck, LI, NY, who was arrested 8/6/69 at the demonstration at the US Mission to the UN with the 5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.)

b7D

[redacted] states that to his knowledge these persons are acting as individuals and that there is no particular organization behind the upcoming protest.

b7D

[redacted] states that HOWARD CHIN, also an employee of the NYC Youth Service Agency at PS 65 and the Seward Park School, is also to participate in the demonstration. CHIN is a former student of Columbia. HOWARD CHIN, aka HOWARD CHAN, CHAN Wai-hai, [redacted] was mentioned previously by [redacted] has learned that CHIN was possibly thrown out

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b7C

b7D

NY 105-103976

of Columbia in connection with the riots there. CHIN was last known to reside at 520 W. 110th St., Apt. 8A, telephone 662-8831; however, had a home address of 374 Pearl St., Apt. 14 H, telephone 307-9271. He believes CHIN has some contact with the Black Panthers.

states that CARMEN CHOW also was involved in the meetings preparing for the demonstration but he does not know if she plans to take part. He knows little of CHOW but believes she is a student at Columbia.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 13, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-439048
NY file 100-148047

Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

On December 5, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) was held on December 4, 1969, at Columbia University (CU), with approximately 35 people in attendance. The meeting consisted of members of the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) faction of SDS. It included members of Weathermen, Mad Dogs and Running Dogs, but for purposes of the meeting it was merely labeled the meeting of RYM. It appeared as though this coalition was informally put together for the purpose of demonstrating and exercising influence on the campus. The primary discussion at this meeting was a forthcoming speech to be given on campus of Columbia University, by S.I. Hayakawa, President of San Francisco State College, whose appearance was scheduled for December 15, 1969.

On December 12, 1969, the above source advised that another RYM meeting was held at CU, on December 11, 1969, attended by approximately 30 people. The Chairman of the meeting was Jay Facciolo of Columbia SDS. The major topic of discussion was the forthcoming speech of S.I. Hayakawa and what form of demonstration should be held by SDS. It was stated that SDS had invited Students Afro American Society, the Latin American Student Organization, Asian America Political Alliance and the New University Conference of CU, all of which are campus based groups at CU, to participate with SDS in a demonstration opposing the appearance of Hayakawa. There was no indication where the above groups had accepted the SDS invitation. In addition to inviting the above groups, the SDS on campus had invited the various Weatherman communes from around New York City (NYC) to demonstrate. It was hoped that 150 from communes and other NYC campuses could participate in the demonstration. The theme was to be "Pigs Do Not Have the Right to Appear". Participants were urged to

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Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

bring eggs and tomatoes to Ferris Booth Hall, on campus, where the speech was to be given. The demonstrators agreed to permit Hayakawa to speak for approximately two minutes before their planned disruption which was to include throwing eggs and tomatoes followed by an attempt to take over the dias and sound system. The demonstrators were also instructed to attempt to stop any plain-clothes police from interfering with the demonstration. It was further mentioned at the meeting that if the demonstrators were not permitted to enter the auditorium, another target would be picked on campus, apparently meaning another building, but no specific plans were mentioned.

On December 12, 1969, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that S.I. Hayakawa President, San Francisco State College, would be the guest of honor at the CU President's home on campus and would also be guest at a faculty club dinner on December 15, 1969, prior to his scheduled speech. The appearance of President Hayakawa was changed from Ferris Booth Hall to Mc Millin Theatre on campus because it was believed security would be better effected at Mc Millin Theatre. The administration decided that CU identification cards would be demanded of all entering the theatre plus a one dollar admission charge. The first two rows of the theatre would be roped off for security reasons. President Hayakawa planned to spend the night on campus at the President's house and depart NYC on December 16, 1969. The administration at CU decided that NYC Police Department (PD) would be requested to assist in protecting Mc Millin Theatre in the vicinity of 116th Street and Broadway but members of the NYCPD would not be placed on the campus proper.

On December 15, 1969, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SA, FBI) observed the vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre, 116th Street at Broadway, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.. The NYCPD had several hundred uniformed men in the vicinity of the theatre all located on Broadway. No demonstrations were per-

Students For A Democratic Society
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mitted at the theatre entrance on Broadway and only students and faculty at CU with proper identification were permitted entrance into the theatre. Approximately 150 demonstrators were observed holding a rally and marching around the interior of the CU campus in the vicinity of the Sundial from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Mike Golash led a group of approximately five individuals who were engaged in encouraging students to boycott the speech of S.I. Hayakawa. This group distributed leaflets identifying them as from the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), an anti-Hayakawa leaflet was also by the Asian American Political Alliance.

On December 15, 1969, the first source, above, advised that the planned disruption of Hayakawa's speech by SDS did not occur. They were unable to get a large group inside the theatre and did not get as many demonstrators outside the theatre in the central campus area as they originally hoped for. SDS had agreed that after Hayakawa's speech was stopped both the SDS group inside the theatre and the group outside the theatre would attack the CU business school. All of the SDS plans were cancelled because of the overwhelming number of NYC police in the area. The group of approximately 150 demonstrated around the campus shouted anti-Vietnam war slogans and called for "avenging Fred Hampton" of the Black Panther Party. This source stated he heard that the demonstrators on campus included members of the Young Lords, Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) and the Black Panther Party (BPP). These demonstrators dispersed at 9:30 p.m. S.I. Hayakawa delivered his speech in Mc Millin Theatre. He was heckled by a few of the students but no serious disruptions such as those originally planned, took place. There were approximately 1,500 people in the auditorium.

On December 16, 1969, a representative of the NYCPD, advised that one individual was arrested during the evening of December 15, 1969, in the vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre. He was Stephen Watson, a white male, born [redacted] Washington, D.C., whose current address was listed as Marlboro College, Virginia. He was arrested and charged with harassment and possession of a dangerous instrument (lead pipe). At the time of his arrest, Watson indicated he was the son of Alfred Watson an employee of the United States Department of State.

Characterizations of SDS, PLP, BPP, and YAWF are attached hereto.

Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

Students For A Democratic Society
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1 Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

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, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

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

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
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APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding CASTRO's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although

Students For A Democratic Society
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APPENDIX

2.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (cont'd)

disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction, which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance, is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of the PLP is attached.

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Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1969, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Students For A Democratic Society
Disruption of Speech of S.I. Hayakawa
Columbia University, New York City, December 15, 1969

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities, and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1969, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

NY 100-148047

Vicinity of Mc Millin Theatre, 116th Street and Broadway, NYC, was observed by SA HORACE P. BECKWITH, on December 15, 1969.

The representative of NYCPD was Detective SSD, concealed per his request.

All pertinent information contained in the LHM was previously furnished San Francisco and Albany by referenced teletypes.

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SAC, NEW YORK (105-100796)

11/26/69

SA [redacted]

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CARMEN CHOW
IS-CH

Identity of Source
Reliability

[redacted]
Has furnished reliable
information in the past
10/29/69

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Date contacted

Source stated subject continues to be a student at Sarah Lawrence College, but is no longer attending classes at Columbia University. However, she continues to take part in protests and demonstrations on the university campus and approximately a month ago had joined in a protest of the Chicago trial, which demanded the 8 defendants be released.

Little set

Subject is a member of an organization called the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), which on 10/15/69, Moratorium Day, presented three demands to the East Asian Institute. The demands were that all files, classified and non-classified, of the Institute be made available for public scrutiny, that Asians (especially Asian-Americans) who can "teach the true history of Asia" be hired in the social sciences and humanities in Asian Studies, and that an end be put "to the racist harassment of Asians in all courses, especially the courses in the department of East Asian Languages and Cultures". The AAPA also requested the Asian staff and faculty meet with the organization on 10/23/69. Source stated a reply to the demands had been prepared by Prof. LINDBECK, Director of the East Asian Institute, but the AAPA did not appear to hear it. Source is not aware of the contents of the reply.

Source advised a student in one of the Chinese language classes at Columbia University had informed her subject, sometime prior to the presentation of the demands by the AAPA, had attempted to gain access to the files at the Institute through entry via a window, but was unsuccessful.

1-NY ~~105-100796~~ (AAPA)

1-NY 105-100796

BY: cdc
(3)

OPEN OR REOPEN CASE
ORIGIN
SUPV. [redacted]

105-100796
DATE 1/28/70
SECT. 3u

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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NY 105-100796

When confronted by source about her actions, subject denied she had any interest in the files. Source stated it is probably the AAPA's belief some of the files reflect research performed for the US Government.

The same student, who is also a student at Sarah Lawrence College, stated the students at the College fear subject because of her shouting and haranguing.

SAC (105-106587)

1/27/70

SA [redacted]

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"GETTING TOGETHER"
IS - CH

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[redacted] who has furnished reliable info in the past, advised on 1/21/70 that he had checked on captioned publication and was informed that the Asian American Political Alliance of Columbia University is behind it. Source said that he understands this group is a "New Left" type group, but he could furnish no other info about it. He said that he was also informed that one of the leaders of the "New Left" and of Anti-Establishment activities among Chinese is WONG York, Associate Director of the Computer Center at Columbia University. WONG resides at 56 Garden Place, Brooklyn, NY 01201. His wife, SUSAN WONG, is employed as a Systems Analyst at the Computer Center of the Columbia Teachers College.

WONG York was the leader of the group of Chinese who stormed the East Asian Center, at Columbia University on Moratorium Day, 10/15/69 and in which CARMEN CHOW also participated. He has been described to source as extremely Anti-Establishment and "Left Wing."

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C. D. P. B. w.
105-100715-717 69

- 1 - NY (100-) (AAPA)
- 1 - NY (105-) (WONG)
- 1 - NY (105-100796) (CHOW)

[redacted]

RGK:ljk
(5)

105-100715-16
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/29/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/18/69 - 1/12/70
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)		REPORT MADE BY CONFIDENTIAL JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY cmp
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - MISCELLANEOUS	

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.
 Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

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New York 105-100715

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105-100715-17

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SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

INFORMANTS

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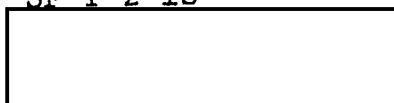
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157-1202-348

SF T-7 is

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Cited in Los Angeles letter
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LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of:

JAMES E. SHERRIFF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office: San Francisco, California

Date:

1/29/70

Field Office File #:

100-61299

Bureau File #: 100-452260

Title:

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN
IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE
SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

(u)

6/25/81
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"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

(U) - P -

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DETAILS:

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STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems....

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

(U) According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the ~~the~~

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following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969: ~~X~~

(U) [RICHARD AOKIE]

(U) [BRYANT FONG] ~~X~~

[FLOYD HUEN]

According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile. ~~X~~

(U) Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~X~~

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(U) According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. ~~C~~

(U) In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons. ~~C~~

(U) ~~C~~

BRYANT FONG
RICHARD AOKIE
BING THOM
NORMAN WONG
PAMELA LEE
BRUCE OCCENA
HARVEY DONG
ROY TAKAI
MARK HAYAMIZU

(U) In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows: ~~C~~

(U) ~~C~~

Militants
BRYANT FONG
RICHARD AOKIE
NORMAN WONG
ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,
DONG occupies a middle position
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

(U) In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September 20, 1969. These persons were the following: ~~Q~~

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

(U) PAMELA LEE ~~Q~~

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the

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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

(U) [SF T-2 advised in August, 1969] that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA.
(U) [SF T-2 stated] that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. [In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised] that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

(U) [SF T-3 advised in August, 1969] that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.

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AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraphs. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White \\
Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government." 1)

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ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA's throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

Participation in Third World
Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear. ~~X~~

(U)

According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on

(U)

January 19, 1969: ~~X~~

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(U) [RICHARD AOKIE
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
LILLIAN FABROS
PATTI IYAMA]

(U) In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG.

(U) SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following:

(U) [ALAN FONG
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
PATTI HIROTA
JEANNE QUAN]

(U) [At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF.] The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA,

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike. (u)

(U) Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. [It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB] X

(U) The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSC (NESEI Student Club). [It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:] X

(U) [FLOYD HUEN
ALAN FONG
PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON
JEFFREY LEONG] X

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(U) [VICCI WONG
LALENT LICON
PATTI HIROTA
RON MIYAMURA
STAN ABE
LILLIAN FABROS
BRYANT FONG]

(U) SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee: (X)

(U) [RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator
RICHARD AOKIE, Stike Leader
LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman
PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman
ALAN FONG, Community Liaison
BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain] (X)

(U) In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated. (X)

(U) During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF stike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. (X)

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"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ??????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The

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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

(U) In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following: ~~ⓧ~~

(U) [FLOYD HUEN
BRYANT FONG
PATTI HIROTA
RICHARD AOKIE
ALAN FONG
BING THOM
LING CHI WANG
SHIH WIN LAW
DANNY LI] ~~ⓧ~~

(U) Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were ~~ⓧ~~

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present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

(U) In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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(U) 2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~ⓧ~~

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post . . .". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind, . . .". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies, and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us that we lack background and training, yet Asian Studies has existed since the Winter quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article

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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."

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EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

(U) According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California. ~~X~~

(U) [SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970] ~~X~~ that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco AAPA group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ said he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. [SF T-2] ~~X~~ added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. [SF T-2 and SF T-3 in August, 1969, advised] ~~X~~ BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities."

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend. ~~X~~

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTer Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow representative speakers from these organizations. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman. ~~X~~

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SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California. ~~Q~~

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

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"The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to [SF T-4], FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

[In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. [Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

[Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised] that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. [SF T-4] indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. [Late in February, SF T-4] indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF.

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

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(U) It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference. ~~X~~

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(U) (It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAN WONG. ~~It~~ is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party. ~~X~~

(U) [SF T-2 has advised] that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

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The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator," October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICSA.)

(U) Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. [According to SF T-2] It was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that (U) the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. [According to SF T-3] the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

(U) [On January 3, 1969, SF T-6] furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action
Latin American Student Organization
Black Student Union
Asian American Political Alliance
Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor
Mexican-American Student Confederation

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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. [In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.]

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SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco were present, including DARWIN (LEE). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. ~~X~~

(U) The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. ~~X~~

(U) SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College. ~~X~~

(U) As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article from SF 100-61299-2131-4b-1804

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicats that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC (105-106587)

1/30/70

SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

"GETTING TOGETHER"
IS - CH

Source

[redacted]

Reliability

(protect)
Has furnished reliable
information in the past

b7D

Date Contacted

1/22/70

File Where Located

[redacted]

On 1/26/70, source visited the headquarters of the Two Bridges Parent Development Project, 30 Market St., NYC, where he obtained two copies of the captioned publication. While there, he asked to see HOWARD CHIN but was advised that CHIN was not there at that time. An individual who identified himself as DONALD YEE asked source if he might be of assistance. In conversation with YEE and from information he received subsequently, he learned that the publication "Getting Together" was not quite a financial success with its first edition. The group behind the publication plans to decrease the price of each copy and to be somewhat less extravagant in the preparation of its next edition. Source does not know if the newspaper is actually published on the premises of Two Bridges. He has learned that JIMMY LU, along with YEE and CHIN, is involved in the Public Health Clinic and Draft Counselling Service now being offered at 30 Market St. Further, to his knowledge the aforementioned newspaper can only be obtained at 30 Market St.

It is the source's understanding that the Two Bridges Parent Development Project was initially organized as a PTA to the experimental Two Bridges School organized some time back. It was set up by a Ford Foundation grant which has since run out. It is now supported through funds received from GEO. These funds are distributed through the Community Corporation, Essex St.

- 1-105-103463 (DAVID HO)
- 1-105-106400 (DONALD YEE)
- 1-105-106383 (HOWARD CHIN)
- 1-105-106399 (JIMMY LU)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA)

[redacted]

MEMPHIS (8)

105-100715-18

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 30 1970	
NEW YORK	
F. [signature]	

b6
b7C

b7D

NY 105-106587

With regard to the effect of the new newspaper, source believes that the young people of Chinatown consider it a joke whereas the family associations and merchants are over-reacting to this new "threat". Source feels, however, that the newspaper and the organization itself will have little effect on the Chinatown community.

ROBERT LEE

On 1/23/70, source attended a meeting at the Fifth Precinct which was attended by representatives of the family associations as well as the social welfare agencies in the Chinatown area. The meeting was called by Captain [redacted] and was designed as an effort to counteract the recent troubles between the Chinese youth of Chinatown. Approximately 35 people attended and it was roughly divided into two groups, the older, established Chinese such as ROBERT LEE and GEORGE YOUNG, and the younger social workers such as DAVID HO. Both LEE and YOUNG spoke about the steps being taken by the family associations in this field. Captain [redacted] as well as the younger, more aggressive social workers, expressed dissatisfaction about the lack of action on the part of YOUNG and LEE. The focal point of the trouble seemed to be the closing of the community center some three years ago.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was displeased at the inability on the part of the family associations to arrive at some agreement about reopening the center to get the Chinese youth off the streets. It was the source's impression that the police department is no longer satisfied with the progress or lack of progress on the part of the established Chinese associations to correct the difficulties in Chinatown.

JIMMY LU

[redacted] believes him to be a teacher somewhere here in the city. He feels LU is very closely associated with the AAPA at Columbia College.

b7D

HOWARD CHIN

Source states that CHIN is very actively involved with the activities of 30 Market St. and knows that he is working for the NYC Youth Services Agency at some unknown location. CHIN was formerly a student at Columbia College.

NY 105-106587

DAVID HO

HO and his group, the Chinese Youth Council, is still active but somewhat less controversial in view of the activities listed above. He feels that HO is restraining his activities inasmuch as his visa is up for renewal this month. His organization is still being supported by various city agencies and believes HO is not involved with the group at 30 Market St. in that during the summer of 1969 he had a "falling out" with many of the personalities involved with 30 Market St., especially HOWARD CHIN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-106474)

DATE: 2/4/70

FROM : SA [redacted] #311

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: DR. HSUEH Chun-ta
IS-CH

Source	[redacted]
Date contacted	2/3/70
Characterization	Who has furnished reliable information in the past
Location	[redacted]

b7D

The informant advised that HSUEH Chun-ta is a teacher at the University of Maryland. The informant does not know anything about his connection with the Chinese Embassy. HSUEH received a PHD. from Columbia University. Some time after getting his degree he taught in Hong Kong. He subsequently returned to the US. The informant stated that HSUEH has been doing a lot of traveling lately. He visited Russia and Czechoslovakia recently and just about a week or so ago he visited Hong Kong and Taipei.

The informant stated that HSUEH is well known among his acquaintances as an opportunist. As an example of what he meant by this he said that HSUEH was known as a ladies man however when at Columbia he married an old ugly well to do woman. She was the daughter of an old Chinese Revolutionary. He married her for her money and for information as he wrote his Doctor's thesis on his Father-in-law. The informant could not say that HSueh was a communist but he said he would not trust him. The informant said that when the Communists took over the mainland HSUEH was outspoken in favor of them. Also according to the informant when the Chinese Communists sent a delegation to the UN several years ago HSUEH tried to contact the second in command of the delegation. This was a Prof. CHIAO Kuang-hua. CHIAO had been HSUEH's professor in China. It is well known that HSUEH tried very hard to contact him. Supposedly HSUEH was not able to contact CHIAO. However the informant could say definitely whter he did or not.

The informant stated that as far as he knows the Asian-American Political Alliance at Columbia is made up of a small group of young

100-NY(105-100715)(AAPA)

b7D

105-100715-19

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

[redacted]

b6
b7C



people. They are not all Chinese and most are American born. They tried to get Columbia to set up a special course of Asian-American studies similar to Black studies.

The informant stated that they operate independently of the AAPA group out in San Francisco but probably cooperate with them.

SAC (105-106587)

2/4/70

SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

"GETTING TOGETHER"
IS - CH

Source
Date Contacted
Reliability

[redacted]

1/22/70
Has furnished reliable
information in the past.

b7D

Source stated approximately two or three weeks previous, two Chinese boys, appearing to be students, were selling copies of the above-mentioned paper in the vicinity of Kent Hall, Columbia University, NYC. However, after conversing with them briefly, prior to purchasing a copy of the publication, she is of the belief they were not Columbia University students as they were not familiar with any of the University organizations or activities.

Source further stated, around that time, someone had written with red paint the words, "Yellow Power" on the outside of the Kent Hall building. Source is not aware whether there was any connection between that incident and the publication, but stated it is the belief of the faculty of the East Asian Institute the above was the work of the AAPA. There have been no further demonstrations at Columbia by the AAPA since the group presented their demands to the University on 10/15/69.

1-105-100715 (AAPA)

[redacted]

BY:PJJ
(3)

b7D

105-106587-20

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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[redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, New York

2/12/70

Director, FBI

I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164
IS - CH

ReNYairtel with LHM 2/3/70.

During contact with Chinat Ambassador to U.S. CHOW Shu-kai on 2/4/70, he furnished Bureau origin and background of captioned organization as received by him from Chinat sources. He advised as follows:

Captioned has origin in Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), a group started in San Francisco and Los Angeles approximately one year ago. AAPA is made up of young Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans and advocates line similar to Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Since Autumn, 1969, AAPA movement has spread to New York City. At Columbia University there are approximately thirty individuals active, and the chairman of the group is a Japanese-American. Most active of the Chinese-Americans is Carmen Chow.

A splinter group of the AAPA has recently formed in New York and has been identified as captioned organization. They are referred to as "Boxers" or "Boxer Movement." They contend that the yellow race is oppressed and should fight for equality. They have initiated a publication known as

- 1 - New York (100-167076) (Asian Americans for Action)
- ① - New York (105-100715) (AAPA)
- 1 - New York (York Wong)
- 1 - New York (105-100796) (Carmen Chow)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (AAPA)
- 1 - Sacramento (AAPA)
- 1 - San Francisco (105-61299) (AAPA)

105-100715-021

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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b6
b7c

11-CV-2131-4b-1812

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164

"Getting Together," which advertises free medical service for Chinese in Chinatown, New York City, and draft counseling. To date the group has expressed no view on China policy but has focused on anti-Vietnam war propaganda and antiestablishment criticism. To date membership is small (approximately twelve activists), but the meetings have been well attended. The group is made up exclusively of Chinese-Americans mainly from Columbia University and educational community.

Leaders of this group are Doctor and Mrs. York Wong, both from Hong Kong. Wong is Deputy Associate Director, Computer Center, Columbia University; his wife is employed at Computer Center, Teachers College, Columbia University. They formerly resided in Brooklyn and presently reside at unknown address in Chinatown, New York City. Wong was leader of approximately twenty individuals who stormed East Asian Studies Center, Columbia University, during a war moratorium demonstration on 11/15/69. He also participated in picketing the New York Office of FBI in late November, 1969.

Other leaders include Donald Yee, teacher, Newark Community College, and two brothers named Yuman Chin and Yuhan Chin who arrived in New York from Hong Kong and presently reside at 30 Market Street, New York City.

Bureau files indicate that office space at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, was rented by a group known as Asian Americans for Action, in July, 1969. One-year lease was signed by Donald P. Yee, identified as treasurer of group. In connection with demonstration at New York FBI Office on 11/21/69, handbills were distributed with name "Don Yee" at bottom.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Yuman Chin or Yuhan Chin.

New York Office continue efforts to identify membership of captioned and ascertain activities in detail. Surep results.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-167067)

2/16/70

SA #311

b6
b7C

ASIAN AMERICANS for ACTION
IS-CH

(Protect by request- should be characterized as a source familiar with the Chinatown community with whom insufficient contact has been made to ascertain reliability) contacted the writer on 2/16/70 and advised:

b7D

The AAA has vacated the premises at 30 Market St., NYC, and again is operating out of its former address, 225 Lafayette St. Presumably the I WOR KUAN is also relocated at the latter address. He believes the AAA, the Asian Americans for Political Alliance (AAPA) and the I WOR KUAN are comprised of the same individuals. The AAA refers to former Columbia Graduates; the AAPA to present Columbia students; and the I WOR KUAN is more a slogan for the other two groups.

SHIN YA ONO

Source states that ONO's last address of record was 380 E 10th St., NYC. However, during the past few days source learned that ONO advised an official of JHS 65 (ONO's former employment) that 537 E 5th St. was now to be considered ONO's permanent address.

- ① 105-100715 (AAPA) 2/16
- 1- 176-420 (ONO)
- 1- 105-106682 (I WOR KUAN) 2/16

105-100715-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 2/17/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - CH

Identity of Source
Reliability

[redacted]

b7D

Has furnished reliable information in the past
22/10/69

Date Contacted
Contacting Agents

[redacted] and

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b7C

Source made available Newsletter, Volume I, Number 1, dated January, 1970, of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA). This gave the address of the organization as 108 Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115th St., NY 10027, telephone 280-3064 (3063). It also lists DAVID HIROMURA, 811 Lexington Hall, Columbia University, telephone 663-6600, as the person to be contacted by those interested in recruitment. It announced the next general meeting as Thursday, 2/12/79 at 301 Hamilton Hall, 7:30 PM.

Source also advised that among those connected with anti-establishment activities among Chinese and probably with the AAPA are the following:

CHIN Yu-han
CHIN Yu-man
DONALD YEE
WONG York

According to source, the CHINs are brothers and both may be teachers at Newark Community College. Both are from the Chinatown area of NYC. YEE is also from the

- 1-105- (HIROMURA)
- 1-105- (CHIN Yu-han)
- 1-105- (CHIN Yu-man)
- 1-105-106400 (YEE)
- 1-105-106665 (WONG)
- 1-105-103656 (Committee for New China Policy)
- 1-100-158773 (BPP)
- 1-100-162706 (NUC)

[redacted]

1-105-100715

b7D

RGK:kxb
(10)

105-100715-23

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[redacted]

b6
b7C



NY 105-100715

Chinatown area and is one of the leaders of this group. WONG, about whom source previously furnished information, has moved from his Brooklyn address and is now living in a loft building in or near Chinatown so that he can be closer to these activities. WONG was reported to source by a caucasian at Columbia University as being extremely anti-establishment. Source said that he cannot identify this caucasian who told source that he was afraid to go to the FBI about this.

Source stated that he has also heard that the Chinese in this group have formed a sort of "commune" at 30 Market St., NYC. They are giving in all of their income to the commune for the welfare of the entire group and the furtherance of their cause. Each then receives back a living allowance. Source said that he does not know if WONG York is included in this commune group. He pointed out that WONG reportedly receives a large salary, possibly \$30,000 a year, from Columbia University.

Committee for a New China Policy

Source said that he has not heard of the above although he is acquainted with THOMAS MANTON and is aware of MANTON's activities generally to change US-China policy. Source was alerted to obtain and report at once any information he receives about the above committee.

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Columbia New University Conference (NUC)

Source made available a flier announcing a meeting being held by the Columbia NUC on 2/12/70 at Columbia University in support of the BPP. This flier has been made available to the appropriate case Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-7745)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CHISEC
IS - CH

Identity of Source
Reliability

[redacted]
Has furnished reliable
information in the past

b7D

Date Contacted
Contacting Agents.

2/19/70
SAS [redacted] and
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Source advised that to his knowledge, YEH Wei-hung has not communicated with anyone at the UNSEC since he left on home leave. He is expected to return in mid March. Source had lunch with YEH and FAN Tsun-heng before YEH left. YEH asked him if there was anything source wanted him to buy in Hong Kong. Source said there was not. YEH then said that if there was something later that source could write to him in care of the airline (source did not recall which one) in Hong Kong and that YEH would be glad to make any purchase for him there.

At this time FAN mentioned that he was going on home leave this summer, but he said nothing as to whether he would try to enter the mainland. Source said that he determined later that FAN has approached POON Wing-wen and asked her whether she wants him to look up her mother in Shanghai when he goes on home leave this summer. POON told FAN no, that she is afraid it might cause her mother trouble.

- 1-105-56654 (YEH)
- 1-105-10913 (FAN)
- 1-105-97814 (POON)
- 1-105-65911 (CHI)
- 1-105-38897 (PAN)
- 1-105-11898 (CHEN)
- 1-105-11883 (PU)
- 1-105-101523 (CHEN)
- 1-105-52036 (LIN)
- 1-105-2661 (TSAO)

COPIES CONTINUED
1-105-7745

RGK:kxb
(18)

105-100715-24

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MAR 3 1970	
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[redacted]

b6
b7C



NY 105-7745

COPIES CONTINUED

1-105-106682 (Y Wor Kuen)
①-105-100715 (AAPA)
1-100-167076 (AAA)
1-105-106587 ("Getting Together")
1-105-40274 (SEREBRYAKOV)

b7D

Source also advised that everyone at the UNSEC was surprised when YEH married CHRISTINE CHI. Her first husband, an engineer, is the son of the head of the CHINAT Secret Service in Taiwan. Her first husband reportedly was running around with other women and so she divorced him. It was not known that she and YEH were even acquainted and they did not work in the same section at the UN, she being in the Pension Fund and he in the Chinese Section.

PAN Yu-pu

The above has returned from home leave but to source's knowledge did not enter the mainland. Source did not know if she tried to do so or not.

CHEN Kwen

Source does not know if the above has returned yet from home leave. He doubts that she will try to enter the mainland and to his knowledge she never has. She is from source's home town in China but they have very little contact with each other.

PU Hung-hi

The above has retired from the UNSEC but source had no information as to his specific plans. Source said he thinks that PU does not want to do anything but does want to remain in the US.

NY 105-7745

Source said that he understands that many Soviets now at the UNSEC or the Soviet Mission to the UN have knowledge of Chinese. So many Soviets had to leave China, and because their specialty is Chinese they have been sent to the US where their knowledge of Chinese can be of some use at the UN.

HENRY CHENG

Source advised that he has known the above for many years, both having attended the Central Political Institute, the KMT training school in China. Source recommended him as a person of integrity and a devoted anti-Communist who is stable and reliable in all ways.

ce

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

Date prepared

3/3/70

Date received

3/3/70

Received from (name or symbol number)

[Redacted]

Received by

[Redacted]

b6
b7C

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date 3/3/70

Date of Report

3/3/70

Dictated _____ to _____

Date(s) of activity

Current

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Brief description of activity or material

Information re AAPA at Columbia University

File where original is located if not attached

[Redacted]

b7D

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

All necessary action taken.

[Redacted]

1 - NY 105-100715 (AAPA) (311)

1 - NY 105-100796 (CARMEN CHOW) (311)

BPM:bpm

b7D

Block Stamp

105-100715 - 25

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SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

3/3/70

NEW YORK

[Handwritten signatures]

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3/3/70

Source stated that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), is a small, pro-Chinese student organization at Columbia University which maintains an office located in 108 Haskell Hall. The objectives of the AAPA appear to be directed at getting more students of Chinese descent to attend Columbia and to convince the university administration to feature more academic courses on Chinese history and language.

Source stated the AAPA has little or no influence among Columbia students and almost no influence on student political life. Source stated the AAPA is comprised solely of Chinese students and appears to have little attraction for students of other races.

Source stated that to the best of his knowledge a female, CARMEN CHOW, seems to be one of the leaders of the AAPA although he has no specific information to elaborate on this.

Source stated the AAPA is probably a recognized campus organization (by the administration) or it would not be permitted to have office space in Haskell Hall.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - CH

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b7D

not discuss any politics or display any interest in such.
Source could furnish no information as to the identity of

[redacted]

Source also advised that the members of I Wor Kuen
have [redacted]

b7D

Source further advised that the CHINATs are convinced
that CIA engineered the escape from Taiwan of PENG Ming-min.
The CHINATs have asked the US not to allow PENG to come here.

1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)
1-105-101744 (PENG)

[redacted]

b7D

RGK:kxb
(4)

105-100715-26

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[redacted]

b6
b7C



NY 105-7745

CHEN Kang

The above is from Hong Kong. His wife is related to LIN Tung-ku, a translator at the UNSEC who has visited Communist China in the past on home leave. CHEN was an accountant in Hong Kong. Source thinks that he had influence in order to get his job at the UN. This probably was someone other than LIN who is just a translator and not influential.

TSAO Tsung-hen

The above is now the Number 2 Man in the Chinese Section and occupies an office by himself. He has quieted down quite a bit and is no longer as openly pro-CHICOM as in the past.

"Getting Together"

Source made available issue Volume I, No. 1, dated February, 1970 of the above publication. He also said that he understands that a group of young Chinese people who are among those putting this out gather frequently at 520 W. 110th St., NYC, eighth floor, possibly Apt. 8A, but source is not sure of the apartment number.

GENNADY SEREBRYAKOV

Source identified photographs of the above as a person whom he thinks he has seen often in the library at the UN reading Chinese newspapers. Source has had no other contact with this person, however. Source stated that the only Soviet whom he recalls meeting at the UN was a person from the Soviet Mission to the UN. This happened about two years ago on an occasion when this Soviet, accompanied by OUYANG Tze-hsiang, then Chief of the Chinese Section and now deceased, approached source and congratulated him in connection with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This Soviet indicated that he spoke and read Chinese and mentioned that he had spent six years in Peking in an official capacity.

b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (P)

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : SA [redacted] #311

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CH

The following sources familiar with student activities were contacted but were unable to furnish any information re captioned group:

DATE	SOURCE	AGENT
2/24/70	[redacted]	[redacted]
2/25/70		"
2/26/70		"
2/27/70		"
3/5/70		"

b6
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b7D

On 3/16/70, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the AAPA held a meeting at Hamilton Hall (Columbia) and that it was a failure. The AAPA at Columbia is not well known and has very little following. Source not aware of any future plans of the group explaining the organization is not very active.

Chief Clerk
Post
[Signature]

105-100715-27
SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials]
SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials]
FBI - NEW YORK
[Signature]



4/3/70

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-0)

**SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION AT YALE
IS - MISC.**

Enclosed is one copy each for the Bureau and NH of handout from captioned organization announcing conference at Yale 4/18/70.

An open meeting was held in Chinatown, NYC, 4/2/70 titled "Dilemma of the Asian in America". This meeting was sponsored by various Asian-American groups in NYC including the Asian Americans for Action (AAA) and the Asian American Political Action to organize the various factions in efforts to alleviate problems in the community.

Among the speakers was GLEN OMATSU, graduate student, Psychology Dept., Yale University and Yale University Asian American Student Association.

Enclosed handbill furnished for information of NH and whatever action deemed necessary.

NYO indices negative re captioned organization.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-New Haven (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-167076)
1-New York (105-100715)
1-New York
MED:kxb
(7)

105-100715 28

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FBI - NEW YORK	

CC

ASIAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY
Asian American Students Association
at Yale

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1970

GUEST SPEAKERS WORKSHOPS**
MARTIAL ARTS DEMO GUERRILLA THEATRE
DANCE FILMS

* "YELLOW IDENTITY"; ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES;
ASIAN GHETTOS; YELLOW POWER MOVEMENT; INTERNATIONAL
ASIAN MOVEMENT - THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT.

Registration fee:

\$1.00 (except ACCOMMODATIONS
high school students) PROVIDED
PLEASE PAY BY MAIL

For Further information:
Asian American Students
Association At Yale
989 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

SAC [redacted] (ADM) (P)

4/9/70

b7D

SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b7D

IS - CH
(OO: NY)

Source (whose identity should be protected and with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability) was initially contacted approximately two months ago when a survey of confidential sources indicated that he would be a reliable source knowledgeable about activities at Columbia University. Upon initial contact it was learned [redacted]

[redacted] and during that time had lost contact with the University. When questioned concerning organizations such as the AAA and AAPA [redacted] was unable to offer any background regarding them. [redacted] did express an extraordinary desire to assist the Bureau in any manner possible explaining that [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] and that he himself [redacted] around 1950.

Source telephonically contacted the writer and a meeting was arranged on 4/2/70. Source advised that since initial contact he has been attempting to gain information regarding both AAA and AAPA. He learned that the following individuals were the contacts for those organizations:

AAPA-DAVID HIROMURA, Room 311, Livingston Hall, Columbia University, telephone 663-6600 or Room 108, Haskell Hall, 605 W. 115th St., telephone 250-3064

AAA-HOWARD CHIN, 225 Lafayette St., Room 713, NY, NY, telephone WA 6-4555

- 1-105-108144 (HIROMURA)
- 1-105-106383 (CHIN)
- 1-100-167076 (AAA)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA)
- 1-105-101727 (Asians vs Vietnam War)

MRD:KRB
(7)

105-108144-89

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NY 134-

Source advised that he has learned that both the AAA and the AAPA are practically identical as far as membership. At present AAA appears to be the most influential of the two groups in that AAPA has rather a small following, no more than five or six regulars on the Columbia campus.

Source telephonically contacted HOWARD CHIN regarding both organizations and spoke at some length to him. CHIN expressed that the purposes of the AAA are to oppose US "racism, imperialism, the illegal war in Vietnam, and to support the efforts of all minority groups in achieving equal opportunity and rights for their members". Source attempted to arrange a personal meeting with CHIN. However, CHIN explained that due to the upcoming Easter holidays, this would be impossible but to contact him thereafter.

Source attempted to contact individuals connected with the AAPA at Columbia but with negative results.

On 3/31/70, source, who is familiar with the Columbia campus, went to Room 108, Haskell Hall, in an attempt to contact someone from AAPA. He found no one in Room 108. However, it was filled with various "leftist" posters and paraphernalia, not the least of which was an extremely large colored portrait of MAO Tse-tung. While he was there three black men and one caucasian female arrived and inquired as to his reason for being there. Source stated simply that he was attempting to contact someone from AAPA. One of the Negroes inquired if source would be interested in joining the Black Panther Party. They furnished source with the following handbills:

1. "AAPA Newsletter Volume I, #1, January, 1970"
2. "AAPA Newsletter Volume I, #2, March, 1970"
3. A handbill from the Asians vs. the Vietnam War outlining the proposed march-in and teach-in in Washington, D.C., April, 1970.
4. A handbill distributed by the Ad-Hoc Committee of Third World Students Against Racist Education, to fight racist education.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-106401)

DATE: 4/8/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#311)

b6
b7cSUBJECT: HAROLD LUI, aka
IS - CH

On 4/2/70, at 8 PM, a public discussion "Dilemma of the Asian in America-Panel Discussion and Audience Participation" at Transfiguration Catholic Church, 29 Mott St., Chinatown, NYC, was attended by the writer. This discussion was attended by approximately 100 Orientals, Chinese and Japanese of all ages ranging from 18 to 60 years old. The majority of the audience appeared to be "college agers". Also included in the audience were three black males and two caucasians.

Among the panel members scheduled for the discussion were:

Mrs. MARY KOCHIYAMA-Activist-Speaker-Writer

HAROLD LUI-Program Director, Hamilton Madison House and Urban Council, NYC Chinatown

TERRY DOFOO-Pre-med student, Columbia University and President, Columbia University Asian American Political Action (did not attend)

DONALD YEE-Assistant Professor, Essex County College

Among the sponsors there were:

YIU HUNG CHAN-Assistant Professor, Newark College of Engineering

TAK IJIMA-Chairman, Music, Thomas Jefferson High School

1-100-167076 (AAA)
1-105-100715 (AAPA)
1-100-167194 (DOFOO)
1-100-161444 (JTJTTMA)
1-105-106383 (Getting Together)
1-100-155496 (KOCHIYAMA)

1-100-168934 (Dec. 4th Movement)
1-100-0-148807 (Charter Group for a Pledge of Conscience)
1-105-106400 (DONALD YEE)
1-105-108163 (YIU HONG CHAN)

SL:kxb
(11)

105-100715-30

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1829

NY 105-106401

Their attendance at the discussion is unknown to the writer.

The major themes of the discussion were "Asian identity and Asian dignity" - to voice, to demonstrate and to be heard of their dissatisfactions. The audience was encouraged to unite and to support other minority groups in their demonstration against discrimination and for constructive social changes. Attention was called to support a mass march "Free the Panther 21! Free All Political Prisoners" at noon April 4, 1970, Central Park Mall, 72nd St., NYC.

The general feelings of the audience were non-violent and showed a sincere interest in support for the betterment of Asians in America.

The following handouts were made available to the audience at the conclusion of the discussion:

1. Announcement of April 10, 1970 Asians in America Conference at Yale University sponsored by Asian American Students Association at Yale.
2. Announcement of April 4, 1970 mass march from Central Park Mall, 72nd St., NYC, sponsored by Committee to Defend the Panther 21; the Conspiracy; December 4th Movement.
3. Pamphlet on the Black Panther Party and the Case of the New York 21 prepared by members of the Charter Group for a Pledge of Conscience.
4. 21 point program of Ad-Hoc Coalition for a Lower East Side Community School District (LESCSD).
5. "Getting Together" newspaper.

SAC (100-167076)

4/17/70

SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

AAA
IS - CH

Identity of Source
Reliability

[redacted]

b7D

Has furnished reliable
information in the past

Contacted By
Date Contacted

SA [redacted]
4/13/70

b6
b7C

Source was contacted by CHANG Han-hue of the AAPA
and requested [redacted]

[redacted] CHANG who resides at 411 W. 115th St., Apt. 5,
telephone number 666-5436. CHANG, who is a Chinese American,
age about 26, and who sports the "hippie" long hair, claimed
to be American born. It was the source's impression that
CHANG is the leader of the three Chinese militant groups:

b7D

AAA
AAPA
I Wor Kuen

[redacted]

b7D

Source did have the opportunity to ask CHANG about
the membership of the AAPA. CHANG, however, sidestepped the

- 1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen) (#311)
- 1-105- [redacted] (CHANG Han-hue) (#311)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA) (#311)
- 1-105-100796 (CHOW) (#311)
- 1-105-108144 (HIROMURA) (#311)

105-100715-34

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[Signature]

b7D

MED:kxb
(7)

NY 100-167076

question, stating "the majority of the Asian Americans are in sympathy with us " Source believes that the three groups cited above are identical in membership [redacted]

[redacted] Source learned that the person identified as "LYNN telephone number 663-6242" a representative of the AAA, is LYNNE IIJIMA (presumably daughter of T. IIJIMA, NYfile 100-161444).

b7D

It is source's opinion that DAVID HIROMURA is not a very important influence in either AAA or AAPA but one who is to be contacted for general information regarding either group.

[redacted] source received in the mail some paraphernalia from both I Wor Kuen and AAA. Among the items he received was a copy of the AAA Newsletter, Volume II, # 1, dated February, 1970, and a copy of the latest edition of "Getting Together", Volume I, # 2, April, 1970, the latter being a publication of the I Wor Kuen. Source also received a flyer from the I Wor Kuen regarding a TB clinic. Source also received an invitation from the I Wor Kuen to contact that organization at its headquarters, 30 Market St.

Source advised that [redacted] but was unable to. He hopes to get there in the near future.

Based [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] it is source's opinion that the AAPA is a small and to date insignificant organization on Columbia's campus [redacted]

The AAA is somewhat larger, but the most militant group is the I Wor Kuen, still located at 30 Market St. As stated above, all three groups are very closely allied [redacted]

[redacted] The I Wor Kuen, because of its location in Chinatown, seems to be the activist arm of the three groups.

*(IF information is disseminated - paraphrase
so source's identity is protected)*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-100715) (C)

DATE: 4/20/70

FROM : SA [redacted] #311

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE
IS-CH

The following additional sources were contacted ~~re~~ re
AAPA and could furnish no information:

DATE	SOURCE	AGENT
3/12/70	[redacted]	[redacted]
3/31/70	[redacted]	"
3/30/70	[redacted]	[redacted]
3/30/70 & MX 4/15/70	"	"

b6
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The consensus of sources contacted indicates that the AAPA has little or no following on the Columbia campus. Estimates of the group's size do not exceed 5-6 regulars and of these DAVID HIROMURA, CARMEN CHOW and CHANG Han-hua have been identified and cases exist for them individually.

The AAPA-San Francisco itself relies on another organization (AAA) for it's east coast contacts (per 100-167076-95)

In view of the above ~~information~~ it is recommended this case be closed. Its activities will be known through sources such as [redacted]

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105-100715-32

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 4/27/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AAPA
IS - CH

Identity of Source [redacted]
Reliability

[redacted]
Has furnished reliable
information in the past
4/22 and 4/23/70

b7D

Dates Contacted
Contacting Agent [redacted]

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b7C

Source advised that on [redacted] the AAPA held a meeting at [redacted]. In attendance were [redacted]. Of those present, source only knew CHANG. The others were all American born and probably students at Columbia University. During the course of the meeting, only first names were used.

b7D

The meeting lasted two to three hours. Each of the participants gave a brief résumé of their life. The meeting, as well as the organization AAPA, is directed towards efforts to develop a Chinese curriculum and to see the adaptation of this curriculum in Columbia University and was compared by source to the recent efforts to achieve black studies programs within universities. In addition, the organization is striving to increase the enrollment of Asian youth in Columbia University. It was generally constituted that the AAPA newsletter had been unsatisfactory in the efforts described above and conversation was had concerning the elimination of the newsletter.

During the course of the meeting, no other purposes were cited by the group for its organization.

- 1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)
- 1-105-101727 (Asians Against Vietnam War) (#31)
- 1-105-108498 (CHANG)
- 1-105-100796 (CHOW)

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105-100715-33

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NY 105-100715

CHANG mentioned that he had been born in Tokyo, Japan, but had come to the US at an early age. CHANG acted as chairman for the meeting and stated that both he and his brother had been arrested in Washington, D.C. in April in connection with a demonstration sponsored by the Asians Against Vietnam War.

CARMEN CHOW, who had been present at the AAPA's previous meeting, was not in attendance on 4/22/70.

I Wor Kuen

Source viewed a photograph taken of the participants of a demonstration sponsored by I Wor Kuen in Chinatown on 4/19/70. Source identified a photograph of CHANG Han-hua as one of the participants. In addition, he was able to partially identify the following individuals:

ELLEN (LNU),
Chinese female, approximately 22 years
of age, who resides at Apt. 54,
411 W. 115th St., NYC

MILAN (Ph) (LNU),
Chinese female, approximately 22
years old, who gave a speech at
the demonstration

KWONG (FNU),
Chinese male, approximately 24
years old, a Columbia student from
Formosa who is very close to CARMEN
CHOW. KWONG was not present at the
meeting on 4/22/70. However, KWONG
was in attendance at the previous
meeting of the AAPA.

(If above information is disseminated outside of
the Bureau, paraphrase so that source's identity will be
protected.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

u

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/28/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25731) (P)

SUBJECT: "AION"
(Chuan) (M)
(CTC 0356)
IS - CH

105-100715-69

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/29/70, SF,
captioned: Asian American Political Alliance
(AAPA) - IS - MISC

Enclosed for Bureau are three (3) copies of captioned publication, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Spring, 1970, which was issued 4/1/70 at San Francisco by persons some of whom have been identified as affiliated with the AAPA. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to place one copy of captioned publication in Bureau File 105-189989, concerning the Red Guard, since most of the printed matter in the enclosed issue of "Aion" is devoted to the Red Guard and one copy in Bufile 100-455083 concerning ALEXANDER H. HING, whose statements as leader of the Red Guard appear in enclosed publication.

Copies of this letter are designated to Los Angeles and Sacramento for information because mention is made of persons in their territories. Copy is designated to New York for information in view of large Chinese community there.

- 6 - Bureau (encs. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-452260) (AAPA)
 - (1 - 100-455083) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-189989) (RED GUARD)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Info) (RM)
- ① - New York (Info) (RM)
- 7 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23956) (RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 100-62891) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-25333) JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER
 - (1 - 105-25113) (NEIL GOTANDA)
 - (1 - 100-61299) (AAPA)

JES:ay
(16)

311

105-100715-34

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Index into AAPA file

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SF 105-25731
JES:ay

A copy of "Aion" was furnished by [REDACTED]
(CONCEAL) [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] who advised that this first issue was offered to the public on 4/1/70. Other copies were purchased at the City Lights Bookstore, which specializes in publications of interest to radical and new left elements.

Enclosed publication prints a statement, entitled: "The Need for an United Asian American Front," by ALEX HING, who is the Minister of Information and the principal leader of the Red Guard at San Francisco, together with an interview of ALEX HING conducted by NEIL GOTANDA, a member of the "Aion" Staff, who was self-identified as a spokesman of the AAPA in a press conference held 8/27/69 at San Francisco to announce that an Asian Coalition, formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA would conduct demonstrations during Japan Week, in 9/69, against the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. Enclosed publication also prints the Red Guard Program.

Captioned publication gives the address of "Aion" as 675 35th Ave., San Francisco, 94121, which is the residence of RALPH D. MILLER and his wife, JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER. Latter is the Editor of "Aion," and also the Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS, Chief Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. WILLIAMS, a Negro, is considered very friendly toward the Black Panther Party (BPP). JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, who uses her maiden name in the editorial listing of "Aion," became subject of investigation under the name, JOANNE MILLER, when an informant in BPP matters reported that MILLER, an Oriental female employed as Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, was affiliated with the Red Guard. It is noted this racial informant was from the Hayward area and was only associated with Mrs. MILLER, because she was assisting the Rev. WILLIAMS in preparing a press release to be read at a protest rally on 9/16/69, demanding the release of the BPP leader BOBBY SEALE. Informants knowledgeable concerning the Red Guard, however, indicated Mrs. MILLER was not affiliated with it.

The Staff of "Aion" is listed in the publication as follows:

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

EDITOR JANICE MIRIKITANI
(Maiden name of JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER
SF file 105-25333)

Co-Editor FRANCIS OKA
(SF indices reflect no record of OKA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal)
OKA is a senior student at San Francisco
State College (SFSC), majoring in Psychology,
and associated with the AAPA at that college.)

Production Coordinator JANE TABATA
(SF indices reflect no record of TABATA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal), she is
a junior student at SFSC, majoring in Sociology
and is associated with the AAPA group at that
college.)

b7D

Staff Photographer JERRY PONG
(SF indices reflect no record of PONG and he is
not known to [redacted])

Business Manager NEIL GOTANDA
(NEIL TETSU GOTANDA, SF file 105-25113, was graduated
from Stanford University in Mathematics, & is a
Teaching Assistant at SFSC. As indicated above,
he is self-identified at a joint AAPA-Red Guard
press conference on 8/27/69 as a spokesman for
the AAPA.)

The Advisory Committee of "Aion" is listed
as follows:

Rev. LLOYD K. WAKE

(Rev. WAKE is an Assistant Minister of the Glide Memorial
Methodist Church. In 1966 he was one of the sponsors of
Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American
Activities Committee. He was listed as affiliated
with Professionals for Peace, in a leaflet announcing a
Conference on 7/29/67 in support of Draft Resistance
sponsored by that group. On 2/2/69, he was listed as
a speaker at a rally held in the San Francisco Labor
Temple in support of the strike at SFSC. In April, 1969,
he was listed in a newspaper article as one of the
sponsors of a Conference of Citizens Against the Tactical
Squad - a Police Unit used to oppose riots and militant
violence.)

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MASAYO SUZUKI

(On 9/17/58, an Oriental male driving a vehicle registered to MASAYO SUZUKI, 1231 Grove St., Apt. 8, San Francisco, was observed to deliver to the BPP Headquarters in Los Angeles, the Negro male who lectures to the BPP concerning doctrine.)

NEIL GOTANDA

NEIL TETSU GOTANDA is identified as above)

Layout personnel of "Aion" are listed as follows:

LELAND S. MEYERZOVE

(This individual is the husband of JUDITH REGINA BASTON, Bufile 100-447530, SF file 100-55010, who is the Copy and Review Editor of "People's World," a West Coast Communist Daily. She has been reported at CP-USA meetings and is on the Security Index.)

BOB RITA

(According to [redacted] (conceal) ROBERT RITA is of Filipino descent and was an organizer in the Delano Grape Strike in 1966 and has participated in meetings at the University of California, Berkeley.)

Graphic Advisor to "Aion" is listed as GARY WOO.

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(SF indices reflect no reference to GARY WOO.

[redacted] (conceal) stated he believes this person may be identical with GARY R. WOO a senior student at the University of California at Berkeley, who has an interest in photography and an interest in Asian-American matters, but who is not considered militant by [redacted]

Contents of the first issue of "Aion" are as follows:

Page 5: EDITORIAL by "Aion" Staff. This set forth the viewpoint and objective of "Aion" and is copied as follows:

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

"EDITORIAL

"The dominant white society in America, by perpetuating its racist values, has insidiously created a cycle of self-hate between and within ethnic groups.

"As Asian Americans, we have been conditioned by stereotypes imposed upon us by the white middle class and have internalized the consequent insecurity and confusion. Dependency upon these values and standards has caused an absence of self-knowledge and its complementary fear and paralysis.

"Our continued complacency within this racist society will bring about our cultural destruction. Me must join the international movement to end the exploitation of all Third World peoples and work to create our own revolutionary culture in this country.

"We hope that AION will provide a forum for Asian American self-definition and expression on issues relevant to problems and needs of our communities.

" -The AION Staff-"

Page 9: The Need for a United Asian American Front, by ALEX HING (Bufile 100-455083) (SF file 100-62891).

This article states that a United Front of Asians in America "must be formed to combat facism and imperialism. This United Front must be led by Marxist-Leninists..." In his article, ALEX HING admits that: "In respect to the Chinese community in San Francisco, there is an apparent contradiction between organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party in an area where the population consists of refugees from a Socialist Revolution." However, he adds: "This contradiction will resolve itself as the people realize that the desperate imperialist policies of the United States in Asia are reflected by the ever-increasing facism at home." ALEX HING claimed that "Because of the San Francisco Bay Area's political climate and because San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Asian community outside of Asia, the Bay Area is the most logical place for a massive Asian-American Movement to begin." Further in his article, ALEX HING declared: "Every Asian in the Movement should also be educated on first-aid and self-defense - which includes firearms handling and safety."

Page 12: "The Cell," a poem by FRANCIS OKA. This poem warns of the possibility that those who are talking politics in their "love-cell" may awake to find that the revolutionary dawn has already arrived. (FRANCIS OKA is described above as a student at SFSC and as Co-Editor of "Aion.")

Page 13: "Chinatown, a Photographic Essay" by the "Aion" Staff. This consists of 15 pages of photographs interspersed with printed comments, which include a few statements from the "Report of the San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact Finding Committee," which is known as the Baccari Report, since it was produced under the direction of Mr. A. BACCARI, as a joint project of the City of San Francisco and the Chinese community. Other comments include a poem by JANICE MIRIKITANI (Editor of "Aion") and a poem by GEORGE LEONG (SF 105-24864) (SFSC student who participated in Red Guard activities during the period of April through July, 1969. He was arrested on 1/23/69 while participating in the Student Strike at SFSC.) Photographic credit is given to FRANCIS OKA and VICTOR WONG (latter is [redacted])

[redacted] at San Francisco. According to [redacted] his brother is sympathetic toward social reform but is opposed to militant violence.) One photograph which shows San Francisco Police Detective and two officers, is credited to ARNOLD KAWANO. (KAWANO, SF 100-65087, was active in the Red Guard when it was first organized in 1969 and is now one of the persons who is operating the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help Center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco) It is also noted that one photograph features a view of the former Red Guard Headquarters window on Jackson Street in San Francisco, which displayed a large photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung. Two photographs showing Red Guard activities carry quotations from MAO Tse-tung.

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Page 28: "Poem To The Alien/Native" by JANICE MIRIKITANI.

Page 30: The RED GUARD POLITICAL PROGRAM.

Page 32: Interview with ALEX HING, Minister of Information of the Red Guard, conducted by NEIL GOTANDA.

Responding to GONTANDA's question as to why the Red Guard Party is modeled after the Black Panther Party (BPP), ALEX HING stated: "We believe the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the socialist revolution in the United States and that the Panther Party has become the movement's first truly revolutionary organization. We feel that it's up to us

to support the vanguard..." Further in the interview ALEX HING stated: "In Chinatown, as a matter of fact, our main problem is the Chinese bourgeoisie and it happens to be the same bourgeoisie that oppressed the people in China... we're fighting the same enemy as MAO fought." In response to the question as to how the Red Guard began to relate to the BPP, ALEX HING said: "A lot of people were starting to get turned on to the Black Panther Party and what role that they played in the movement so people started to arm themselves, taking the principle that HUEY P. NEWTON practiced and what MAO said: 'political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.' We had guns but we were unorganized... From the Black Panther Party we decided that we couldn't have a revolution without a revolutionary party so we began to organize ourselves..."

Page 44: "Father of My Father," a poem by LAWSON FUSAO INADA. (SF indices reflect no record of INADA. It is noted this poem is dedicated to MITSUJI INADA, apparently the father of LAWSON INADA, and that it appears to be a legitimate expression of sentiment, without political overtones.)

Page 46: "On The Containment of China," an article by R. MATSUDA, This article contends that "a depthless fear of China underlines U. S. foreign policies" and that "... the U. S. fights in Vietnam not to bring the arcane of popular government to the benighted peasants of a former French colony, but to keep the circle around China, with the graceful accomodation of the Soviet Union, from breaking." No identifiable reference to R. MATSUDA was found in San Francisco Office indices and [redacted] was unable to identify this person.

Page 49: An illustration, ascribed to SAICHI KAWAHARA. This is a drawing, the lower half of which depicts the face of MAO Tse-tung and the upper half of which is in the form of a portion of the American Flag, with the star field replaced by a plain black field bearing an automatic rifle in white, and with a silhouette of the head of MAO projected onto the flag, blocking out part of the bars. According to [redacted] (conceal) SAICHI KAWAHARA is a student at SFSC majoring in Geology, and associates with the AAPA group at SFSC.

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SF 105-25731

JES:ay

Page 53: "A Chapter From Utopia," by MUSHI, a stream-of-consciousness story of fantastic sex life in some future age. MUSHI appears to be a nickname and identity of person to whom it belongs is not known to the F. S. Office.

Page 55: "Graphic," by JANICE IDE. This is a male nude body. According to [redacted] (conceal), JANICE IDE is a student at SFSC, majoring in art. [redacted] as unable to state whether she was associated with AAPA activity there.

b7D

Page 59: "We Ain't Got Class," a poem dated December, 1969, by H. WONG. This poem uses BPP and New Left language, including some obscenities to express dislike for American society and to describe an incident in which a Chinese youth is bounced from a night club. [redacted] (conceal), identified H. WONG as HAROLD WONG, a student at SFSC, who is majoring in sociology and who associates with the AAPA group at that college.

Enclosed issue of "Aion" gives special thanks to the following persons:

GORDON LAU, (Attorney, SF file 105-23790, Chairman of the Democratic Party Club of the San Francisco Chinatown. He was recently an unsuccessful candidate for Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco. He was founder of a group called Concerned Chinese for Action and Change and in that capacity led protest activities demanding that Chinese community leadership take action to alleviate alleged social problems.)

DONNA NOMURA DOBKIN (No record SF indices; [redacted] (conceal), states her maiden name was DONNA NOMURA and she was student at SFSC majoring in Psychology prior to her marriage to DOBKIN.

b7D

GEORGE LEONG, (SFSC student and former member of the Red Guard as indicated above, SF file 105-24864)

COLIN WATANABE, (Described in the Los Angeles publication "Gidra," as a founding director of the Asian-American publication.)

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

Reverend A. CECIL WILLIAMS, (Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. Subject of SF file 157-3018, because of his friendly attitude toward the BPP.)

JEFF CHAN, (SF indices reflect that JEFF CHAN, a student, wrote an article in a Black Student Publication at SFSC, reprinted in "East-West," a Chinatown weekly newspaper, dated 4/9/69, in which he called the Chinese New Year celebration a fraud and verbally attacked the Chinatown community for failing to alleviate social problems.)

JANET HEDANI, (no record in SF indices.)

JAN HERMAN, (JANE EMILY HERMAN aka Jan Herman, SF file 100-64600, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, was arrested on 5/22/69, during the riots connected with the attempt by radical elements to establish a "People's Park on land belonging to the University of California at Berkeley." She was reported as active in the Radical Students Union and Women's Liberation at that institution. The bank account of the New Left publication "Leviathon," at San Francisco disclosed a payment of \$15.00 to JAN HERMAN on 3/5/70.)

NICK HARVEY, (SF indices reflect no record.)

TONY UBALDE, (no record in SF indices.)

JOHN LEE, (not identifiable in SF indices.)

DIANA YOSHIDA, (no record in SF indices.)

WENDY YOSHIMURA, (no record in SF indices.)

QUON Shih-shung, (RANDOLPH QUON aka QUON Shih-shung, SF file 105-25082, a student who was active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and who has associated with Red Guard elements at San Francisco. He is described by source as a friend of Red Guard leader, ALEX HING.)

PAT SALIVAR, (ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] (conceal), b7D PATRICK SALIVAR, SF file 100-61022, is a leader of PACE (Philippine-American Collegiate Endeavor) at SFSC. SF files reflect this person, whose name is also spelled PATRICK SALAVAR, was a leader in the Student Strike at SFSC and that he attended a seminar conducted by the AAPA at San Jose State College on 4/5/69.)

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

ISAO FUJIMOTO, (This person is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. He has been associated with AAPA activities at the University of California, Berkeley, and on 10/15/69 was one of the speakers at a Vietnam Moratorium symposium held under AAPA sponsorship at the Berkeley Campus.)

MITSU YASHIMA, (SF indices reflect no record of YASHIMA.)

SHIGEYOSHI MURAO, (This individual, SF file 105-21672, has been identified as the Manager of the City Lights Bookstore, 261 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, which specializes in publications of interest to Radical and New Left elements, and which presently features a window display of captioned publication. The 6/11/67 issue of "East-West" newspaper indicated MURAO was distributing "Yellow Power" buttons and authentic Red Guard buttons bearing the likeness of MAO Tse-yung.)

PENNY NAKATSU, (NAKATSU, SF file 105-24100, a student at SFSC, was identified in a SFSC student newspaper, the "Daily Gator" as an organizer of the AAPA on the campus. On 7/17/69, Miss NAKATSU appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women versus Facism," at the United Front Against Facism Conference held at Oakland, California, by the BPP.)

IRENE MIYAGAWA, (This person is identified in the Los Angeles publication, "Gidra," as a member of the "Gidra" Staff.)

ARNOLD KAWANO, (as indicated above, KAWANO, SF file 100-65087, was active with the Red Guard at San Francisco, and is one of the persons operating a draft counseling center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco.)

EPWORTH FOUNDATION, (possibly a Methodist Church connected foundation.)

ELDRIDGE FOUNDATION, (In October, 1969, [redacted] from whom information is classified ~~SECRET~~, furnished information concerning an Executive Committee meeting of the Revolutionary Union, held 10/5/69. At this meeting the RU leaders discussed the possibility of approaching one of the

b7D

SF 105-25731

JES:ay

two Bay Area foundations which are funding Left-wing causes, however, the name of only one foundation, the Eldridge Foundation, was mentioned to the source. It was stated that one of these foundations had recently given \$25,000 to Los Siete de la Raza for legal fees and \$2,000 for another unstated purpose. It is noted that Los Siete de la Raza refers to the Left-wing organization defending the seven hoodlums of Mexican descent who murdered two San Francisco Police Officers in the Mission District of San Francisco. It is further noted that in August, 1969,

[redacted] DAVID A. FULLER of the Eldridge Foundation, at latter's office, 507 Polk Street, San Francisco, in which latter indicated interest in having the Eldridge Foundation make a money grant to assist a proposed left-wing newspaper project. According to [redacted] FULLER indicated that the Eldridge Foundation has furnished money to support several Coffee House Operations which have been set up throughout the United States to destroy the morale of members of the Armed Forces. DAVID ANDREW FULLER has been the subject of investigation as a Conscientious Objector to Military Service, Bufile 25-556809, SF file 25-67932 and 100-58660. During 1967, FULLER reportedly attended numerous meetings of the Steering Committee of the Spring Mobilization to end the War in Vietnam.)

b7D

San Francisco will further identify the Editorial Staff of captioned publication.

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
(100-50572)

5/1/70

SAC, NEW YORK (105-108498) (P)

CHANG Han-hua
IS - CH
(OO:NY)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau, 4/13/70, captioned
"ASIANS AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR, IS - VIETNAM VIDEM."

For information of WFO, subject is under in-
vestigation by NYO for affiliation with Asian Americans
Political Alliance (at Columbia.) CHANG Tea-hew is
subject's brother.

WFO is requested to obtain all background and
photos of subject and his brother, if available at U.S.
Park Police WDC and forward to NY.

- 2- Washington Field Office (RM)
- 1- New York (105-100715 AAPA) (311)
- 1- New York (105-101727 ASIANS AGAINST VIETNAM WAR) (31)
- 1- New York

MBD:lz
(5)

35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 1 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CP

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 5/8/70

FROM : SA [redacted] #311

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - CH

Source	[redacted]	b7D
Date Contacted	5/7/70	
Reliability	Has furnished reliable information in the past	

Source advised the AAPA and the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University, on 5/9/70, was sponsoring a lecture and discussion entitled "The Asian American Experience" to be held at the Columbia Law School, room B, 116th Street and Amsterdam Ave., NYC, at 1:00pm. A movie entitled "The Pride and Shame", concerning the Japanese relocation during World War II was also to be shown.

Source also furnished a handout concerning the above-mentioned lecture and discussion. Among the topics of discussion and speakers was "The Plight of the Chinatown Ghetto" to be given by a representative of the I Wor Kuen, described as a Chinatown community group. The handout is being placed in the IA section of 105-100715.

1 - 105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)

[redacted]

EY
(3)

105-100715-36

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[redacted] [redacted]

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b7C



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-200182)

DATE: 5/21/70

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-9739) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
(AAPA)
IS - MISC

RE: New York airtel 4/3/70 captioned
"ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
AT YALE", IS-Misc.

Referenced New York airtel enclosed a handbill regarding a then forthcoming meeting on 4/18/70 at New Haven, Conn., sponsored by the Asian American Students Association at Yale. This group is obviously part of captioned group.

New Haven received no information regarding the actual meeting nor was anything reported in the local press on the "Yale Daily News", the Yale University daily student publication.

New Haven taking no further action.

2 - Bureau (RM)
① - New York (105-100715) (RM)
1 - New Haven
RAM:phb
(4)



WF 105-100715-37

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phb

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4

TO : SAC (105-106399)

DATE: 6/8/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: JIMMY LU
IS - CH

On 5/27/70, [redacted] (protect identity) [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information to SA [redacted]:

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JIMMY LU currently resides at 515 W. 138th St., Apt. 38, telephone number WA 6-4555. He graduated from Columbia in June, 1969, with a BA in chemistry and a minor in Oriental studies. He is currently employed as a chemistry teacher at Riverdale Country School for Girls, W. 152nd St. His contract at the aforementioned school is not being renewed, the reason for which action is unknown. LU has applied to JHS 65 for employment during the fall of 1970. However, he currently does not have enough credits to teach in a public school and has applied with Teachers, Inc. to obtain the needed additional credits during the summer of 1970.

LU is acquainted with HAROLD LUI, DON YEE, GOLDIE CHU, CARMEN CHOW and the other members of the I Wor Kuen. He met HAROLD LUI during the summer of 1969 when they were both involved in a health service for the Chinatown community. LU currently counsels adults at LU's Hamilton-Madison House at 50 Madison St. and as a result has learned some Cantonese.

LU, during the summer of 1965, organized a group known as "Yellow Power" which consisted of about 30 Chinese youths. This group originated the idea of demonstrating against the tourist buses in Chinatown. However, this project failed as a result of a lack of cooperation within the community and subsequently LU's group "Yellow Power" also failed. LU is currently a member of both the AAA and the AAPA.

- 1-100-167076 (AAA)
- 1-105-106383 (Getting Together)
- 1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen)
- 1-176-420 (SHINYA ONO)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA)
- 1-105-100796 (CARMEN CHOW)
- 1-105-106400 (DON YEE)
- 1-105-106401 (HAROLD LUI)
- 1-105-106600 (GOLDIE CHU)
- 1-105-106399

105-106399-39

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[redacted]	[initials]

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MED:kxb
(10)

NY 105-106399

The current prominent Chinatown group, I Wor Kuen, actually was started when DON YEE and CARMEN CHOW split from the AAA to form their own organization. However, AAA still strongly supports I Wor Kuen. AAA has taken a back seat to I Wor Kuen and LU recently has not had much contact with them (AAA) due to its inactivity. DON YEE is the chairman of I Wor Kuen. However, CARMEN CHOW is considered to be the moving spirit behind the organization. She is highly regarded by I Wor Kuen's members as a theoretician and envisions I Wor Kuen as being in the vanguard of the social revolution in the US. She hopes someday to have I Wor Kuen be the representative spokesman for all Asians in the US.

LU disagrees with I Wor Kuen, finding their rhetoric too radical. LU contends that I Wor Kuen is unable to establish a strong base in Chinatown because it considers all other Chinese groups as reactionary. LU feels that I Wor Kuen is "using" the young people of Chinatown and as an organization has no concrete policies. I Wor Kuen considers its recent demonstration against tourist busing in Chinatown as a victory. However, LU believes that for such activity to be successful it must be done seven days a week. In addition to their campaign against busing, I Wor Kuen shows movies every weekend; sells its newspaper "Getting Together" which pays for itself; sells buttons which also pay for themselves; and their headquarters at 24 Market St. is believed to be rent free. Therefore, LU contends that I Wor Kuen needs very little financial support. The hard core members of I Wor Kuen number no more than 15, many of whom live a communal type existence. Some of the members earn substantial salaries and all contribute their earnings to the commune.

LU feels that I Wor Kuen is doomed to failure in Chinatown in view of its elitist approach and the aggressiveness of its members. He believes that the majority of Chinese in Chinatown, being immigrants from Hong Kong and the China mainland, are sick and tired of violence and revolution and will not be taken in by I Wor Kuen's approach.

(For information: Above information was received by

b7D

Letters to the Editor of Spectator

Our people are dying

To the Editor:
 The split of the Asian-American Political Alliance and several other non-Asian Third World Coalition members from the TWC did not come about because of tactical disagreements focusing on the issue of violence. Only through the most hurried and incomplete reporting (Spectator, May 13) can the split be construed as such. Not only did the Spectator article pull phrases out of context, but it also dwelled on the issue of violence and thereby incriminated our organization's position by association. We demand, in the name of accurate reporting, that the falsification of our viewpoint by omission and the overemphasis on violence be corrected by the inclusion of a formal apology and the complete statement of our views in the next Spectator.

STATEMENT

Many TWC members, including almost every Asian, who participated in the TWC strike activities had continuously made clear to the other members of the Coalition that the direction of the strike and the strike demands stated by the TWC were entirely incorrect in that too much emphasis was placed on racism at home while only token appreciation was given to the international aspects of the struggle of all Third World people. In particular, the main issue that should be commanding the attention and protest of all Third World people is Cambodia. The turmoil on the campuses, the death of the 4 Kent State students, the unprecedented nation-wide strike of colleges, the anger in the streets, and the despair in the hearts of millions of Americans of every conceivable political persuasion were instigated by the escalation of the war into Cambodia. Cambodia is the watershed of America, now. Cambodia is the reason why. Cambodia is Nixon's supreme act

of conceit. Cambodia is the madman's action undisguised.

On the issue of violence, a clear distinction must be made between violence by Third World people living within this country and progressive whites. It is not up to Third World people to tell whites how to best organize their own people and protest the oppression and exploitation of Third World people. But, if violence is to become the only effective form of dissent in this country, then it must be promulgated by the progressive whites and not by their counterparts in the Third World, because repression in this country will always come down on Third World people first. Only a defensive violence to prevent the wholesale slaughter of our people in America can be practiced by Third World progressives. Everyone in the TWC agrees with this, so that it was not really the issue of violence that split the TWC. Rather, in addition to the lack of international perspective, it was also a strong indignation that caused the Asians to leave the TWC.

We, as Asians, were grieved, wounded, made to suffer on the stake that Nixon had driven into our hearts, unable to free ourselves of the deep sense of race identification, but unable, too, to remain still, to remain silent any longer. And so we tried to protest, but we encountered so much racism in America in the form of apathy toward the death of Asians, that we were rending our guts out on that stake when we struggled in protest. The whites mobilize their hundreds of thousands around concern for the GI's and revenge for the Kent State 4. Bring the troops home, they cry. Avenge the Kent State 4, they shout. The Blacks want the Panthers freed, want Charles Johnson's family remunerated, want Mrs. Kimble to retain her eight-room apartment. The Latins want Puerto Rico to become an independent state. All of the TWC supports the workers' strike at Columbia. These demands

are all too true and all too valid. But, what about the hundreds of thousands of innocent Vietnamese killed? **OUR PEOPLE ARE DYING NOW!** Why doesn't anyone hear the screams of anguish of the over 300 innocent women and children killed at My Lai? We know that My Lai can't be an isolated incident; therefore, how many of the Gooks reported in today's kill figures were civilians? Who cries for the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Who speaks for the Japanese-Americans loyal to America but of indomitable human spirit, who were shot in the back when they tried to escape the American concentration camps in World War II while, at the same time, German-Americans held pro-Nazi rallies in Madison Square Garden? Where is the voice of furious indignation for napalm-seared babies in Indo-China? When will Americans, black and brown, as well as white, see us as human beings? When will the death of over 400,000 Vietnamese equal, only equal, the anger over the death of four white Americans? When, tell us when, we will be as brothers to you?

Asian-American Political Alliance
 of Columbia University

May 14, 1970

Date: 6-1-70
 Edition: COLUMBIA
 Author: SPECTATOR
 Editor: C.U.
 Title:
 Character:
 or
 Classification:
 Submitting Office:
 Being Investigated

155-100715-39
 100 -

Asian Americans

311

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 JUN 9 1970
 FBI - NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-167076)

DATE: 6/10/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AAA
IS - CH

Identity of Source
Reliability

[redacted]

b7D

Has furnished reliable
information in the past

Contacting Agents

[redacted] &

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Date Contacted

6/1/70

Source advised that the AAA held a meeting at 8:30 PM on 5/15/70 at the United Church of Christ - Japanese American, 323 W. 108th St., NYC. The guest speaker was Dr. ISAO FUJIMOTO, Director of Asian Studies Program, Davis College, University of California, titled "Toward Decolonizing Asian Americans", co-sponsored by the AAPA.

On [redacted] at 8 PM the AAA held another meeting; this one was conducted at [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] persons attended the meeting including CHRIS IIJIMA, KAZU IIJIMA, TAKERU IIJIMA, and JIMMY LU. TAXIE WADA chaired this meeting, and reading material was distributed from the following groups:

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL),
Berkeley, California

The Radical Asian Coalition (RAC),
headquarters New Haven, Conn.

- 1-105-100715 (AAPA) (#311)
- 1-100-161444 (TAKERU IIJIMA) (#42)
- 1-100-155496 (MARY KOCHIYAMA) (#42)
- 1-105-106682 (I WOR KUEN) (#311)
- 1-105-109190 (MASATO TAKASHIGE) (#311)
- 1-105-109192 (KAZU OBAYASHI) (#311)
- 1-105-106399 (JIMMY LU) (#311)
- 1-100-159533 (KAZU IIJIMA) (#42)
- 1-100-167191 (CHRIS IIJIMA) (#42)
- 1-105-109188 (TAXIE WADA) (#311)
- 1-100-51298 (JACL)
- 1-105-87000 (COMMITTEE OF RETURNED VOLUNTEERS) (#42)

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[redacted]

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MED:kxb
(14)



NY 100-167076

The Liberation Charter,
Chicago, Ill.

The Yellow Brotherhood, a
West Coast group

Source advised that the JACL is the most influential and well financed Asian group in the US. It appears to be the parent group of all Asian American groups. AAA nominated MARY KOCHIYAMA to be sent to a conference of JACL representing all East Coast Asian American groups. Among the paraphernalia distributed at the meeting was a letter from the RAC which was sent to the JACL listing 15 demands. Among these demands was one requiring the JACL to contribute \$10,000 to the defense of the Black Panthers and a demand that the JACL publicly denounce US imperialism and Chicago's Mayor DALEY.

At the meeting plans were initiated for a rally to be held 6/20/70 at Columbus Circle between the hours of 2 and 6 PM. Attempts were made to enlist the support for this rally from CARMEN CHOW and her group, I Wor Kuen. These attempts failed, primarily because the rally is directed against the Japanese US Security Treaty and the I Wor Kuen, a Chinese group, could not identify with this objective. CARMEN CHOW and DONALD YEE, leaders of the I Wor Kuen, were initially members of the AAA. They split with the AAA because this group was controlled by Japanese. As a result of the split, there were some bitter feelings between AAA and I Wor Kuen. AAA also attempted to gain the support of the AAPA. However, its leader, CHANG Han-hua, also refused to participate for the reason cited above.

On 5/29/70, another meeting was held by the AAA at its headquarters, 225 Lafayette St., NYC. At this meeting there were three caucasian females representing the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV). These three helped constitute the 12 persons in attendance. At the meeting these three unidentified young females expressed their intention to participate in the rally on 6/20/70. TAKERU IJIMA chaired

NY 100-167076

this meeting and among the topics of discussion was the matter as to whether AAA should continue to maintain its office at 225 Lafayette St. It was decided that when the organization's lease runs out in June of 1970, that the group would not renew its rental contract. MARY KOCHIYAMA was appointed by the group to handle the routine administrative matters of AAA and all decided that subsequent meetings would be held at the residences of the group's members. It was also decided at this meeting that the group would give up, at least temporarily, the publication of its newsletter inasmuch as the publication had shown little returns for the effort required to put it out.

Additional meetings were planned by the AAA for 6/3 and 6/12/70, the primary function of which would be to work out the details of the proposed rally on 6/20/70.

(Administrative: The source advised that he had learned [redacted] that KAZU OBAYASHI was not, in fact, a member of the AAA but had been present at one of its meetings solely through her capacity as a coordinator of Asian American groups for the Human Rights Commission. Source further advised that OMYA TAKASHIGE's true name is MASATO TAKASHIGE.) b7D

cc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-167076)

DATE: 7/10/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AAA
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Identity of Source [redacted]
Reliability

Has furnished reliable information in the past 7/6/70

b7D

Date Contacted
Contacting Agents

[redacted] and [redacted]

b6
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Source identified among the photographs of the participants in the AAA rally on 6/20/70 were:

- MARY KOCHIYAMA
- HANNAH TAKASHIGE and her boy friend BENNETT STEIN
- MASATO TAKASHIGE
- CHRIS IIJIMA
- TAXIE WADA
- KAZU IIJIMA

In addition, source recognized two caucasian females, whose names are unknown, as being members of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV).

On [redacted] AAA held a meeting at [redacted] NYC, and among

b7D

those present were:

- MARY KOCHIYAMA
- CHRIS IIJIMA
- JIMMY LU
- CHANG Han-hua

- 1-100-155496 (MARY KOCHIYAMA) (#43)
- 1-100-159533 (KAZU IIJIMA) (#42)
- 1-100-161444 (CHRIS IIJIMA) (#42)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA) (#311)
- 1-105-108498 (CHANG Han-hua) (#311)
- 1-105-109190 (MASATO TAKASHIGE) (#311)
- 1-105-109192 (HANNAH TAKASHIGE)
- 1-105-106399 (JIMMY LU) (#311)
- 1-105-109188 (TAXIE WADA) (#311)
- 1-105- (Dr. C. T. WU) (#311)
- 1-105-87000 (CRV) (#42)

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105-100715-41
EW-2131-40-1856

NY 100-167076

In attendance were approximately 30 people and the occasion was more a cocktail party welcoming visitors from California. Among those from the West Coast were three Orientals and two caucasians whose identities and affiliations were unknown. There was a caucasian female, JOANN (LNU), who entertained at the affair by singing folk songs.

At the meeting, mention was made of a JACL convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., from 7/14-18/70. JACL was identified either as the Japanese American Citizens League or the Japanese Americans for Confrontation and Liberation. In addition, it was disclosed that the Chicago Liberation Charter was holding a Solidarity March and Peace Rally at 3 PM on 7/17/70 at the Civic Center Plaza in Chicago. It was not known for certain whether MARY KOCHIYAMA representing the AAA would be attending the above mentioned convention.

In addition, source [REDACTED]

b7D

Source has learned that Dr. C. T. WU, whom he previously reported to be a member of the AAA was in fact a member of the Asian Community Forum (ACF) which is a less militant group than the AAA. The ACF is described as a conglomeration of Asian activist groups who meet periodically to organize efforts for the betterment of Asian communities.

[REDACTED]

LYNNE IJIMA, was married during the past week in Seattle, Washington. LYNNE is to leave permanently in Seattle and according to KAZU will no longer participate in any political activities.

b7D

SAC (105-100796)

7/21/70

SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

CARMEN CHOW
IS-CH

Source	[redacted]	b7D
Date Contacted	7/16/70	
Reliability	Has furnished reliable information in the past	

Source stated a Sarah Lawrence College student had advised her subject had been offered and had accepted a fellowship at Stanford University, Stanford, California, where she was to obtain an advanced degree in Chinese history. Source said subject would commence classes during the fall of 1970 and had not departed for the west coast as yet. Subject had allegedly received a very high recommendation from one of her professors, identity unknown, at Sarah Lawrence College, however, many of the faculty members were happy to see her leave the college.

Source further advised that in connection with the Sarah Lawrence graduation ceremonies, subject and some of the graduating students made a demand upon the college that those to be graduated be allowed to sit where the trustees usually sit and vice versa. As a compromise both the trustees and the graduating students were seated on the lawn.

Source stated subject's Taiwan passport had been extended until she is graduated from Stanford University.

Approximately two and a half months previous source observed subject in Chinatown, NYC, distributing handouts concerning the I Wor Kuen. Source subsequently heard from individuals acquainted with subject she (subject) was supposedly living in the Chinatown, NYC area and was arousing people to the cause of the I Wor Kuen.

- 1 - 105-100715 (AAPA)
- 1 - 105-106682 (I WOR KUEN)

EY:jlr
(4)

105-100796-42
[redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

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NY-105-100796

Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA)

Source advised the AAPA at Columbia University has been very quiet lately and she is not aware of any planned activity on the part of the organization.

New York, New York
July 31, 1970

CHANG Han-hua

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that CHANG Han-hua is a very influential person in the organization known as Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) at Columbia University. This organization held a meeting at 108 Masekell Hall, Columbia University, on April 6, 1970, and CHANG appeared to be the leader of the group.

it was the source's opinion that the group is a small and, to date, insignificant organization on the Columbia campus.

The AAPA is self-described in its newspaper Volume Two, Number One, dated November, 1969, as follows:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
- ① - New York (105-100715)
- 1 - New York (105-108498)

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(7)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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105-100715-43

CHANG Han-hua

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

On March 3, 1970, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the AAPA is a small pro-Chinese student organization which maintains an office at Columbia University. The objectives of the AAPA appeared directed at getting more students of Chinese descent to attend Columbia and to convince the University to feature more academic courses on Chinese history and language.

Source stated that AAPA is comprised solely of Chinese students and has little or no influence among Columbia students.

On May 18, 1970, a review of the records of Crime Prevention Division, United States Park Police, Washington, D. C., disclosed that CHANG and his brother CHANG Tea-haw were arrested on April 12, 1970, in connection with a demonstration held in that city. On that day, an organization known as "Asians Against the Vietnam War" conducted a march and demonstration consisting of approximately 100 participants in the Washington, D. C. area. At one point during the demonstration CHANG was arrested for defacing a public monument and for disorderly conduct. His brother was arrested for disorderly conduct. The records of the Park Police contain the following information:

CHANG Han-hua

Name	CHANG Han-hua
Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	Japan
Race	Oriental
Height	Five feet, eleven inches
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student at Columbia University, New York, New York
Residence	411 West 115th Street New York, New York

b6
b7C

Name	CHANG Tea-hua
Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	New York, New York
Race	Oriental
Height	Five feet, nine inches
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Residence	514 West 110th Street New York, New York

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b7C

"Asians Against the Vietnam War" is self-described in a handout distributed April 12, 1970 as follows:

"In the interest of honesty and decency in American-Asian relations we, Asian citizens, hereby state our categorical opposition to U.S. policy in Vietnam. We are outraged at the wanton, sadistic, racist and genocidal actions of the American military and civilian establishments in Vietnam. But more fundamental than our outrage is our conviction that the American intervention in Vietnam violates the right of self-determination of the Vietnamese people, and simultaneously threatens the liberty of all Asians."

CHANG Han-hua

On April 23, 1970, NY T-1 advised that at a meeting held by the AAPA on April 22, 1970, they reiterated their purposes as being to develop a Chinese curriculum and to see the adoption of this curriculum in Columbia University. In addition, the organization is striving to increase the enrollment of Asian youth in Columbia University. Also at the meeting it was generally established that the AAPA newsletter had been unsatisfactory in the efforts described above and consideration was given to its elimination.

During the course of the meeting, CHANG mentioned that he had been born in Tokyo, Japan, but had come to the United States at an early age. CHANG acted as chairman for the meeting and mentioned that both he and his brother had recently been arrested in Washington, D.C., in connection with an anti-war demonstration.

Source identified CHANG as being one of the participants in a demonstration sponsored by I Wor Kuen in Chinatown, New York City, on April 19, 1970.

The I Wor Kuen is characterized as follows:

NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished on January 19, 1970, a leaflet which was being distributed on Mott Street in Chinatown, New York, New York. The leaflet is printed in Chinese and signed by a group called I Wor Kuen. The leaflet cites the poor living conditions in Chinatown and the lack of health service. It calls for all Chinese to stand up for their rights.

NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that I Wor Kuen, translated, as duty to one's neighbor, peace and fist, is similar to a slogan used by the Chinese in the Boxer Rebellion, I Wor Tuen (5030/0735/0957), the last character meaning group instead of fist.

CHANG Han-hua

NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that I Wor Kuen maintains an office at 24 Market Street, New York City, and that copies of the "Thoughts of MAO Tse-tung" can be obtained at that address.

On July 6, 1970, NY T-1 advised that on that date CHANG was manning a booth in front of Low Library, Columbia University, and representing AAPA. CHANG was handing out various literature including photographs and quotations from MAO Tse-tung.

In April 23, 1970, Robert W. Zuleg, Manager, Records Division, Columbia University, advised that the subject was enrolled in the School of Engineering from September 1964 to September 1965, and again from February 1966 until June 1966. Subsequently, he was enrolled in the General Studies Program from September 1969 to February 1970. CHANG is enrolled in the same program for the Spring of 1970.

CHANG's address is listed as Apartment 31 at 514 West 110th Street. He was born [redacted], Joyoko, Japan. CHANG is a student in good standing at Columbia.

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Review of the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, and of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York disclosed no information regarding CHANG.

On May 22, 1970, Mr. RUDOLPH J. POSCH, Security Supervisor, New York Telephone Company, advised that telephone number 663-0109 is listed to C. H. Chang, 514 West 110th Street. CHANG's employment is listed as Columbia Grammar School, 2438 Broadway, and his bank as Suburban Federal Savings.

Numerous confidential sources familiar with the Chinese community were contacted regarding CHANG but could furnish no additional information.

cc

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/31/70

SAC, NEW YORK (105-108498)(c)

CHANG Han-hua
IS-CH
(OO:NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM re investigation on subject.

Identities of confidential sources are not being included in the interest of brevity, however, they can be found in NYO file.

Informants

Identity

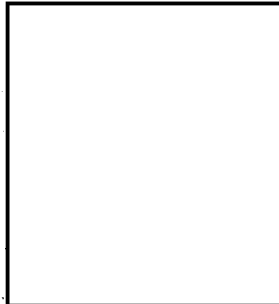
NY T-1

NY T-2

NY T-3

NY T-4

NY T-5



b7D

On 5/27/70, SA [redacted] reviewed subject's Selective Service file, number [redacted] and ascertained the following:

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- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)(RM)
 - 1 - New York (105-100715)
 - 1 - New York
- MED:c11
(4) *CC # 11*

105-100715 44

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 31 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten initials]

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NY 105-108498

Name	CHANG Han-hua
Birth	[REDACTED]
Address	Tokoyo, Japan 411 W. 115th St., Apt. 54
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Height	5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	158
Citizenship	US
Social Security #	[REDACTED]
Father	Jen-chang CHANG 514 W. 110th St., Apt. 31
Brother	Tea-haw CHANG, age 20
Former Employment	As switchman, NY Telephone Co., 230 W. 36th St., NYC (August, 1968)

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b7c

Subject was classified 2S on 10/11/66, but was re-classified 1A on 12/18/67. His pre-induction examination found him to be "physically disqualified" because of "anxiety reaction - re-examination believed justified in one year". On 11/18/69, he was re-examined and "medically disqualified". On 12/10/69, he was re-classified 1Y. His file indicated that he was treated for eight months at the Psychiatric Institute, 722 W. 168th St. for mild schizophrenia.

Subject is not recommended for the SI. Subject is not recommended for the Bureau Informant Program.

In view of the lack of influence on the part of the subject and his group, AAPA, an interview of the subject is not deemed necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Closed

TO : SAC (100-167076)

DATE: 8/20/70

FROM : SA [redacted] (#311)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AAA
IS - MISC

Source	[redacted]	b7D
Reliability	Has furnished reliable information in the past	
Date Contacted	8/18/70	
Contacting Agents	SAS [redacted] & [redacted]	b6 b7C

On 8/9/70, a social gathering was held. attended by Dr. C. T. WU of the Asian Community Forum and the following persons identified as members of the AAA;

MIN MATSUDA, Japanese female,
age 50, who resides in Brooklyn, tel. # LE 2-7160

KAZU IIJIMA

TAKERU IIJIMA

MARY IKEDA, Japanese female,
age 40, a high school teacher
and sister of KAZU IIJIMA, residing 251 W. 99th St.,
tel. # UN 5-4714

MARY KOCHIYAMA and her husband BILL

- 1-105-12959 (Dr. WU) (#311)
- 1-105-106682 (I Wor Kuen) (#311)
- 1-100-161444 (TAKERU IIJIMA) (#45)
- 1-100-155496 (MARY KOCHIYAMA) (#43)
- 1-105-106400 (HAROLD LUI) (#311)
- 1-100-159533 (KAZU IIJIMA) (#45)
- 1-105-108498 (CHANG Han-hua) (#311)
- 1-105-100715 (AAPA) (#311)
- 1-105- (MARY IKEDA) (#311)
- 1-105- (MIN MATSUDA) (#311)
- 1-100-170407 (Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week) (#42)
- 1-157-5064 (JOANNE MIYA) (#43)

[redacted]
1-100-167076

105-100715-45

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 20 1970	
FBI - NEW YORK	
[redacted]	1311

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MED:kxb
(14)

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NY 100-167076

The discussion during the gathering revolved around the activities of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week during which the AAA played a prominent part. The consensus of opinion was that the various activities of the week ended on a low note on 8/8/70 during the march to Central Park. During the course of the march, the group representing I Wor Kuen suddenly displayed three Communist flags, at least one of which was the state flag of Mainland China. This again was a complete surprise to the other participants in the demonstration and was frowned upon by many of the other less militant groups. It was the understanding of all of the Asian groups involved in Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week that no attempts would be made to identify the various demonstrators with any foreign government, especially a Communist government. JOANNE MIYA, also known as JOANNE MIYAMOTO, who had worked hard to coordinate the activities of that week, had managed to enlist the aid of less militant groups by assuring them that there would be no such display which would identify the activities as pro-Communist. It was made abundantly clear by those at the gathering on 8/9/70 that the vast majority of people involved in Hiroshima-Nagasaki Week were displeased by this act on the part of I Wor Kuen.

During the course of the meeting, the I Wor Kuen group was classified by Dr. WU and TAKERU IIJIMA as being very pro-Chinese Communist. I Wor Kuen was described as becoming more and more of an elitist group as evidenced by the fact that prospective members of that group are required to undergo three months "observation" by I Wor Kuen. As a result, it would be very difficult for anyone to infiltrate this group in that after three months, I Wor Kuen would know just about everything there is about that particular person's background and motivations.

HAROLD LUI, who has often been affiliated with activities of I Wor Kuen, was described by members at the gathering as not being an actual member of I Wor Kuen and it was expected that he was shocked as much as anyone by the display of the Communist flags.

NY 100-167076

As a result of I Wor Kuen's performance, the relationship between that group and AAA is more strained now than it has ever been and it is unlikely that AAA would ever support I Wor Kuen in the future.

On 8/6/70, movies were shown at Harkness Hall, Columbia University, and were attended by perhaps as many as 300 people, mostly caucasians. Two films, one regarding the war in Vietnam and the second concerning the bombing of Hiroshima, were shown. The showings were sponsored by the Asian American Political Alliance of Columbia, and its leader CHANG Han-hua acted as master of ceremonies.

From photos taken at the AAA demonstration of 8/6/70 at the Riverside Institute, W. 125th St., source identified JOANNE MIYA and TAKERU IIJIMA.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : 105-100715

DATE: 11/10/70

b6
b7C

FROM : SA [redacted] (311)

SUBJECT: Asian Americans Political Alliance
IS - CH

Source: [redacted]
Date contacted: 11/9/70
Agent contacting: SA [redacted]
Characterization: has furnished reliable information in the past
Case file where found: [redacted]

b7D
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On 11/6/70, SA [redacted], furnished the attached announcement concerning a showing of the film, "Report from China" at Columbia University, on the evening of 11/6/70. SA [redacted] had found this ad at Columbia University.

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On 11/6/70, [redacted] was contacted and he agreed to attend the 9:20pm showing of "Report from China".

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On 11/9/70, [redacted] advised that he attended the last scheduled showing of "Report from China", which was postponed from 9:20pm to 10:00pm, 11/6/70. He estimated that there were about 500 in attendance at this showing, mostly students, and that about 30% to 40% of those present were Chinese, mostly Mandarin speakers. Because of the unexpectedly large crowds to see the film, an announcement was made that an extra showing would be had at 11:30pm, 11/6/70. [redacted] said no special announcements were made indicating any particular organization was sponsoring the film showing; he noted that the projectionists seemed to be Columbia University students and that the newspaper, "Getting Together" was available to the interested ("Getting Together" is the publication of the I Wor Kuen). Source did notice some propaganda style photos from Red China on display. He said the film was produced by a Japanese film company, but he was unable to get the company name. Source reported that the film, "Report from China" was a documentary or travelogue style film, showing various factory and farming scenes in Communist China, and portraying the Chinese people as well-organized and slowly but steadily improving their country. Also shown were some tourist sights, such as Peking, the Great Wall of China, etc.

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1 - a105-106682 (I Wor Kuen) (encl. 1)
[redacted]

105-100715-46

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FBI - NEW YORK	

CV-2131-1870

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
November 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been the leading personality in this organization which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism," especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held

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Group 1 - Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

105-100715-47

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NEW YORK	

and is loaned to your agency

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11 CV-2131-4b-1871

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

for the staff, at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

The April 10, 1970 issue of the "Daily California" published by the Associated Students of the University of California, carried an article entitled "Asians Sponsor War Teach-in." This article indicated that the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley would join with the Statewide Committee for Asian Solidarity to sponsor a symposium concerning the war in Vietnam, on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at the Committee Review Theatre, 622 Broadway, San Francisco. Various groups and individuals were listed as participating but no mention was made of the AAPA. However, FLOYD HUEN was listed as one of three persons, all at the Asian Studies Main Office on the Berkeley campus, who could be contacted for more information concerning the symposium.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-2 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity," a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFSWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal for Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam," intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

at Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970. SF T-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-3 advised that on the previous evening, the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist (Chicom) Peoples Republic of China, pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Source indicated he had not been present at the film showing but added that according to persons who did attend, there was an audience of 75 to 100 people present, including persons of all ages. SF T-3 advised that as a student of Chinese descent he has some acquaintances with the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley, which operates the Asian Studies Field Office at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. He said it is his understanding that the Asian Studies staff is now dominated by persons who consider the AAPA to be a dead issue and who look to revolutionary confrontations rather than political actions as the most potent way to advance an Asian-American program.

On October 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA, formerly headed by FLOYD HUEN, is now a dead issue and is not even mentioned by HUEN. SF T-1 stated that those who formerly were active in the AAPA for the most part are now active in the Asian Studies Program of the University of California at Berkeley.

On November 6, 1970, SF T-4 advised that FLOYD HUEN has changed his major course of study from Sociology and Asian Studies to Mathematics. He said he is certain HUEN was not involved in the showing of pro-Chicom films at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

on October 1, 1970, because HUEN was married during the latter part of September, and planned to be away from the area, on a trip with his bride. SF T-4 said that HUEN has indicated that the AAPA is no longer active at the University of California at Berkeley, and that Asian-American interests are now channeled into the Asian Studies Program there.

On November 17, 1970, Mr. ALAN S. WONG, Director of the On-Campus YMCA in the San Francisco area, advised that the Asian-American students with whom he is in contact have advised him that the AAPA has died out. Mr. WONG, who has been personally involved in the Asian-American Studies Program at San Francisco State College, stated it appears that persons who formerly had an interest in the activities of the AAPA, now are devoting their attention to the Asian Studies programs at their various colleges.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 11/30/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - AAPA

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70 at San Francisco.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy each of this LHM is designated to the indicated offices for information in view of Asian-American activity in their territory. Enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the identification of SF 2496-R who is continuing to furnish information of value. Copies of this LHM are designated to 115th MIG, OSI, 19th District, NISO, 12th Naval District and INS, San Francisco.

Sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
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SF T-1 is SF 2496-R	170-570
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SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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b7D

SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-28089) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - San Francisco
 - (2 - 105-New; Asian-American Field Office

105-100715-48

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-4 is

b7D

In view of the fact that pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on 10/1/70 and since, as indicated in enclosed LHM, sources have indicated that former interest in the now defunct AAPA has been channelized into Asian Studies Program, an investigative case is being opened at San Francisco entitled "ASIAN STUDIES FIELD OFFICE".

Enclosed LHM sets out all available information concerning the AAPA since date of last report, and indicates the AAPA is no longer functioning as an organization. San Francisco, therefore, considers the AAPA investigation closed with this communication.

F B I

Date: 2/25/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-113312) (P)
SUBJECT: CHANGED
ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION BY ASIAN
COALITION OF NEW YORK (ACNY) AT
USMUN, 2/24/71
IS - CH
(OO: NY)

The title is "Changed" to drop the word "Proposed" from the title.

ReNYairtel to the Bureau, 2/19/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM re demonstration.

Copies are being disseminated locally to 108th MI and Secret Service.

NY T-1 is Detective [redacted] NYCPD.

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b7C

NY T-2 is [redacted]

SAS [redacted] and EDWARD E.

b7D

LUKIEVICS observed the demonstration of 2/24/71.

- 2-Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 1-New York (105-106682) (IWK)
- 1-New York (100-167076) (AAA)
- 1-New York (100-155496) (MARY KOCHIYAMA)
- 1-New York (105-110496) (ROBERT LEE)
- 1-New York (105-108498) (CHANG Han-hua)
- 1-New York (105-110930) (CASEY FONG)
- 1-New York (105-100715) (AAPA)
- 1-New York

105-100715-50
J SF
3
[redacted] [initials]

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b7C

MED:kxb
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-113312

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK. Will conduct appropriate investigation to determine aims, purposes and organization of ACNY, 605 W., 115th St., NYC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 25, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Anti-War Demonstration by Asian
Coalition of New York (ACNY) at
United States Mission to the
United Nations (USMUN), February 24, 1971

On February 23, 1971, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the ACNY is scheduled to hold an anti-war demonstration from 3 to 6 PM on February 24, 1971, which will begin in the vicinity of Rockefeller Center, New York City. A permit has been applied for and approved by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD). The application was made by:

John Lee, 57-77 168th Street, Jamaica, New York

John Kao, 79-32 66th Road, Rego Park, New York

According to the source, the above persons were representing ACNY, 605 West 115th Street, New York City, telephone number 280-3063. Source added this building is owned by Columbia University.

On February 24, 1971, the above described demonstration was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It began at about 3:15 PM at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 50th Street, New York City. There were about 140 participants. About 90% of the people were college age Orientals. The participants carried placards and uttered chants decrying American imperialism in Indo-China.

About ten of the demonstrators participated in a guerrilla theater presentation purporting to represent the My Lai massacre. Three actors carried toy rifles, were dressed as United States servicemen, and were shown brutalizing five to ten actors dressed as Vietnamese villagers. At this location, a young girl, aged about 25, read a narrative regarding the My Lai incident.

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YOUR AGENCY.

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11-CV-2131-4b-1881

Anti-War Demonstration by ACNY
at USMUN, February 24, 1971

The demonstrators then proceeded in an orderly fashion down Fifth Avenue to 42nd Street and turned east. En route they chanted slogans calling for immediate United States withdrawal from Vietnam. They proceeded by the USMUN to Hammarskjold Plaza, 47th Street and First Avenue.

While passing USMUN, some of the demonstrators attempted to ignite and burn a dummy to represent an immolation. The police prevented this by confiscating the material and fuel. There were no arrests or further incidents.

At Hammarskjold Plaza a Casey Wong or Fong spoke against the Vietnam war, particularly the Laotian "invasion". The next speaker was Mary Kochiyama of the Asian Americans for Action (AAA), who called for all Asians to unite in opposition to the Vietnam war and racism in the United States.

The AAA is self-described in its
Newsletter, Volume 1, Number 4, undated:

"AAA supports the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam as the representative of the people of South Vietnam. We call for the end of United States imperialism in Asia and the countries of the Third World. We call for the freeing of Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, Ahmed Evans, the GI's in the stockades, the Panther 21, Martin Sostre; for an end to all political persecution including the Kangaroo Court prosecution of the Conspiracy Eight in Chicago; amnesty for draft resisters both here and abroad; and for the freeing of all political prisoners. We call for the self-determination of Third World peoples inside as well as outside this country."

The final speaker was CHANG Han-hua of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at Columbia University. CHANG spoke very briefly reciting a poem against the Vietnam war.

// The AAPA is self-described in its newspaper,
Volume Two, Number One, dated November, 1969,
as follows:

Anti-War Demonstration by ACNY
at USMUN, February 24, 1971

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

Among the demonstrators was Robert Lee and three or four other Chinese who have been identified with the I Wor Kuen (IWK). Lee was one of those who had posed as a United States serviceman. Taxie Wada of the AAA was also observed as a participant. At about 5:30 PM CHANG officially closed the demonstration and the participants began to disperse.

During 1971, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that IWK was organized in the late fall of 1969. IWK maintains its headquarters at 24 Market Street, New York City, and the name stands for "righteous, harmonious, fist".

Anti-War Demonstration by ACNY
at USMUN, February 24, 1971

The October, 1970 edition, Volume I, number 5, of "Getting Together", which is self-described as the official bi-lingual newspaper of the IWK, carried an article on page 10 pertaining to IWK's celebration of the 21st anniversary of the People's Republic of China. National flags of Red China were reported displayed at IWK and a telegram was sent to "the great leader Chairman Mao".

The January, 1971 edition of "Getting Together" carried an article on page 12 titled "I WOR KUEN 12 Point Platform and Program" which stated in part, "We want to improve the living conditions of our people and are preparing to defend our communities against repression and for revolutionary armed war against the gangsters, businessmen, politicians, and police. When a government oppresses the people and no longer serves the needs of the people, we have the right to abolish it and create a new one."

Point 12 in the article states, "WE WANT A SOCIALIST SOCIETY."

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

PAGE TWO

(Priority)

NY 100-16346

THE COALITION FEELS THAT WHILE THE CONTRACT SHOULD BE STOPPED, THERE IS NO WAY OF PREVENTING THE UNIVERSITY FROM SECRETLY PROVIDING THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH THE STUDY. THEY FEEL THAT THE STUDY WILL BE VALUELESS, ~~HOWEVER~~, IF IT WERE MADE PUBLIC AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS RELEASED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH WANTS IT TO REMAIN SECRET FOR SIX MONTHS. THE COALITION IS THEREFORE DEMANDING THAT THE ^{ENTIRE} ~~ENTIRE~~ STUDY BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC AT THE SAME TIME THAT IT IS RELEASED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

THE SOURCE STATED THAT THE COALITION CONSISTS OF THE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA), COLUMBIA ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT (CAIM), LATIN-AMERICAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION (LASO), SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTION (SESPA), AND THE STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY (SOBU).

ON MARCH FOURTEEN SEVENTY TWO, THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT AT TWELVE NOON, ON THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY FIFTY INDIVIDUALS ASSEMBLED AT THE SUNDIAL, AND THEREAFTER AT TWELVE FIFTEEN P.M. MARCHED OVER TO ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NYC, LOCATION OF THE SIA BUILDING.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmitted following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

PRIORITY THREE

(Priority)

IN THE SIA BUILDING THEY FIRST WENT UP TO THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR, AND THEN DOWN TO THE NINTH FLOOR WHERE THE EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE IS LOCATED. SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THEY RETURNED TO THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR AND CONDUCTED A SIT-IN OUTSIDE THE OFFICE OF RUTH RUSSELL, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CONTRACT FOR SIA. AT TWO FIFTEEN P.M., APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FIVE PERSONS WERE INVOLVED IN THE SIT-IN AND WERE MAINLY MEMBERS OF CAIM AND CCAS. MEMBERS OF LASO AND SOBU HAD NOT BECOME INVOLVED IN THE SIT-IN. NO BLACKS BECAME INVOLVED EXCEPT ONE GIRL FROM CAIM.

THE FIRST SOURCE AND A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT THE SIT-IN WAS ENDED AT FOUR THIRTY PM, WITH ABOUT THIRTY PERSONS INVOLVED. A QUANTITY OF ENVELOPES AND STATIONERY WERE STOLEN FROM DESKS OF THE OUTER OFFICES ON THE FOURTEENTH FLOOR, BUT NO DAMAGE RESULTED, AND NO ARRESTS WERE MADE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE FOUR
NY 100-163465

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCES UTILIZED WERE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] RESPECTIVELY,

~~WERE SOURCES UTILIZED.~~ SIS, NYCPD HAD BEEN ADVISED. NO
LHM BEING SUBMITTED. NYO WILL FOLLOW.

b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

3/2/72

TO: SAC, BUFFALO
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-169939)
SUBJECT: PCPJ
SM-NEW LEFT

Date prepared
3/16/72

Date received
2/10/72

Received from (name or symbol number)
[Redacted]

Received by
[Redacted]

b6
b7C

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)
 in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

b7D

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date
Dictated _____ to _____
Transcribed _____
Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

2/10/72

Date(s) of activity

Asian American Political

Alliance

105-100715 & 2/69

Brief description of activity or material
PCPJ Activity

File where original is located if not attached

[Redacted]

b7D

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

All necessary action taken. Information re POLLACK sent to Philadelphia and Washington Field Office, 2/11/72 via teletype.

Please index: R. WOLOCK - District leader, NYC Upper West Side, Democratic Party

- 1 - Buffalo (100-) (M. DROBENARE) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-) (POLLOCK) (RM)
- (1-100-) (HDC) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (100-) (PROJECT AIRWAR) (RM)
- (1-100-) (C. CULLEN)

b7D

- 1 - New York (100-175116) (P. SIMINS)
- 1 - New York (100-159735) (B. WEBSTER)
- ① - New York (100-DEAD) (ASIAN ALLIANCE)
- 1 - New York (100-175601) (C. CULLEN) (45)
- 1 - New York (100-172038) (S. MILLER)
- 1 - New York (100-174937) (G. VICKERS)
- 1 - New York

RFW:lh
(12)

Block Stamp

105-100715-52

3/11

3/11

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 16 1972
FBI - NEW YORK

February 10, 1972

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] There is a new peace group affiliated with PCPJ named Project Airwar at 1322 18 NW Washington, DC.

b7D

Pollack may be a member of this group or work closely with it. Plus PCPJ has another new member group the leader of which is R. Wolock. She is a district leader for the Democrats on the upper westside.

PCPJ is trying to recruit another organization called Asian Alliance. They were arrested today in South Vietnamese Mission to the U.N.

Carol Cullum has quit PCPJ. There will be a new interim meeting the 21st of this month at 4:00 p.m. A PCPJ Sue Miller and George Vickers works for the Episcopal Peace Fellowship uptown. He lives uptown near NYU. Please find enclosed a citizens peace pledge. PCPJ will be mailing this pledge out to 6,000 people on their list.

Harrisburg is planning a demonstration somewhere this weeked (more to follow)

R. Wolock will be trying to get democratic hopefuls in the New York area to support PCPJ's peace plan.

Date prepared

4/12/72

Date received

3/22/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

[Redacted]

Received by

SA ALBERT E. FALLER

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated 4/5/72 to [Redacted]

4/12/72

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

Exhibit

b6

b7C

Date(s) of activity

Current

Brief description of activity or material Leaflet entitled "Rehabilitation is not Reparation," issued in opposition to the contract of the School of International Affairs at Columbia University with the U.S. State Department in regard to the post-war rehabilitation of Vietnam.

File where original is located if not attached

100-174596 (act)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

[Redacted]

b7D

- 1 - 100-174596 (CAIM) (42)
- 1 - 105-100715 (AAPA) (311)
- 1 - 100-170247 (CCAS) (42)
- 1 - 105-113955 (IASO) (31)
- 1 - 157-4820 (SOBU) (43)
- 1 - 100-170446 (CESPA) (42)

AEF:slb

(7)

100-174596-53
Block Stamp

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 12 1972	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b6

b7C

REHABILITATION IS NOT REPARATION

What is the SIA contract on the "post-war rehabilitation of Vietnam" really all about? The contract develops strategies for the maintenance of U. S. hegemony in Indochina. Among the strategies being planned is the formation of an international consortium to provide funds for so-called rehabilitation. These funds would go directly to the host regime in South Vietnam. The various effects of these apparently benevolent grants would include the following: 1) By providing money for the domestic needs of the host regime in Saigon, the much-pressed resources of that government would be freed for repressive military purposes; 2) Since American corporations, including Ford and American Motor Companies, have already placed bids for factories in South Vietnam, and since American oil companies have already staked offshore claims there, it is clear that these international funds would not go towards developing an independent economy for Vietnam. Rather they would maintain and strengthen foreign exploitation of the natural resources and labor of Indochina. This labor is available through massive bombing of the countryside which has forced Vietnamese villagers into concentration camps and already-overcrowded cities.

This analysis demonstrates that the contract work extends far beyond the boundaries of disinterested scholarship. It is by nature intimately connected with established foreign economic and political interests in Indochina, interests which have reaped profits from the devastation of the people, culture, and land of Indochina, and which now seek to profit from the "peacetime" exploitation of that area. The contract is in fact the latest in a long series of strategies developed in think-tanks and universities under the guise of scholarly research. The knowledge elites in this country have always been an integral part of the war machine, as the people who do the "research" clearly illustrate: Ruth Russell's allegiance is to classified staff work for the State Department, and Arthur Smithies is a known consultant for the CIA.

Meanwhile the bombing continues at the rate of 200 tons an hour as American machines replace American troops in the war.

A coalition of groups opposed to the contract has been working for several months to expose the nature of the work to the Columbia community. There is a provision in the contract reserving the State Department's "right" to implement the programs of the completed study in secret for six months before the research must be made public. Our demand has been a concrete one: that the completed study be immediately released to the public so that the American people can know what their government is doing.

Last Tuesday (March 14) seventy people visited the fourteenth floor of the SIA to confront Ruth Russell and Tracy Cordier on these issues. We were told that the contract was incomplete and unavailable, and that Ms. Russell was out of town. Members of CCAS were waiting when she returned Monday. Ms. Russell told them that she would allow the contract to be made public at the time it went to the State Dept. She refused to say when that would be. Without a definite time commitment, we can only view her statements as continued bureaucratic maneuvering. We will not be stalled past the point of effectiveness.

The contract will be in the hands of the State Department by April first. This Wednesday (March 22) at noon we will gather at the sundial to return to the fourteenth floor of the SIA to demand release of the contract. We do not plan to leave until our perfectly rational demand has been met. The students and faculty of this university have a responsibility to prevent the secret implementation of yet another plan for American control of Southeast Asia.

Asian-American Political Alliance
Columbia Anti-Imperialist Movement
Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars

Latin American Student Organization
Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action
Student Organization for Black Unity

ADMIT ONE

This entitles bearer to free admission to the following events:

- 1) A SIT-IN to demand release of the SLA contract on post-war "rehabilitation" of Vietnam.
- 2) A TEACH-IN on the war and automated battlefields.
- 3) A University Senate FORUM on the contract.

WED

MARCH 22

NOON

A.A.P.A.
C.A.I.H.
C.C.A.S.

SUNDIAL

J.A.S.O.
S.P.S.P.A.
S.O.B.U.

JOIN US TO DEMAND THAT THIS STATE DEPARTMENT STRATEGY CONTRACT BE IMMEDIATELY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC. PROCEED TO THE 20TH FLOOR OF THE SIA--OFFICES OF RUTH RUSSELL AND ANDREW CORDIER.

A TEACH-IN WILL BE CONDUCTED.

--SEE FILMS AND SLIDES ON THE AUTOMATED WAR.

--HEAR SPEAKERS ON THE CONTRACT AND THE WAR.

--HEAR OPPOSING VIEWS ON THE CONTRACT AT THE SENATE FORUM--WEDNESDAY, 4 P.M., McMILLAN THEATRE, DODGE HALL.

--SEE LIVE BUREAUCRATS IN THEIR OFFICES!

COME AND STAY

AT SIA!

FBI

Date: 4/19/72

Transmit the following in _____ CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATT: DID)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-163465)

PROTEST AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC, APRIL 17-19, 1972;
STAG

ON INSTANT DATE, SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT MEETING TO QUOTE PLAN ACTION AGAINST ESCALATION UNQUOTE WAS MOVED TO MC INTOSH HALL, BARNARD COLLEGE, ON APRIL EIGHTEEN LAST, SEVEN THIRTY TO TEN FORTY FIVE PM, WITH OVER ELEVEN HUNDRED STUDENTS FROM COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN ATTENDANCE. ASSEMBLED GROUP VOTED FOR IMMEDIATE STRIKE IN PROTEST TO RENEWED UNITED STATES BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM, WITH THE STRIKE LASTING UNTIL SUNDAY, APRIL TWENTY THIRD NEXT, AND A MORATORIUM OF CLASSES ON APRIL TWENTY FIRST NEXT.

1-Supervisor #42

b7D

105-1075-34

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1972	
FBI - NEW YORK	

- 1-New York (105-) (HAN-HUA CHANG) (31)
- 1-New York (105-100715) (MAY) (22)
- 1-New York (100-159711) (LEW COLE) ()
- 1-New York (105-2122) () (5)

b6
b7C

311

Approved: _____
(15) Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)PAGE 1A
NY 100-163465COPIES CONTINUED:

1-New York (100-166558) (LARRY BECKER) (42)
 1-New York (100-170471) (NPAC) (41)
 1-New York (100-158591) (SMC) (41)
 1-New York (100-148047) (SDS) (42)
 1-New York (100-174519) (RCY) (41)
 1-New York (100-133479) (YSA) (45)
 1-New York (100-174596) (CAIM) (42)

b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO
 NY 100-163465

MEETING WAS CHAIRED BY HAN HUA CHANG, MEMBER OF
 ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE.

THE GROUP ALSO CALLED FOR AN END OF UNIVERSITY
 CONTRACTS WITH THE UNITED STATES ^{STATE} DEPARTMENT AND DEFENSE
 DEPARTMENT; AN ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIES;
 AND END TO JASON PROJECT AT PUPIN PHYSICS LAB, DEALING WITH
 MILITARY TECHNOLOGY.

VARIOUS GROUPS WERE REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING
 SUCH AS STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN
 VIETNAM (SMC); ~~AND~~ STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS),
 REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH (RCY), YOUNG SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE
 (YSA), AND COLUMBIA ANTI IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT (CAIM). SDS
 MANAGED TO SEIZE UPON THE DEMANDS OF EVERY OTHER GROUP AT THE
 MEETING, DEVELOPING THEM AROUND THE SDS CURRENT THEME OF ANTI
 RACISM.

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: . .

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)PAGE THREE
NY 100-163465

THESE GROUPS HAVE CALLED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMONSTRATION AT BRYANT PARK, NYC ON APRIL TWENTY TWO NEXT.

SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING: ON THE MORNING OF APRIL NINETEEN INSTANT A RALLY WAS HELD IN FRONT OF PUPIN HALL, ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH STREET AND BROADWAY, WITH ABOUT ONE THOUSAND YOUTHS ASSEMBLED THERE.

AT ABOUT TWELVE NOON, ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED YOUTHS MARCHED FROM PUPIN HALL TO LOW PLAZA, AND FROM THERE TO THE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (SIA), ^{ONE} HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE. ALONG THE MARCH, SEVERAL YOUTHS DROPPED OFF ~~A FEW~~ THE WAY TO BEGIN A CLOSE KNIT PICKET LINE OF ENTRANCES OF EIGHT OR NINE CLASSROOM BUILDINGS, BARRING ENTRANCE TO STUDENTS AND FACULTY.

THE GENERAL STUDENT BODY, MAJORITY OF ~~THE~~ FACULTY, ^{AND} ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS STILL APPEAR OPPOSED TO A STRIKE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)PAGE FOUR
NY 100-163465

OBSERVED AT THE PUPIN RALLY WERE LARRY BECKER AND LEW COLE, BOTH WEATHERMEN, AND STU ALBERT, A FOUNDER OF YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY.

NO INCIDENTS HAVE OCCURRED, OR ARRESTS MADE.

ON APRIL NINETEEN INSTANT, SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, FURNISHED SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFORMATION AS ABOVE REGARDING THE MEETING ON PREVIOUS~~ER~~ EVENING. MEETING WAS DISORGANIZED AND NO ONE SEEMED TO BE ABEE TO AGREE ON ANYTHING. THOSE ASSEMBLED WERE HOPING THAT THE STRIKE COULD BE SPREAD TO OTHER COLLEGES IN THE CITY, SUCH AS HUNTER AND CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

SMC, YSA, RCY ARE ORGANIZATIONS CONTROLLED BY THE SOCIALISTS WORKERS PARTY. SDS WAS AT ONE TIME THE LEADING NEW LEFT CAMPUS BASE STUDENT ORGANIZATION. CAIM IS A CAMPUS BASED GROUP AT COLUMBIA OPPOSED TO SIA CONTRACTS WITH STATE DEPARTMENT ON POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE FIVE
NY 100-163465

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE DATED APRIL EIGHTEEN
LAST CAPTIONED QUOTE PROTEST AGAINST UNITED STATES BOMBING
OF NORTH VIETNAM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NYC APRIL SEVENTEEN
TO ~~NEW YORK~~^{EIGHTEEN}, SEVENTY TWO; STAG UNQUOTE.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT
NYCPD AND CAMPUS SECURITY POLICE HAVE MAINTAINED A QUOTE LOW
PROFILE UNQUOTE TO AVOID ANY INCIDENTS THAT MIGHT PROVOKE
THE STUDENTS TO VIOLENCE.

b7D

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RESPECTIVELY, WERE USED ABOVE
NYO WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW AND ADVISE.

b7D

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NR 006 NY CODE

1234 AM I M M E D I A T E - 4-27-72

TO DIRECTOR

(ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

CL

FROM NEW YORK (100-163465)

PROTEST AGAINST US BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM AT COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY, NYC, APRIL NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO STAG.

ON APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST, A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY (CU) PRESIDENT WILLIAM MC GILL HELD CONFERENCE DURING
AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY SIX, LAST WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS
STRIKING GROUPS, INCLUDING ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE,
DIEN SIEM PHU FAMILY, AND THIRD WORLD COLATION.

AS OF EIGHT PM DEMONSTRATORS CONTINUED TO OCCUPY KENT,
HAMILTON, PUPIN, AND LEWISOHN HALLS ON CU CAMPUS.

END PAGE ONE

105-100715-35
AAAA ✓
DBPF
2

105-100715-35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
31. MAY 2 1972	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten initials and marks]

b6
b7c

PAGE TWO

SOURCE ADVISED THAT APPROXIMATELY THREE HUNDRED FIFTY DEMONSTRATORS GATHERED IN WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM ON CU CAMPUS TO LISTEN TO SPEECH OF PRESIDENT NIXON AT TEN PM. AFTER SPEECH AT APPROXIMATELY TEN THIRTY PM DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED OUT OF WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM TO EXPRESS PROTEST AGAINST THIS SPEECH FOCUSING THEIR DISSATISFACTION WITH NIXON'S PROMOUNCED INTENTION TO CONTINUE AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF NORTH VIETNAM FOR DURATION OF CURRENT NORTH VIETNAMESE INVASION. DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED TO FRONT OF HAMILTON HALL ON CU CAMPUS AND HELD BRIEF PROTEST RALLY. AT APPROXIMATELY TEN FORTY PM, MARCH PROCEEDED OFF MAIN CAMPUS AT ONE ONE SIXTH STREET AND BROADWAY ENTRANCE. DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED SOUTH ON BROADWAY TO ONE ONE ZERO ST., AND THEN RETURNED TO MAIN CAMPUS BY SAME ROUTE.

DURING MARCH , DEMONSTRATORS BLOCKED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AND HURLED ROCKS THROUGH WINDOWS OF SEVERAL COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. MAIN TARGET OF DAMAGE WAS CHEMICAL BANK, ONE ONE THREE
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

STREET AND BROADWAY, WHICH SUFFERED EXTENSIVE WINDOW DAMAGE.
DURING MARCH DEMONSTRATORS SWELLED TO APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED.
SOURCE ADVISED THAT UPON RETURNING TO MAIN CAMPUS AT ELEVEN
ZERO FIVE PM, DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED TO MATHEMATICS HALL AND
PROCEEDED TO OCCUPY THIS BUILDING. AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM
CAMPUS APPEARED TO BE QUIETING DOWN WITH DEMONSTRATORS APPARENTLY
INTENDING TO REMAIN IN CONTROL DURING ENTIRE NIGHT OF KENT,
HAMILTON, PUPIN, LEWISOHN, AND MATHEMATICS HALLS.

NYCPD ADVISED AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM, NO ARRESTS MADE
IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE ACTIVITIES.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

-ADMINISTRATIVE ---

RE NY TELS TO BUREAU, APRIL TWENTY SIX AND NY TELCALL TO
BUREAU SUPERVISOR KNICKREHM, APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST.

SOURCE IS

b7D

NYO WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE BUREAU OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS
AT CU; , WILL DEBRIEF SOURCES FOR COMPLETE VERSION OF ACTIVITIES
VICINITY OF CU CAMPUS DURING NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTY SIX -
TWENTY SEVEN SEVENTY TWO.

E N D

AKKK FOR IMMEDIATE PLS AND HOLD

LRS FBI WASHDC

HLDING

Date prepared
3/27/72

Date received
3/22/72

Received from (name or symbol number)

[Redacted]

Received by
SA Albert E. Faller

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report
3/21/72

Date(s) of activity
3/14/72

Brief description of activity or material

Demonstration at Columbia University, NYC,
on 3/14/72, sponsored by a Coalition of campus organizations opposed to the contract of the School of International Affairs with the US Dept. of State.

File where original is located if not attached

[Redacted]

b7D

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

All necessary action taken.

Re:NYTel to Bureau , 3/14/72(100-163465)

[Redacted]

b7D

- 1 - 100-163465 (CU-STAG) (42)
- ① - 105-100715 (ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE) (31)
- 1 - 100-174596 (COLUMBIA ANTI IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT) (42)
- 1 - 100-170247 (COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED ASIAN SCHOLARS) (42)
- 1 - 105-113955 (LATIN AMERICAN STUDENT ORGANIZATION) (31)
- 1 - 100-170446 (SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS FOR SOCIAL POLITICAL ACTION) (42)
- 1 - 157-4820 (STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK UNITY) (43)

AEF:lh
(19)

[Redacted]

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MAR 24 1972

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NY 100-163465
COPIES CONTINUED:

1 - 100-148047 (SDS) (42)
1 - 100-147372 (PLP) (42)
1 - 100- (GAY PEOPLE AT COLUMBIA) (42)
1 - 100-174838 (BRUCE NISSEN) (42)
1 - 100-169873 (FRED ABRAMOWITZ) (42)
1 - 100-171561 (PAM BOSTELMANN) (42)
1 - 100-172943 (KEN ABRAMOWITZ) (45)
1 - 100-171165 (BARRY SAUTMAN) (42)
1 - 100-165703 (ALAN EGELMAN) (42)
1 - 100-174827 (LAURA NITZBERG) (45)
1 - 100- (ARTHUR FELSON)

MARCH 21, 1972

On Tuesday March 14, 1972 a coalition formally composed of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), the Columbia Anti-Imperialist Movement (CAIM), the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars (CCAS), the Latin American Student Organization (LASO), Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action (SESPA), and the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) held a demonstration and sit-in on the campus of Columbia University in New York City. The object of these actions was to protest a contract between the School of International Affairs and the U.S. State Department for a research project on the postwar rehabilitation of Vietnam.

The action began at noon with a rally at the sundial in the center of the campus. After a few brief speeches, the 50 to 60 people gathered at the sundial marched in a group to the School of International Affairs Building at 118th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and proceeded to Room 1429, the office of Ruth Russell, who has acted as secretarial liaison between the SIA and the State Department in connection with this contract, in the hope of confronting either her or Andrew Cordier, the head of SIA. As it happened, Cordier was seriously ill and Ruth Russell was out of town. The other offices on the floor were mostly locked and empty. After a few minutes, the group proceeded down to the 9th floor, where the East Asian Institute has its offices, but finding no target there it returned to the 14th floor and proceeded to debate what to do next.

No one was seriously in the mood for an indefinite sit-in, but there was a division of opinion as to whether the group should leave at once or stay until 5 o'clock. The majority voted to stay until 4:30 p.m. and to hold an impromptu teach-in in the occupied office area.

The participants in the sit-in were mainly from CAIM, AAPA and SESPA, but there were also individuals from SDS, PLP and Gay People at Columbia (GPC). Among them were: Bruce Nissen, Fred Abramowitz, Pamela Bostlemann, Ken Abramowitz, Barry Sautman, Alan Egelman, Laura Nitzberg, and Arthur Felson. Felson, who in addition to being active in CAIM and GPC has Associated Press credentials, called Station WBAI in the hope of obtaining some coverage of the event. Other hard-core members of the principal groups involved were on hand for most of the sit-in.

Because of the inclement weather (it was raining and snowing outside) and the impromptu character of the sit-in, it was impossible to publicize it on campus or to recruit more participants. Various persons did visit the 14th floor during the afternoon, singly or in groups. The University Security Force stood outside in the corridor but did not attempt to interfere. Several unlocked desks were looted of their stationery and other mementoes of the occasion.

At 4:30 p.m. on the dot the 25 or so remaining participants in the sit-in left the office and took the elevator downstairs to the 113th Street entrance to the building. They walked outside and north on Amsterdam Avenue without further incident. The members of the coalition agreed to meet in Furnald Lounge on Thursday March 16 at 7:00 p.m. to discuss further action against the SIA contract.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-100715)

DATE: 7/28/72

FROM : SA WARREN A. GORTON (12)

SUBJECT: CHINESE STUDENT ACTIVITIES
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
IS-CH

Confidential source (reliable) [redacted]

[redacted] -protect) advised on 7/12/72 that while he was going through items in the Lost and Found Section at Columbia University, he came across some folded papers apparently for a JANE YEE (not further identified).

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One paper had to do with the Asian American Lounge and started off with a paragraph which stated in effect that the Asian-American Experience course at Columbia has taught at least one thing: Asians, like Blacks, Latinos, Indians and other Third World people have been and remain today the victims of white racism and capitalistic exploitation.

Another paper was a letter dated 3/30/71, c/o Chinese Students Club, Foreign Student Center, which was addressed to the President of Columbia University and to Deans of the various schools at Columbia which in effect stated that the attitude of the Columbia University administration was racist and asked for the formation of a lounge primarily for Asians. This letter was signed: Dragon Society, Chinese Students Club, Asian American Political Alliance, Asian Women Coalition (Barnard).

Another paper was a letter to the editors of "The New York Times" dated 10/9/71, re cultural imperialism: cultural imperialism is but a part of the overall tendency of Americans and Europeans to improve Western standards and values on Asian civilizations and, therefore, justify a foreign policy of intervention (military and otherwise). The most insidious purpose of cultural imperialism is enervation of revolution energies and the mocking of symbols and ideals

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associated with people's liberation struggles. Signed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Asian Women of Fordham University, under which (as near as the writer could make out) were the signatures of BARBARA TRANG, JANE LIN, SUN SUN YEE, HSINHUA WONG, DOROTHY MARILYN CHIN.

Submitted for information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-03-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260)

DATE: 7/27/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) -C-

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, (AAPA)
IS - AAPA

RE: SF Letter and LHM dated 11/30/70.

On 4/4/72 and subsequently on 6/7/72, [redacted] made available communications which the Revolutionary Union (RU) at San Francisco, Calif., had received from the ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 605 West 115th Street, Room 413, New York, N.Y. 10027. Xeroxed copies of these communications are retained in SF File 100-61299 and [redacted]

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No characterization of the RU is appended to this SF letter, since pertinent information regarding the RU is available in NY File 105-100707 concerning the RU.

NOTE: NY IS CAUTIONED THAT [redacted]

[redacted] IS SENSITIVE AND THAT EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED TO AVOID DISCLOSING THE IDENTITY OF THIS SOURCE, WHO FURNISHES VALUABLE INFORMATION ON A CONTINUING BASIS. INFORMATION FROM [redacted], CONCERNING [redacted]

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[redacted] IF DISSEMINATED, MUST BE CAREFULLY PARAPHRASED AND CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. INTERVIEWS CONCERNING SUCH CONTACTS ARE NOT ADVISABLE.

The first mentioned communication to the RU from the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY was on a printed letterhead and was forwarded to the RU in an envelope bearing the printed name and return address of the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. This may be a separate and distinct organization from the AAPA which originated on the Berkeley, Calif. campus of the University of California and which is now entirely defunct there, or it may be that it was a part of the original AAPA which survived in New York City. At any rate, it appears to be connected with the Columbia University campus at New York, and any action concerning it and the communications discussed below is left to the discretion of the NY Office. The AAPA case remains closed at SF.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-181369: RU)
- [redacted]
- ③ - New York (105-100715)
- 3 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61281: RU)
- [redacted]

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(10)
JES/jes

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11-CV-2131-4b-1910



Handwritten notes:
J/4/72
copy in NY
105-100707: (RM)
[Signature]

The first communication which the RU received from the AAPA OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, stated as follows:

"ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

"605 West 115th Street
New York, New York 10027

Room 413
(212) 280-5372

March 31, 1972

"THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION
Box 291
1230 Grant Avenue
San Francisco, California 94133

"Greetings:

"Would you please send us 30 copies of China's Foreign Policy: A Leninist Policy, and one copy of India's Aggression in Pakistan. We include a money order for \$10.00. Should the cost be greater, please tell us and we will send the difference.

"As we are selling on the campus, we were wondering whether you would want us to distribute any literature lists of yours. In addition, we would appreciate any suggestions as to solid material that we ought to sell.

"All Power To The People!
"Asian-American Political Alliance"

Accompanying above communication was a U.S. Postal Money Order in the amount of \$10.00, which had been purchased at the Columbia University, New York Post Office, on 3/31/72. The second communication from the AAPA in New York to the RU at San Francisco, was a postcard postmarked 6/5/72 at New York, which read as follows:

"On March 31, 1972, we sent you a money order for \$10.00 to purchase 30 copies of "China's Foreign Policy" at 40% discount. We still haven't received them. Please send right away - RUSH - demand is urgent!

"AAPA
"605 W. 115 St. Rm 413
"NYC 10025"

Suitable paraphrase of the above communications is as follows:

During April, 1972, a source advised that the ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 605 West 115th Street, Rm 413, New York City, is active in selling literature on the campus of Columbia University [redacted]

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[redacted] Source
indicated further that [redacted]

[redacted]

Attention of the NY Office is called to the fact that FLOYD HUEN, Bufile 105-190736; SF File 23692; NY File 105-116910, who was a founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, Calif., and who had been interested in keeping the AAPA alive and active, after others had withdrawn from it, is now residing in New York City at 140 Claremont Ave., Apartment 2F, and is attending the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University. Possibility exists that HUEN may have some interest in the AAPA of Columbia University.

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carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America," being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article which reported that the Asian-American Student Alliance described as a loose confederation of radical student groups at the UCLA, had created a sub-group known as the AAPA.

Above mentioned August, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article stating: "A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article indicates that interested persons could contact the AAPA at the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA. Principles and objectives of the AAPA as outlined in this article included the following statements: Regarding Law: "Law does not mean justice. It means power, We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws."; regarding the University: "The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents."; regarding racism: "We recognize that minority groups in America are being...oppressed...We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society."; regarding discrimination: "If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore, we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone."; regarding discrimination of women: "We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community."; regarding the working class: "We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class...not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers."

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a colloquium held November 2, 1969 at UCLA concerning the Asian-American student and the University. The article indicated that various Asian-American programs, including that of the AAPA were presented. The article also indicated that FLOYD HUEN from Berkeley, California was present as a guest.

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On June 4, 1969, leaflets were distributed on the UCLA campus in the name of the AAPA, which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical students. The leaflet called for a protest rally that date and which charged the UCLA administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO was described in the same leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. (An article in the UCLA student newspaper, "Daily Bruin" on May 29, 1969, reported that LAURA HO and others had been charged with obstructing the lawful administration of the University by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.)

(U) On May 14, 1969, SF T-7 advised that the AAPA using the address 681 West 34th Street, located on the campus of the University of Southern California published an article in the Black Student Union newspaper, "Black Trojan" which indicated the AAPA was supporting the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College.

Regarding the development of AAPA activity at the UCLA, it is noted that in February, 1969, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA, founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, had resigned his position with the Japanese Consulate in New York City as of February 1, 1969 and was in the Los Angeles, California area where he planned to work in the Ethnic Studies program at UCLA. It is also noted that the June, 1969 edition of "GIDRA" states the founders of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA were a team of students, faculty and community people, headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

(U) The above mentioned publication "GIDRA" in its issue of October, 1969 included a notice concerning the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California, which states that a chapter of the AAPA is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian-American students at the institution. (U)

(U) The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a letter from DON NAKANISHI of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. This letter complained that most Asian-Americans in the Eastern United States were "bananas" (according to SF T-2, this is a term used to refer to Oriental-Americans who are pro-American, who have "yellow skin", but who are "white" inside.) However, the latter indicated that some Asian-American political organizations do exist in the East and he listed:

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AAPA at Columbia
c/o CHRIS IIJAMA
521 West 11th Street
New York City, N.Y.

AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut.

In his letter, NAKANISHI added that the addresses of the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence College and at the City College of New York could be obtained by writing to the above address.

A four page newspaper entitled: "May 4, 1919-1969," made available by SF T-3 in April, 1969, carried an article concerning a symposium to be held by the Asian-American Concern of Davis, California (no date given). [According to SF T-1, this newspaper was a joint effort of the AAPA with other Asian-American groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. SF T-1 has indicated that the Asian-American Concern on the campus of the University of California at Davis, is closely associated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.] According to the article, the symposium was designed to overcome the "apathy which consumes the Asian community," to encourage "awareness of difficulties confronting Asians," and to establish "lines of communication within ... the Asian community." The article indicated the following would be featured speakers: GEORGE WOO of ICSA (Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action); JAMES HIRABAYASHI, Professor of Anthropology at SFSC; PAT SALAVER, campus coordinator of P.A.C.E. (Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor); ISAO FUJIMOTO, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis; JOE SAN FELIPE, San Francisco Attorney; JERRY ENEMOTO, National President of the Japanese American Citizens' League and GORDON LAU, Candidate for Supervisor in San Francisco.

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CHINATOWN PROJECT ACTIVITY

(U) In February, 1969, SF T-8 advised that in his work with social problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, he has learned that the AAPA from Berkeley, California is involved in the tutoring of Chinese-American children who have had school difficulties because of lack of fluency in the English language. According to SF T-8, this tutoring assistance also extends to older Chinese to a limited extent and has been conducted in home situations in Chinatown and also at the Chinatown YMCA and the Cameron House community center of the United Presbyterian Church in Chinatown. ~~X~~

(U) SF T-8 stated that LING CHI WANG, who is connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, and who is quite active in mentioned church, had allegedly arranged for use of the church community center. Source added that LING CHI WANG was formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) and source expressed opinion that some of the tutoring relationships may be with Chinatown children who came to Mr. WANG's attention last summer. SF T-8 added that he had conversed with FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and the latter made the claim that the AAPA hopes to help Asian-Americans deal successfully with the various economic and cultural problems that beset them due to such things as racial discrimination and language difficulties. According to SF T-8, FLOYD HUEN stressed the fact that AAPA people from the UCB were devoting many hours to helping Chinatown children learn the English language. ~~X~~

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated January 21, 1969, reported an interview with LING CHI WANG, described as a graduate student in Near Eastern Languages at the UCB and a volunteer participant in the Chinatown project. According to the article, WANG said that the Chinatown project includes college students from several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area and "is involved in several aspects of the Chinatown community, including tutoring,

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educational conditions, community action, work with delinquents, and cultural programs." The article quoted WANG as stating that tutoring is necessary because "the San Francisco Unified School is not meeting the demands of the students." According to the article, WANG indicated this was particularly true "in the area of teaching English as a second language." He indicated there were at least 3,000 students needing assistance in English and declared the San Francisco school system's bi-lingual programs to be inadequate because the oriental student is penalized by attending classes taught in English while he is learning English. WANG added that the parents were of little assistance, because they also were usually unable to speak English.

According to the article, WANG stated that the college students participating in the tutorial program usually work one or two nights a week on a one-to-one basis. He added that the tutorial program also includes weekend trips to such places as Golden Gate Park and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

In this same article, LING CHI WANG also discussed the community action aspect Chinatown project. "The community action aspect," he said, "is concerned with making the community aware of their problems and acting as a body to solve them." He indicated such problems include: "overcrowding, high property taxes and rent, lack of recreational facilities, high unemployment, low wages and lack of marketable skills."

WANG also expressed the opinion that many of these problems are also due to the "language barrier" which makes it difficult for Chinese adults to obtain employment away from Chinatown, or to apply for government jobs which require the knowledge of the English language.

In the reported interview, LING CHI WANG said that other aspects of the Chinatown Project include work at a Draft Counseling Center and work with delinquents. He indicated that students would be working with a street fair at the end of February, designed to raise money for youth work in Chinatown. WANG added that the Chinatown Project had sponsored public forums where the Chinatown community could discuss its problems and had sponsored a march on August 17, 1968 to bring these problems to the attention of municipal, state and federal agencies.

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The article quoted LINGCHI WANG as stating that Chinese: "grow up ashamed of Chinese culture, because they don't know anything about it." He said that therefore the Chinatown Project is concerned with promoting knowledge about Chinese culture through Asian studies on all educational levels and in cultural programs in the Chinatown community.

(U) An article which appeared in the May 9, 1969, issue of the "Daily Californian", was entitled: "Asians Move from Deference to Self-Determination." This article indicated it was written by JOHN CHANG, described as a member of the Senate of the Associated students of the University of California at Berkeley. [JOHN CHANG has also been identified by SF T-1 as an active member of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).] In this article, CHANG indicated that among the 2,300 Asian students at the UCB, constituting almost ten percent of the student population, the overwhelming majority have fitted comfortably into a passive social role. CHANG declared that: "the stereotyped image of the Oriental as quiet, acquiescent and peaceful" derives from the deference to the Caucasian majority which Asian immigrants to America developed as a "defense mechanism". CHANG declared that self-expression by Asian students is a recent development, coming in the wake of the civil rights movement and the student protest movement in America. CHANG stated: ~~X~~

"The recent Third World Liberation strikes at S.F. State and Berkeley have set precedents for Asian students in terms of breaking out of the traditional deference role." Further on in the article CHANG stated: "Two characteristics are associated with this Asian activism: 1.) the spread of social awareness and 2.) political organization. . . Last year this awareness boiled into social action with the establishment of the Chinatown Tutorial Program which referred U.C. students into San Francisco's Chinatown. This act was a response to a need; this need was discovered by an awareness, not only of specific problems, but also the problems of inequities of the society at large." In the article, ~~X~~

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(U) CHANG states further that "The second characteristic of Asian activism, political organization, has arisen along with social awareness. With members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) in the lead, many Asian students have been organized politically, not only in the sense of radical activism, but in the sense of utilizing the established political process of voting in student elections."

Regarding this tutorial activity in Chinatown, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN's father advised on November 25, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN assured him that his Asian-American group, the AAPA, is only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage and in helping them to learn things such as the English language. He added that FLOYD HUEN had mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends were conducting in the San Francisco Chinatown. FLOYD HUEN's sister and brothers who were contacted in early December, 1969, likewise stated that FLOYD HUEN has indicated to his family, that he and his friends at the UCB are doing constructive things to help people in Chinatown, such as painting the Senior Citizen's Center and conducting a tutoring program there.

An article which appeared in the "Daily Californian" issue dated November 6, 1969, is entitled: "SAC Teaches English; Aids Chinese Students". This article states: "Teaching English to China-born adults, tutoring Chinese-American students, and conducting mobile chest X-ray programs for San Francisco's Chinatown residents are some of the programs being undertaken by the Chinese Student Association Social Action Committee (SAC) here." The article indicates that one of these student projects is at the English Language Center (a social service agency at San Francisco) where adults are taught basic skills of English grammar. According to the article, some forty members of the SAC are involved in tutoring young students in Chinatown and about 60 youngsters, ranging from five to fifteen years old, are given help in their schoolwork. The article indicates that MARK LI, a junior at the UCB, is involved in the tutorial program and has stated this work gives him great satisfaction. (No information has been received indicating MARK LI belongs to the AAPA.) The article states that

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the SAC maintains a telephone exchange for Cantonese speaking Chinese who need help in expressing themselves in English. (This telephone exchange at the English Language Center in San Francisco is a part of that agency, but is largely staffed by volunteers, including students.) The article further indicates that the SAC had conducted a campaign to inform residents of the San Francisco Chinatown of benefits they may receive under various government social service programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

The article concludes with remarks concerning SAC plans to conduct a survey among the garment workers in Chinatown, to find out about their living and working conditions. According to the article, a panel discussion was to be held November 14, 1969, in the Student Union building at the UCB concerning the problems of Chinatown garment workers, at which the panelists would be : PAUL WONG, Assistant Professor in Asian Studies at the UCB; LING CHI WANG, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers; and Mr. SHIH SHUNG QUON, member of that committee. [It is noted that these three panelists all have been identified by SF T-1 as members of the AAPA.] ~~X~~

(U) [In April, 1969, SF T-3] ~~X~~ furnished a copy of a newspaper with the heading "MAY 4 1919 1969", which newspaper according to SF T-3 ~~X~~ was being circulated in the San Francisco Chinatown, by ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at the UCB. This newspaper, which advertised a rally at the Portsmouth Square, May 4, 1969, in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement (Chinese national movement which began on May 4, 1919, in protest to Versailles treaty provisions which would have given Japan concessions in China), also devoted considerable space to protest the impending demolition of the International Hotel, in the San Francisco "Manilatown", which had served as an inexpensive residence for many persons of Filipino descent.

The front page of this newspaper had a letter by FRANK CELADA entitled: "AN OPEN LETTER". This open letter stated that a crisis existed at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco. The letter described the hotel as "a low rent dwelling unit" and stated that the residents include elderly people, disabled veterans, and other persons who cannot afford higher rents elsewhere. The article indicated that some residents

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of the hotel were Chinese, but more were Filipinos. The article stated demolition proceedings were scheduled to begin June 1, 1969, deplored what was called: "...the collaboration of the City and the hotel owner to destroy this residence for a parking lot." The article declared: "Individuals and groups have mobilized to protect the people's rights; they are striving to fend off the invasion of big business in this area of Manilatown." The center part of the above mentioned May Fourth Newspaper featured a large cartoon showing the International Hotel being demolished with a Chinatown playground clubhouse next in line. Below this cartoon was an article signed by FRANK CELADA, entitled: "FORGET MANILATOWN!" This article describes the San Francisco "Manilatown" as the "home of the forgotten Filipino", states the average age of residents is around 63 years and declares that although "Manilatown" is a part of the Chinatown-North Beach target area of the Economic Opportunity Council, that agency has failed to allocate adequate funds or personnel to its problems. The article indicates that CELADA and other interested Filipino students from the UCB, saw the need to focus attention on "Manilatown", and the need for a program to help its residents in the four problem areas of education, recreation, health, and housing.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated May 5, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Students Protest Demolition of Internat'l Hotel". This article stated that students from the Asian Studies courses at the UCB joined with members of the San Francisco Filipino community to protest the demolition of the International Hotel. The article reported that both groups participated in an informational picket line outside a testimonial dinner being given for the San Francisco Recreation Commissioner, whose firm was alleged to be the owner of the International Hotel. The article indicated that according to STEVE WONG, a student in Asian Studies at the Berkeley campus, the group of 20 to 25 pickets included Filipinos, Chinese, Mexican-Americans and black people. The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating: "The hotel is like a little community, a little family. They have their restaurants next door and their pool hall across the street. ...The Filipino community is going to be dispersed just like the Japanese Community when they tore down buildings to build the Japanese Cultural Center."

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The "Daily Californian" article of May 5, 1969, went on to quote a second picket, STEVE KADENS, another student in Asian Studies at the UCB, as saying: "The concept of community is important to Third World people because they are a minority." The article further indicates that FRANK CELADA, described, was organizer of the Manilatown Project sponsored by students in Sociology 198V at the UCB.

The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating that although "The International Hotel compares favorably with many boarding houses in Chinatown", the owners decided to tear it down instead of meeting the city's safety regulations, feeling "it would be more profitable to have a parking lot in place of the International Hotel.

Issue No. 6 of the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969, carries an article entitled: "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL". This article indicates that through pressure from the community, students and service agencies, in conjunction with the United Filipino Association, (UFA) a lease was secured from the owners of the hotel, but the UFA then faced the dilemma of raising funds and refurbishing the hotel. The article states that a fund-raising project was initiated with the cooperation of government officials and community people and that various groups responded to the call for volunteers to help repair the hotel. The article states however that: "the bulk of the load was carried by students. Besides members of the AAPA, contingents from the Davis campus came several times to paint the hotel while others came from Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, and as far away as Fresno." The article indicated that the commercial spaces abandoned when the owner threatened to demolish the hotel were also renovated and indicated that most of these spaces had been re-rented. The article concluded with the reminder that the problems of the International Hotel had not been solved, since the lease from the owner stipulates the hotel will be torn down in two or at most three years.

(U) [In November, 1969, SF T-3 advised] that the International Hotel is becoming a gathering place for members of the Red Guard, particularly at the space being used as a Draft Counseling Center by AAPA people from the Berkeley campus of

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(U) the University of California. (SF T-3 stated) he had noted several Red Guard people at that location, making use of a "pad" or hippie style living quarters in an area partitioned off from the main office of the Draft Counseling Service.

(U) SF T-3 advised that the Draft Counseling Service, which was formerly located at a city-owned community center, moved to the International Hotel after students from the UCB, believed by source to be AAPA people, were successful in helping the United Filipino Association secure a lease of the hotel from the owners.

(U) It is further noted that in August, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, carried an article signed LJK entitled: "Draft Help in Chinatown", which stated that Chinatown had a "new Draft Help center." The article alleged that many young Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown are in extreme hardship situations supplying up to two-thirds of the family income, but are unaware of their right to a deferment. The article adds:

"Besides supplying information on rights and alternatives, we also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men. The immigrant who has just arrived is submitted to a system which uses him to fight greedy wars while others who have been here for decades remain 'free'. Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America. Chinatown Draft Help is being formed by Asian brothers who intend to provide information and assistance to all Chinese young men and to put an end to the Draft's racism."

(U) As indicated above, AAPA members LING CHI WANG and SHIH SHUNG QUON were identified in the "Daily Californian" of November 6, 1969, as members of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers. (SF T-2, SF T-3 and SF T-9 all advised during November, 1969, that AAPA from Berkeley, California, had been taking a special interest in the efforts being made to unionize the Chinese women who work in the small garment factories of San Francisco Chinatown. (U) SF T-9 stated that LING CHI WANG and STEVE WONG, both of whom are AAPA

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(U) [people, had indicated to him that an ad hoc committee had been set up, headed by LING CHI WANG, to investigate working conditions in the little sewing shops which in the aggregate, employ hundreds of Chinese women.]

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, numbered Vol. 2, No. 1, devotes most of Page 4 to an article entitled: "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative for GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS". This article discusses the rival efforts by the Teamster's Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to organize the Chinese women who work in the sewing shops and/or garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown; and recent efforts to rezone the Chinatown area to exclude these little garment factories. The article states in part:

"The situation of the garment factories in San Francisco Chinatown has been a political issue for years. In an atmosphere of conflict amongst power and interest groups such as the Six Companies, ILGWU, Teamsters, City Council, contractors, and the Human Rights Commission, the welfare of the garment workers has been ignored and neglected. The struggles going on in Chinatown now indicate an attempt to unionize in the main interest of the ILGWU and Teamsters; to re-zone under the guise of integration; to strengthen the stronghold economic position of the contractors; and to maintain the subordination of the workers to the dictates of the Six Companies. These attempts have shown little or no concern for the woman worker's needs or the feasibility of letting her have control of her own life and lifestyle. The re-zoning issue has tried to obscure the real problems of exploitation which exist in Chinatown. "

The AAPA Newspaper article indicates that the efforts to have the garment factories re-zoned out of Chinatown, results from efforts of ILGWU organizers who persuaded the San Francisco Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco, to advocate that such re-zoning take place. The article claimed that "The ILGWU's real interest is money. If the Chinese garment workers were part of a white market and shops, they would more than likely be forced to unionize and pay the \$5.60 dues sought by the ILGWU." The article blamed

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the failure of the organizing efforts of the ILGWU on communication and cultural difficulties and a "basic distrust of whites and their institutions (which) exists in Chinatown." The article reasons that if an all-Chinese union local were formed in Chinatown, such a local would probably be forced to affiliate with AFL-CIO or the Teamsters, and the article describes the former as "racist" and the latter as "notorious for being a powerful bossism trade union, with tendencies to negotiate with management and employers and not for workers". The article states that Asian Studies 130 class at the UCB has studied the problems of the women working in the Chinatown garment factories and proposes "to initiate and build a cooperative." The article claims:

"This would be a progressive, self-perpetuating and revolutionary alternative. In this type of organization, the workers will have the chance to partake in operations and administrative processes of the co-op . . . The cooperative will serve to educate the workers to some understanding of the intricacies and contradictions of the American economic system. The cooperative will provide the workers with a consciousness of political, social and economic problems in American society. They will be aware how they are exploited and suppressed in their community and job."

The article goes on to state:

"This article has been written to solicit help from fellow Asians. We cannot implement the idea discussed above without adequate resources, including social and political commitment and funds. We are starting by getting and gathering all information on sewing, cutting and financing that we possibly can. We are still on a low level stage in that there are a lot of areas with which we are not familiar. We need at this time a person who has had years of experience as a tailor. We need people who are well versed in the legal proceedings for getting into business. We need people who know how to cut material. We also

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need people who have connections in getting sewing and cutting machines, at minimum prices. All persons interested and willing to help please contact Steve Wong in the Asian Studies Office, 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley."

The article further indicates that any ideas for fund raising to promote the project of a workers cooperative for Chinatown garment workers should be brought to the attention of STEVE WONG at the Asian Studies Office at the UCB, and adds: "We are forthrightly sponsoring films on November 14 and 16 to raise funds." It is noted that page 3 of this same November, 1969, issue of the AAPA Newspaper carries a notice of films that will be shown by the AAPA on November 14, 1969, and November 16, 1969. These films are titled: "CHINA, 1/4 OF HUMANITY" and "HANOI 13". The notice indicates these films will be shown November 14, 1969, at 4 Le Conte and on November 16, 1969, at the UMCA, 2400 Bancroft, both Berkeley, California. Donation of \$1.25 to the AAPA was requested of persons coming to see these films.

(U) [It is further noted that on July 22, 1969, SF T-3 JX made available a copy of a handbill which advertised the showing of a free film called: "THE CHINA STORY, ONE FOURTH OF HUMANITY", to be shown on the evening of July 25, 1969, and on the afternoon and evening of July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearney, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of footage collected by the well-known China correspondent, EDGAR SNOW, outlining Chinese history and concentrating on SNOW's most recent trip to China. The handbill indicated it had been prepared by The Neighborhood Arts Program. (U) [SF T-3 stated] he had received this handbill from the AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN and added that other AAPA people who were distributing the handbill included VICCI WONG, ALVIN JA and SHIH SHUNG QUON. (U) [SF T-3 stated] The Neighborhood Arts Program is directed by a LONI DING and is staffed by students, including AAPA (U) people from Berkeley.

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(U) [Information from SF T-10, received on September 22, 1969, disclosed that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco also cooperated in an "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" held at San Francisco on July 25 - 29, 1969. SF T-10 made available a printed flyer which indicated this "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" would be held at the Commodore, Stockton Elementary School, 855 Sacramento Street, in the San Francisco Chinatown, and that it was sponsored by the San Francisco Art Commission's Neighborhood Arts Program and by the AAPA. The flyer indicated that films would be shown starting at 7:00 p.m. and that admission was free. Films to be shown on each date were set out and are listed as follows:

September 25, 1969	IKIRU (dealing with Japan) TET OFFENSIVE (dealing with Vietnam).
September 26, 1969	TIMELESS TIMBERIA (dealing with Malasia).
September 27, 1969	SONG OF CHINA (dealing with China); CITY OF CATHAY (dealing with China).
September 28, 1969	SPRING FRAGRANCE (dealing with Korea); THEATRICAL FESTIVAL (no country of reference listed).
September 29, 1969	LOWER DEPTHS (dealing with Japan); STOLEN CHILDHOOD (dealing with Vietnam).

(U) [SF T-3 advised in October, 1969] that he had attended some of these film showings, and had noted that while some were more or less travelogues, other, such as the "TET OFFENSIVE", were little more than anti-American propaganda. (U) [SF T-3 said] he had talked with LONI DING, Director of the Neighborhood Arts Program, and learned DING is her maiden name, that she is married to caucasian named DAVID WELSH, and formerly was married to FRANZ SCHURMANN, professor of Asian History at the University of California, Berkeley.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RED GUARD AND
WITH MAY FOURTH RALLY, 5/14/69

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper consisting of four folio size pages, entitled: "MAY 4 1919 1969," which indicated it was published by the Bay Area Asian Students Coalition (BAASC). [SF T-1 has advised this paper was a joint effort of the AAPA and other Bay Area Asian-American groups including the Red Guard which operates in the San Francisco Chinatown.] SF T-2 and SF T-3 have advised the BAASC appears to have been set up solely to promote the May Fourth rally, May 4, 1969, and does not exist as a regular organization. X

(U) [SF T-3 advised] he had received this newspaper from ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, who invited him to attend a rally at Portsmouth Square in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, which would honor the fiftieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Source added that ALVIN JA told him that the rally was being organized by Asian-American students from various campuses in the San Francisco Bay area, who had joined in a coalition for this purpose. [SF T-3] remarked that the May Fourth Movement is an honored episode in Chinese history, when a movement started by university students at Peking, China, opposing provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given to Japan the German concessions in China, grew from a student protest on May 4, 1969 to a nation-wide strike which forced the Chinese government to order its delegation to refuse to sign the treaty. [SF T-3] said that although the Chinese communists' (Chicoms) connection with the May Fourth Movement was negligible, the Chicoms now claim credit for it. Source pointed out that an article in the above-mentioned newspaper, signed by the initials L.K., quotes the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, as stating, "You are powerless until you are supported by the masses," adds that MAO learned the lesson of May Fourth in his youth and contends that the most important effect of the May Fourth Movement, was not the rejection of the Versailles Treaty, but that "May 4th ushered in a revolutionary spirit and a new bond between the students and the people."

A tentative schedule for the May Fourth rally on May 4, 1969, was set out in the mentioned newspaper and indicates that the speakers would include: Prof. CHEN, who would speak on

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the May Fourth Movement; a Chinese Consulate speaker who would discuss Literature and Art, GORDON LAU, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG, and PAM LEE, last being identified as an AAPA speaker. The tentative schedule further indicated that a band and also the "Guerrilla Theatre" would offer entertainment.

(U) (According to SF T-1, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG and PAM LEE all are affiliated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "MAY 4 1919 1969" newspaper carried an article over the name DAN LI, entitled: "May 4th is coming," which devoted a paragraph to the Cultural Revolution in Communist China and declared: "The only way we can successfully relate to the Cultural Revolution IS by studying its real beginning, namely, the May Fourth Movement which took place exactly half a century ago." The article discussed the historical events surrounding the May Fourth Movement and indicated that the Movement profoundly changed the intellectual mood in China, teaching of classics giving way to the Chinese vernacular. The article added that: "the memory of the Western democracies... betrayal of China at the Paris Peace Conference reminded Chinese intellectuals of the hollowness of the so-called democratic ideals. All of a sudden it dawned on them, not the least of whom were students like CHOU En-lai...that not only was a revolution needed to overthrow the oppressive Confucian order in China; but that there was an equally pressing -- if not more so -- necessity to destroy the ruthlessly exploiting imperialistic society as well. With that kind of realization Chinese intellectuals ... were out for real revolution."

(U) This May Fourth Newspaper also indicated that the rally on May 4, 1969 at Portsmouth Square would propose that square be renamed to honor Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. A petition to rename the square was printed in the newspaper and an article signed by STEVE WONG contended that Americans should not have named the square after the battleship that was used to conquer the Spanish and the Indians, (latter being described as "our Asian relatives" and as real owners of the land). STEVE WONG's article declared that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who is honored by all Chinese, regardless of political or religious beliefs. Other articles were set forth over the names: PAULA LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, and over the initials, R.T., [which SF T-1 states represents ROY TAKAI, editor of the AAPA Newspaper. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SF T-1 has added that STEVE WONG, PAULA LI and SHIH SHUNG QUON are all connected with the AAPA. SF T-3] has advised that SHIH

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SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. ~~X~~

(U) [On April 29, 1969, SF T-10 made available] ~~X~~ a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers: ~~X~~

["JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic
of China;
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc."] ~~X~~

(U) (JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency.) [SF T-2 stated] ~~X~~ he had contacted a friend at the Chinese Consulate and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally, but that the latter would not be able to accept.

(U) [SF T-2 later advised] ~~X~~ that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency.

It is noted that the "Daily Californian," published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "asian cultural revolution," which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew to a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs," so they "abandoned the isolation

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of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared; "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic; insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action," and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul (sic) and Chinatown."

(U) ~~(U)~~ [According to SF T-2 and SF T-3,] the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

(U) ~~(U)~~ [In May, 1969, SF T-3 advised] he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco. ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3 said] the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style "uniforms" holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propaganda in favor of the Chicoms. ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3 said] that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement.

(U) ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3 said] that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard rally.

(U) ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3] described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power." ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3 said] the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by

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(U) almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in background. [SF T-3] could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

(U) [SF T-3] noted that a short skit was presented by a group introduced as the Guerrilla Theatre, which purported to show Asians resisting American imperialism. [SF T-3] stated the people taking part in this skit were described as students and he recognized VICCI WONG (VICTORIA DIANA WONG) who is active in the AAPA at Berkeley and who had been present at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco on several occasions when he visited there in March and April, 1969. Source further advised that WAI KIT QUON and his younger brother, SHIH SHUNG QUON, both of whom are in the AAPA at Berkeley, were both present at the May Fourth rally and that the latter was attired in a North Korean style army coat and hat and was holding a Chinese Communist flag.

(U) [SF T-3 commented] that ALEX HING, a leader of the Red Guard, spoke at the Red Guard rally and seemed to be more-or-less like a master of ceremonies. [SF T-3] commented that ALEX HING formerly attended the University of California and has friendship with a number of AAPA members. [SF T-3 expressed] the opinion that most of the Red Guard members at San Francisco were delinquents, and school dropouts who would not be capable of organizing a rally such as this May Fourth rally. He stated he believes it was actually organized by ALEX HING and some of his friends from the University of Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, VICCI WONG and SHIH SHUNG QUON, and that some of the work may have been done by Asian students who did not even know it was to be a Red Guard rally with display of Chinese Communist (ChicomO flags and posters. [SF T-3 added] that ALEX HING appears to be friendly with FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUAN, whom source considers leading personalities in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and added that PATTY HIROTA, whom he saw at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco, describes herself as a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California.

(U) [In May, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-8 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-3] concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and [both] identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. [Both] added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times," a Chinese language daily newspaper published at San Francisco,

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(U) FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers. (U) [SF T-2] commented that shortly before the May Fourth rally, he heard rumors among Chinese-American students that the rally might turn out to be a pro-Chicom affair dominated by the Red Guard. He said that he warned his friend, GORDON LAU, an attorney of Chinese descent who had tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, that he had better not make an appearance if he wanted to preserve a good political reputation. (U) [SF T-2] added that he noted many college students of Asian descent present when the rally was starting on May 4, 1969, including many who are active in the AAPA. Source added, however, that quite a few of them left the area when it became evident the affair was being run by the Red Guard and he declined to make any attempt at listing the names of persons in the audience, (U) because he pointed out that many probably came thinking the rally was simply to be in honor of the May Fourth Movement and had no idea it would be pro-Chicom in nature. [SF T-2] said that to the best of his recollection, the remarks by FLOYD HUEN were brief and had mostly to do with the idea that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen. X

Regarding the appearance of AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, as a speaker at the May Fourth Movement rally on May 4, 1969, it is noted that his family members, during interview, have advised this came to their attention at the time and was quite disturbing to the family. FLOYD HUEN's brother, TONY HUEN, advised on December 10, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN told his parents the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. Mr. TONY HUEN added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chicom flags and posters. FLOYD HUEN's mother on that same date, December 10, 1969, stated that when they learned that FLOYD had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she had FLOYD's father demand that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. According to Mrs. HUEN, FLOYD said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went there to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a United States warship, to SUN Yat-sen, in honor of the Chinese statesman who worked both in China and in the United States to bring about the Chinese Republic.

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(U) The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper," dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I, Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally." (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7, this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco.)

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities as the people became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers, naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a "guest speaker" and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

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Regarding above indication from SF T-3 that the Red Guard leader, ALEX HING, was friendly with some AAPA leaders, it is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at San Jose State College on April 5, 1969. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) [On May 29, 1969, SF T-3 remarked] ~~ⓧ~~ he has had a growing concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may have an interest in the development of the Red Guard. Source stated he is sure that with the exception of ALEX HING, there are no Red Guard leaders who would have been capable of organizing and sustaining a revolutionary program, but he warned that because of the friendship that exists between ALEX HING and some of the leaders of the AAPA, there is a danger that the latter could make use of the Red Guard as the open or surface element of a revolutionary movement. / SF T-3 stated ~~ⓧ~~ that the Guerrilla Theatre dramatization given at the May Fourth rally of the Red Guard on May 4, 1969, was undoubtedly put together by AAPA members, such as VICCI WONG who took part in it. He added that he felt it was significant that WAI KIT QUON, ALVIN JA and FLOYD HUEN, who are AAPA leaders, were present and in the company of ALEX HING on that date. Source pointed out, however, that he had no information to prove any agreements had been made between AAPA leaders and Red Guard leaders, but only wished to note the possibility that with AAPA leadership, the Red Guard could become a possible threat to the peace of the San Francisco Chinatown.

(U) On July 15, 1969, SF T-1 reported that on July 9, 1969, a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard was held at 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, and was attended by 12 to 15 persons. SF T-1 indicated the purpose of the meeting was to jointly discuss the manner in which Asian Americans would relate to the forthcoming United Front Against Fascism Conference being sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP). (The BPP is described in an appendix page to this report.) According to SF T-1, AAPA leaders present included BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE from Berkeley and PENNY NAKATSU and NEIL GOTANDA from San Francisco, while Red Guard leaders present included ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) SF T-1 reported on July 28, 1969, that a second joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guards was held at 202 4th Avenue on July 16, 1969, to further discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the above-mentioned BPP sponsored United Front ~~ⓧ~~

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(U) Against Fascism Conference. According to the source, it was decided to make no formal plans, but to arrange that legal defense would be available to any members of the "Asian Coalition" of AAPA and Red Guard people who might be arrested during the conference. SF T-1 indicated that 12 to 15 persons were present, including ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, the AAPA members present included: NEIL GOTANDA, BARRY CHANN, PENNY NAKATSU, RICHARD AOKIE and BRYANT FONG. ~~(X)~~

(U) According to SF T-1, representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969, after the above mentioned BPP sponsored conference, to have a critique of that conference and to discuss plans for picketing during Japan Week festivities in September. ~~(X)~~

(U) (Japan Week demonstrations are discussed under that heading in this report.)

(U) On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an Asian-American coalition, composed of the AAPA and the Red Guard, would participate in demonstrations against the Japan Week festivities, starting with a demonstration at the pier on September 4, 1969, protesting the arrival of the Japanese warship bringing the Japanese dignitaries to participate in the ceremonies and programs scheduled at San Francisco from September 5 - 20, 1969. ~~(X)~~

(U) On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theatre, 622 Broadway, at which time it was announced that an Asian Coalition had been formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA to protest the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. The four persons giving the press conference were identified by [SF T-3] as CLIFFORD TOM, Red Guard President; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, and NEIL GOTANDA and GERALDINE KUTAKA, both members of the AAPA. [SF T-3] pointed out that the Committee Revue Theatre was being utilized by the Red Guard as a sort of headquarters since the Red Guard was evicted from its former location.

(U) On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was acting in a liaison capacity between the AAPA and the Red Guard. ~~(X)~~

(U) (Further information regarding KUTAKA and NEIL GOTANDA is set out in the section of this report dealing with Japan Week demonstrations.)

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(U) SF T-1 and SF T-3 both advised in September, 1969, that AAPA members and Red Guard members participated jointly in a demonstration at Pier 39, when the Japanese warship carrying dignitaries arrived there on September 4, 1969. ~~X~~

(U) Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard, meeting as an Asian Coalition, was held on September 14, 1969, at the home of NEAL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969 protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with the Japan Week, and that ALEX HING would speak at the rally, representing the Asian Coalition. SF T-1 further advised that later on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the Asian Coalition with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, with ALEX HING present as the chosen representative of the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, there were 35 to 40 persons present and AAPA members included: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE. This joint meeting was to coordinate strategy for a protest rally and march on September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference. ~~X~~

(U) In November, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated on November 20, 1969, that to the best of her knowledge, there was no plan for the AAPA and the Red Guard to participate in demonstrations against the Japanese Premier SATO during his visit to San Francisco over November 23, 1969. According to SF T-11, Miss KUTAKA stated that the AAPA and the Red Guard can't seem to cooperate any longer. ~~X~~

(U) [In December, 1969, SF T-3] reported that the Asian Coalition between the Red Guard and the AAPA is no longer in existence and had been formed only to strengthen demonstration efforts during Japan Week.

(U) It is noted that in December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning a conference which had been held at Mills College in Oakland, California, on December 5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Mills College AAPA. According to SF T-1, this conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN of the Berkeley, California, AAPA and there were six workshops, one of which, concerning the Asian Students movement, was directed by ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, ALEX HING was also ~~X~~

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RELATIONS WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND
ACTIVITY RELATED TO UNITED FRONT
AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE
JULY 18-20, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is appended to this report.

An article entitled: "UNDERSTANDING AAPA," which appeared in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, includes as a past activity of the AAPA, "Free Huey Rallies at the Oakland Courthouse."

It is noted that the "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." The article concerned a demonstration led by the BPP in vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse at Oakland, California, protesting the trial of the BPP leader, HUEY NEWTON, on trial for the killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. The article indicated the demonstrators included members of the AAPA, who carried signs demanding: "FREE HUEY," printed in Chinese, Japanese, English and Tagalog. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a UCB student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA, described as a Japanese-American from San Francisco, was quoted as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of the Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, gave an interview over Radio Station KNEW on January 3, 1969, during which she responded to the question as to whether the BPP accepts other non-white people as members. In her answer, Mrs. CLEAVER stated in part as follows:

"...every colonized group has its own specific community and its cultural inherit...uh, historical backgrounds and it's best for these people to organize their own political party with a program directed toward their own organization, and then we form a coalition with them, such as with the Asian American Political Alliance..."

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated February 17, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Newton's Message At Berkeley Party," which carried an account of a rally held by the BPP at the Berkeley Community Theatre on the evening of February 16, 1969, as a birthday party for its imprisoned leader, HUEY NEWTON. The article indicated that more than 2000 persons crowded the theatre and that BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE made a call for donations to a defense fund for NEWTON and for BPP leader ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. The article indicated donations were given by a number of persons and organizations, including the AAPA.

As indicated above, in the section on relationship with the Red Guard, SF T-1 advised in July, 1969, that joint meetings were held by representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard, at the home of AAPA member NEIL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, on July 9, 1969 and July 16, 1969 to discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the United Front Against Fascism Conference which was being sponsored by the BPP at Oakland, California, on July 18-20, 1969. According to SF T-1, the representatives decided that the groups should operate in a unified fashion under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA. SF T-1 said plans were made to have legal defense available to any members of this "Asian Coalition" who might be arrested during the conference. ~~(U)~~

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that it was planned that an Asian bloc would attend the United Front Against Fascism Conference, consisting of ten delegates from the Berkeley chapter of the AAPA, ten delegates from the San Francisco chapter of the AAPA, and seven delegates from the Red Guard, with the entire Asian bloc to be under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE. According to source, AOKIE indicated he had declined an invitation from the leaders of the BPP, to appear as a speaker at the conference. ~~(U)~~

According to SF T-1 and SF T-3, PENNY NAKATSU, of the AAPA at San Francisco State College, appeared as a member of a panel which discussed the subject: "Role of Women Against Fascism" on July 18, 1969, before the United Front Against Fascism Conference on July 18, 1969 at the Oakland Auditorium. ~~(U)~~

During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that in addition to Miss NAKATSU, other AAPA people who attended sessions of the United Front Against Fascism Conference, at Oakland, California, ~~(U)~~

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(U) included NEIL GOTANDA, RICHARD AOKIE, PATRICIA IIYAMA, SHIH SHUNG QUON, JOHN CHANG, BRYANT FONG, JAMES HIRABAYASHI, BARRY CHANN, LALENT LICON, FLOYD HUEN and SHARON URATSU. SF T-1 added that Red Guard members who attended these sessions included: ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO. ~~C~~

(U) Later in July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969 to have a critique of the BPP sponsored United Front Against Fascism. According to SF T-1, it was decided that the new coalition between the BPP and Communist Party elements, arising out of that conference, could be detrimental, and that Asian-American involvement should be very limited. ~~C~~

RELATIONS WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS) AND THE SDS REGIONAL
CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2-3, 1969
AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

(A characterization of the SDS is appended to this report.)

(U) In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that AAPA people attended a meeting of the SDS which was held at 1925 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, and which was attended by from 20 to 30 persons. SF T-1 identified BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, NEIL GOTANDA and FLOYD HUEN as among the AAPA people who were present. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the SDS meeting was to discuss plans for a Regional SDS Conference that would take place early in August. SF T-1 stated that the AAPA spokesman advised the SDS people that an Asian-American coalition intended to engage in protest activity during Japan Week in September, 1969, and suggested that since SDS elements were reportedly planning to demonstrate in protest against the role of the Stanford Research Institute in the International Industrial Conference being held in connection with Japan Week, a united working front might be built between SDS and the Asian Coalition. ~~C~~

(U) During August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the SDS Regional Conference was held at 560 Bissel Street, Richmond, California, on August 2-3, 1969. SF T-1 stated that Asian Coalition people were present on both dates and he identified these as including NEIL GOTANDA and RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA and ALEX HING of the Red Guard. SF T-1 added that RICHARD AOKIE, representing the Asian Coalition, spoke to the conference. ~~C~~

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(U) on August 2, 1969, concerning the Japan Week, with its Japanese Trade Fair. ~~X~~

As is indicated below, in the section of this report dealing with demonstrations during Japan Week, in September, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information which disclosed that SDS elements joined with the Asian Coalition (consisting of the AAPA and the Red Guard) to coordinate activity in protest of the Japan Week ceremonies and conferences. SF T-1 advised in September, 1969, that a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, on September 14, 1969, to coordinate plans for a protest rally and march which SDS elements planned for September 15, 1969 to protest the sponsorship of the International Industrial Conference by the Stanford Research Institute of Stanford University. ~~X~~

(U) It is noted that in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that SDS elements planned to march down Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, California, on October 15, 1969, without benefit of a police permit to show their support for the Vietnam Moratorium. SF T-1 said that the AAPA at Berkeley would not become involved in such activity but would support the Vietnam Moratorium through a symposium which would be held at the UCB on October 15, 1969. (Details of this symposium are set out below in the portion of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.) ~~X~~

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF KOREA,
AUGUST 21, 1969

(U) [On August 7, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that on August
(U) 6, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the Student Mobilization Committee
(U) (SMC) was contacted at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco,
(U) California, the headquarters of that committee. According to
(U) SF T-12, BARRY DAVID stated that the SMC was basically an
(U) anti-war student organization which supports strikes and
(U) demonstrations by other such organizations. [SF T-12] indicated
(U) that the AAPA was one such group and that the AAPA was calling
(U) for demonstrations in September during the Japanese Cultural
(U) Week when the President and Vice-President of the United States
(U) are supposed to visit San Francisco. According to [SF T-12]
(U) BARRY DAVID mentioned two names as those of AAPA leaders and
(U) indicated both were also associated with the Red Guard at
(U) San Francisco. [SF T-12] stated these two were NEIL GOTANDA
(U) and BARRY CHANN.

(U) [SF T-13 has advised] BARRY DAVID is a member of the
(U) Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that the SMC was developed
(U) by the SWP.

The SWP has been designated as
subversive pursuant to
Executive Order 10450.

(U) [On August 13, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that the SMC held
(U) a press conference at San Francisco on that date, at which
(U) BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN of the AAPA acted as
(U) spokesmen, to announce a demonstration on August 21, 1969 at
(U) San Francisco, in connection with a scheduled meeting that
(U) date between President NIXON and President CHUNG HEE PARK of
(U) Korea. The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue for August
(U) 13, 1969 reported this press conference and noted that HARRY
(U) CHAN of the AAPA said the protest is born out of belief that
(U) the Foreign policy of the United States in Korea is the same
(U) as South Vietnam, namely, to suppress the struggle for liberation.

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(U) In its issue dated August 22, 1969, "The Militant," official newspaper of the SWP, carried an article entitled "Bay Area Action to Welcome NIXON, S. Korean Puppet," which was dated August 13, 1969, and listed GEORGE JOHNSON as author. (SF T-13 has advised) GEORGE JOHNSON is a member of the SWP.) This article reported that at a news conference in San Francisco on August 13, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN, spokesman for the AAPA, announced a demonstration to be held August 21, 1969 protesting the scheduled meeting that date at San Francisco between President NIXON and CHUNG HEE PARK, the President of Korea. The article indicated the demonstration would demand removal of American and Korean troops from Vietnam and the removal of American troops from Korea and further indicated this was part of the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war in Vietnam. According to the article, a "so-far nameless Bay Area coalition for the fall offensive" had endorsed the August 21, 1969 demonstration at a meeting on August 12, 1969.

The article in "The Militant" reported that BARRY CHANN, a spokesman for the AAPA, stated his organization had chapters on most California college campuses and that it was joining the action on August 21, 1969 because "the struggles of the Korean, Japanese and Okinawan peoples are inseparably tied with the Vietnam war...". According to the article, CHANN further stated that the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war will also include demonstrations during September 5 and 20, 1969 when Japanese and American officials will be in the Bay Area "as part of a public relations job for renewal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which expires in 1970."

(U) [On August 20, 1969, SF T-12 advised] that GEORGE JOHNSON, as chairman of the SMC, had indicated the SMC expected 2000 people would participate in the demonstration on August 21, 1969 in Union Square in front of the hotel where President NIXON and President PARK would meet.

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI on August 21, 1969 disclosed the crowd gathered at Union Square to see the dignitaries attending the state dinner was so large it was not possible for the SMC leaders to get picket lines

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formed and moving, and it was apparent the crowd was more interested in the arriving dignitaries than in the demonstration speakers. After BARRY DAVID announced the SMC rally was over, the crowd dwindled to about 300 demonstrators who began to engage in rowdy activity and then were dispersed by the police.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated August 22, 1969, reported that the anti-war protest against the conference between President NIXON and President PARK of Korea, consisted of "hours of disorganized demonstrations" and indicated there was only a "brief flurry of violence" after the SMC's permit to use Union Square expired and most of the demonstrators had left the area.

(U)

[During August 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised] that BARRY CHANN recently appeared in the San Francisco Chinatown as organizer of a Draft Counselling Service, which was set up first at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and then was moved to the International Hotel, after that hotel was renovated by students. These sources indicated they considered CHANN an intellectual advocating orderly protest, rather than an agitator advocating violent confrontation.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WEEK,
SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969

The Summer 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, devoted considerable space to Japanese-American relations and called for demonstrations against Japan Week and the International Industrial Conference, during the period September 5 - 20, 1969, when Japanese officials were scheduled to be in San Francisco and to meet with the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The articles in the AAPA Newspaper indicated that the demonstrations against Japan Week would be under the direction of the Asian Coalition and would include a demonstration on September 4, 1969 to meet a Japanese warship which would arrive at San Francisco carrying Japanese dignitaries. Articles in the Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, mentioned in more detail in the section of this report which describes the various issues of the

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newspaper, attacked the present government of Japan as "running dog of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam," and declared that Japan has "become the mainstay of U.S. military operations in the Far East." The claim was made in the AAPA newspaper that the Japan Week emphasis on cultural and trade linkages between Japan and the United States was "a mere sham" and that the "true purpose is to further cement the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism." The AAPA Newspaper declares that the U.S. imperialists are very anxious to retain Japan as a faithful running dog" and adds that "this arrangement is also very profitable to the Japanese ruling class." The newspaper indicated that during 1970 the governments of Japan and the United States will attempt to renew their Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, but adds that "the (Japanese) people" have vowed their struggle will intensify "to prevent this evil deed from transpiring, (and) We, in this country, must also participate in the struggle."

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper declares "The forthcoming 'Japan Week' is merely another example of the running dogs and their master's attempts to hide the nefarious nature of their world wide imperialist system. The people here must be informed ... and they must take positive action. For further information, please contact the Asian American Political Alliance, 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley."

On August 15, 1969, THOMAS CAYLOR, Manager, World Trade Department, Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, advised that the Japan Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese External Trade Organization, and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were jointly sponsoring Japan Week in San Francisco, from September 5th to September 20th, 1969. Mr. CAYLOR provided literature which reflected the purposes of Japan Week were to feature a Japanese trade fair, to preview Expo 70 (a world's fair scheduled for 1970 in Osaka, Japan), and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States.

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(U) On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 reported that plans were being made by an Asian-American Coalition to participate in demonstrations at ceremonies relating to Japan Week activities in San Francisco, California. SF T-1 stated this Asian-American Coalition was composed of the membership of the AAPA and the Red Guard. ~~(X)~~

(U) SF T-1 further advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) would be participating in demonstrations during the International Industrial Conference portion of Japan Week, scheduled for September 15 - 19, 1969, because of its opposition to the defense contracts held by the Stanford Research Institute which is sponsoring that conference. ~~(X)~~

A characteriztaion of the SDS is appended to this report.

(U) On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theater, 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which time it was announced that the Asian Coalition was being formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA, and would demonstrate during Japan Week against renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. [On September 2, 1969, SF T-3] ~~(X)~~ identified CLIFF TOM, Red Guard Chairman; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education; NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA member; and GERALDINE KUTAKA, AAPA member, as those persons who conducted this press conference.

(U) [On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised] ~~(X)~~ that GERALDINE N. KUTAKA, residing in Oakland, California, but employed in San Francisco, had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was functioning in a liaison position between the AAPA and the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-11 further advised that NEIL GOTANDA identified himself as a graduate of Stanford University and as a graduate student at the UCB. SF T-11 further advised that the AAPA and the Red Guard planned to picket at the pier on September 4, 1969, when the Japanese destroyer arrived at San Francisco, bringing Japanese dignitaries to Japan Week, and to pass out leaflets opposing the renewal of the mutual defense treaty between Japan and the United States. ~~(X)~~

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(U) During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 4, 1969, between 35 to 50 persons participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Asian Coalition at Pier 39 in San Francisco, when the Japanese destroyer carrying Japanese officials arrived at that pier. SF T-1 identified the following persons as among the AAPA members participating in this demonstration: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG, FLOYD HUEN, NORMAN WONG, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE and JEANNE QUAN. Source also identified ALEX HING as among the Red Guard members who participated in that demonstration. ~~X~~

The September 8, 1969 edition of the "Red Guard Community Newspaper," official publication of the Red Guard, contained an article concerning the formation of the Asian Coalition. This article stated: "The Red Guard is working with a group of Asian students in an Asian Coalition to expose Japan Week ceremonies to be held in San Francisco between September 5th and September 20th." The article also listed the following Asian Coalition demands for Japan Week: (1) end the Asian war at home and abroad; (2) death of the U.S.-Japan Security Pact, and (3) community control of police.

The September 1969 edition of the "GIDRA," an Asian-American student publication in Southern California, described the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian American and student organizers including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Asian Coalition, according to this publication, announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 to September 20, 1969.

(U) During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 10, 1969, the Asian Coalition sponsored a picket line demonstration in front of the Masonic Auditorium where the Governor of California had been scheduled to appear at a Japan Week banquet-luncheon. According to SF T-1, some 35 to 45 persons took part in this demonstration, and the following were among the AAPA members who participated: NORMAN WONG, LALENT LICON, JEANNE QUAN, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and FLOYD HUEN. SF T-1 further indicated that Red Guard members including the Red Guard leader ALEX HING, also participated in this demonstration. ~~X~~

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SF T-1 has advised that a meeting was held September 14, 1969 at the residence of NEIL GOTANDA, 202 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969, in San Francisco directed against Japan Week activities. SF T-1 reported that ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, was selected to speak at the rally as representing the Asian Coalition. ~~X~~

(U)

SF T-1 further advised that on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, in San Francisco with ALEX HING of the Red Guard present and officially representing the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, NEIL GOTANDA and BRYANT FONG were among the AAPA members who attended this joint meeting. SF T-1 said the purpose of this meeting was to coordinate the SDS-Asian Coalition demonstration rally and march scheduled for September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with Japan Week. SF T-1 indicated 35 to 45 persons attended this joint conference. ~~X~~

(U)

On September 15, 1969, a rally was held at Washington Park Square in San Francisco. Speakers were identified by organizations they represented and not by their individual names. One of the speakers was identified as representing the Asian Coalition. The speaker urged those in attendance to march from the park to the Fairmont Hotel to demonstrate their opposition to the International Industrial Conference being held there in conjunction with Japan Week activities. This march subsequently took place that date.

[On December 30, 1969, SF T-3] ~~X~~ reported that the Asian Coalition is no longer in existence and was merely formed for the purpose of strengthening the Asian-American protesters in the demonstrations connected with Japan Week.

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PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam," which stated:

"Dissatisfaction with the current Anti-War movement and its orientation toward saving American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives, led to the symposium 'Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam,' sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15. The theme of the symposium was that the Vietnamese are a noble and gracious people who have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression."

The article stated that about 600 people, including about 100 Asians, attended the symposium at the UCB on the UCB campus, many coming from a noon-time rally sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, in support of the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium. According to the article, the symposium consisted of speeches by Professors MASAO MIYOSHI, FRANZ SCHURMANN and ISAO FUJIMOTO, a musical piece dedicated to the Vietnamese people by SHERLYN CHEW, a film, and a student panel representing various Asian groups.

The article reported that following MIYOSHI's talk about personal experiences with "war-time hysteria," SCHURMANN spoke against what was termed "NIXON's War Plan For the Conquest of Southeast Asia," and praised the Vietnamese people for their resistance, while FUJIMOTO discussed chemical and biological warfare and the effects of the Vietnam War on American economy. The film, "Good Times, Wonderful Times" was described in the article, as portraying the contrast between trite remarks at a cocktail party and the "brutality" displayed in the American bombing of Hiroshima and in Nazi concentration camps. The student panel was reported as featuring representatives of the AAPA, of Chi Nu Omega sorority, and of the Asian Studies Division of the UCB. The article stated that each representative read a statement from his group, opposing the war in Vietnam and that the AAPA opposed both American manpower and American technology in Vietnam and "cautioned against a cessation of the Anti-War movement with Vietnamization -- the pullout of men, but not of American technology and all its evils."

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According to the AAPA newspaper, a workshop was held following the symposium, with FRANZ SCHURMANN discussing with students concerning the "possibilities of future action in the community concerning the Vietnam War."

Another article in the November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper entitled "Vietnam Workshop," reported that growing out of the symposium and workshop on the war in Vietnam held October 15, 1969, a series of workshops were being held each Monday evening at Dwinelle Hall on the campus of the UCB, under the sponsorship of the Asian Studies Division. The article indicated these workshops "will emphasize the humanity of the Vietnamese people, and how it was that they came to such a war not only against the American forces, but also against the French colonialists after World War Two." The article further indicated that as the workshop progresses, information will be assembled into a syllabus looking toward the possibilities of an Asian Studies course on the Vietnam war during the winter quarter at the UCB, and community education classes to educate people, particularly Asians concerning the Vietnam war.

The AAPA Newspaper for November 1969 included an article entitled "ASIANS TO MARCH FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE," which announced plans for Asian-Americans to gather as a group on November 15, 1969, to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco. This article called upon Asian-Americans "to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the NLF (Viet Cong), and to demand an end to imperialism, political repression, and exploitation of Third World people," by making a strong showing in the Vietnam Moratorium March. The article urged "all determined Asian sisters and brothers" to assemble at the Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in San Francisco, and to march together to join the main march to the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park, where a "massive" rally would demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The article declared "Asian-Americans have arranged a march specifically for Asian-Americans to come together and condemn this filthy, racist, imperialistic war, which is killing thousands of our Asian sisters and brothers." The article claimed that "the United States is committing genocide on Asian peoples," and added that most anti-war groups calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam fail to recognize that Vietnamese lives and not only American lives are at stake. The article states "American presence in Vietnam in the perpetuation of the white man's war of colonial exploitation and the bloodletting of Asian peoples."

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(U) [SF T-s] who participated in the Vietnam Moratorium
(U) March on November 15, 1969, advised in November 1969 that there
(U) were very few persons of Asian ancestry among the many thousands
(U) of persons who marched to the Polo Grounds at Golden Gate Park
(U) where a series of speakers spent the afternoon in denouncing
(U) the war in Vietnam and in calling for immediate withdrawal
(U) of American troops from that country. [SF T-3] stated that the
(U) AAPA group from Berkeley, although joined by a few other Asian-
(U) Americans, did not amount to more than about fifty persons, and
(U) was a negligible factor in the march. [SF T-3] added that the
(U) AAPA group included militants like ALVIN JA and WAI KIT QUON,
(U) as well as people who advocate peaceful protest as the proper
(U) means of bringing social change. As examples of Asian-American
(U) participants of the latter nature, [SF T-3] cited himself and
(U) Professor PAUL TAKAGI of the UCB. *

Newspaper and police reports indicate that as many as 100,000 people may have participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March and the rally at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on November 15, 1969 and that the overwhelming majority of the participants were of caucasian racial descent. Only a relatively very few appeared to be of Asian-American descent. The march and rally were orderly and the only incident of unusual nature occurred when DAVID HILLIARD, speaking as representative of the Black Panther Party, made a threat against the life of the President of the United States.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER OF JAPAN,
NOVEMBER 23, 1969

The Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on November 10, 1969 that EISAKU SATO, Prime Minister of Japan and his party would arrive at San Francisco International Airport, November 23, 1969, would stay at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and would depart San Francisco early on November 25, 1969, enroute to Japan.

On November 20, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA advised that as of that date, the AAPA had no plan to hold a demonstration against Premier SATO, and added that to the best of her knowledge, the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown also has no plans for a demonstration. SF T-11 indicated Miss KUTAKA continues to live in Oakland, California but has taken employment in San Francisco as a "topless" waitress to earn money for a trip to Japan. ~~ⓧ~~

(U) The November 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper carried an article entitled "SATO-NIXON TALKS," concerning the meeting between Premier SATO of Japan and President NIXON, at Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1969. The article alleged that SATO's visit is not one of "friendship," but of "desperation" because "the SATO government cannot survive the political ramifications eminent in reversing the Security Treaty." The article hints that SATO might not live to meet NIXON, since "Japanese students vow to stop him at Tokyo International Airport on November 17, by any means necessary." The article contends that the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan has given the latter a "privileged" position, the loss of which would force Japan into the socialist camp. The article states that "The SATO government, for its own survival, and that of the 'zaibatsu' - Japan's own monopoly - capitalists, must hold back the Japanese people while it negotiates with the U.S. ...". The article contends that two major unions in Japan plan economic disruption if the treaty is renewed in 1970 while "a radical alliance, the Zenkyoto, is ready for revolution."

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AAPA NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SF T-1 has advised that other than leaflets and flyers, the only publication of the AAPA, to the best of his knowledge, is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals. ~~X~~

(U) SF T-1 stated on January 12, 1970 that the AAPA newspaper is edited by ROY TAKAI, who is on the Central Committee of the AAPA at the UCB in Berkeley, California. Copies of the AAPA newspaper have been furnished by SF T-1 and/or SF T-2 and each newspaper has been found to consist usually of four folio pages. The contents of each issue of the AAPA newspaper are discussed as follows: ~~X~~

(U) Issue Number 1 dated November - December, 1968, on Page 1, set forth an article entitled, "ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UCB". This article indicates that the UCB campus, with over 27,000 students, has minority group representation as follows: about 10%, or 2,700, are oriental; 1/2%, or about 100, are Mexican American; while 2 - 3% are black; and there is a small handful of native Americans. The article indicates that the AAPA is working for the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968; namely, Basic Asian American History I in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI. The second course is a study of student movements which will be concerned with student movements in Asia and which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ???)". This article, which goes on in length concerning the contents and purposes of Asian American studies, is signed WONG. [SF T-1 has indicated he believes this article was written by the PAUL WONG who is particularly interested in Asian American studies.] ~~X~~

Page 1 of Issue Number 1 also carries an article entitled, "CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE IN THE US" by L. LING-CHI WANG (Mr. LEANDER LING-CHI WANG, usually known as LING CHI WANG, is a graduate student at the UCB and was formerly Director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council at San Francisco).

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In his article, Mr. WANG indicates that Chinatown is a ghetto resulting from cultural and language barriers. He points out that economic and cultural problems exist in the San Francisco Chinatown, speaks of historical injustice against Chinese in the United States and makes the accusation that Chinese who have achieved success have maintained a "hand-off 'Uncle Tom' attitude" which permits the exploitation of the Chinese by their own "war lords" and by the white majority to continue.

Page 1 of the first issue also set forth a Balance Sheet on the cost of the Vietnam War as against the cost of various worthwhile programs and in addition advertises a six week study course on the "Thoughts of MAO", starting November 27, 1968 at the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

(U) Page 2, in addition to continuations of the first page articles, sets out an article entitled, "STUDENTS AND THE MAY 4th MOVEMENT" by A. JA. [According to SF T-1, this person is ALVIN JA who is active in the AAPA at the UCB.] This article discusses the movement that began May 4, 1919 when students at Peking, China protested the Versailles Treaty provisions which would have given German concessions in China to Japan. The article states that the May 4 movement proved a turning point in Chinese history in that it began the mobilization of people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. X

(U) Page 2 carries a poem entitled, "REVOLUTION" by BRYANT FONG and also a poem by WEN I-to who is described as a revolutionary poet. It is indicated that this poem was translated by W.K.Q. [According to SF T-1, these initials are those of WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a leader of the AAPA.] X

Page 2 also carries an advertisement of the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, California, indicating it is a place to buy books, posters and magazines of "today's China".

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(U) Page 3 is devoted to an article entitled, "WOULD YOU BELIEVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR AMERICANS?" by YUJI ICHIOKA (ICHIOKA was a founder of the AAPA and signed an article announcing the formation of the AAPA, which article appeared in the May 31 - June 6, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is self-described as a member of the "underground press". ICHIOKA received a MA Degree in 1968 and in the fall of 1968 took employment with the Japanese Consulate in New York City. [According to SF T-1, he subsequently went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the University of California at Los Angeles] (X)

(U) SF T-1 states that the AAPA hopes that YUJI ICHIOKA can teach Asian American studies at the UCB. (X)

This article by ICHIOKA discusses the relocation of Japanese Americans in internment campus during the Second World War and expresses concern that minority elements in the United States may again experience relocation in "concentration camps" unless the emergency detention camp provision of the Mc CARRAN Act is repealed by the United States Congress. The article mentions a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled, "Guerilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" and expresses concern that American militants are in danger of being placed in concentration camps.

(U) Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AAPA IS". This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA and is signed W. and Q. [According to SF T-1, W. may refer to PAUL WONG and Q. to WAI KIT QUON.] Another article entitled, "HOW AAPA WORKS" is signed L. This article purports to be by an individual who was invited to attend a meeting of the AAPA. The author indicated that prior to attending this meeting it seemed to him that the AAPA objective of increasing the political awareness of Asians at the UCB was remote but that when he attended the meeting he was inspired by the varying political attitudes and ideas that were expressed. (X)

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A short article on Page 4 of Issue Number 1 entitled, "MELLOW YELLOW?" advertised a symposium on the question of yellow identity of the Asian American in the United States which was to be held January 11, 1970 by Oriental groups on the UCB campus. This article indicated that further information was available from ALAN FONG and GREG MARK, in care of the Chinese Students Club of the UCB.

Another short article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSEL" stated that a draft counseling center was being organized in the San Francisco Chinatown and that persons interested in helping should contact the Asian Draft Counseling at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, Berkeley, California. (It is noted that this is the address listed as the address of the AAPA at the UCB.)

A third article is entitled, "JOHNNY IS RUNNIN'". This article requests support for JOHN CHANG. He is one of the candidates running for Student Senator in the student elections at the UCB on November 25 - 27. The article states that JOHN CHANG is a member of AAPA, the Chinese Students Club, that he is Coordinator of the Chinatown Tutorial, and that he is a recent staff member of the "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB. The article further states that the election of JOHN CHANG was important since FLOYD HUEN, another member of the AAPA, was the only non-white already in the Student Senate.

Two advertisements appeared on Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper, one for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, and one for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969 on Page 1 sets forth the agenda of a symposium to be held at the UCB on January 11, 1969, entitled "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity". Page 1 of this issue also carries an article entitled, "EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO STATE" by HSIEH Yu-hsien (contact with the father of ALVIN JA at San Francisco, California disclosed that this is the Mandarin translation of the Chinese name of ALVIN JA). This article discusses the student strike at San Francisco State College and the actions of the Acting President, S.I. HAYAKAWA. The article supports the strikers at San Francisco State and declares "HAYAKAWA... looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog".

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Page 1 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES 100X". This article indicates that the AAPA, as a part of a projected program, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

Page 1 of Issue Number 2 also carries an advertisement for the Yenan Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AREA MOVEMENTS--AAPA". This article discusses the fact that four AAPA Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, in Montreal, Canada on November 28 - 31, 1968 and indicates that they joined with others as a radical caucus and were instrumental in demanding that the thrust of the conference change from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism organizing session". This article indicated that delegates of the North Vietnamese and of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were present and states that for AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. This article declared "the one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented, the struggle, the long, long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry of U.S. imperialism". [Information from [SF T-1] and other sources reveals that the four AAPA people who attended the conference in Montreal, Canada, were WAI KIT QUON, FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA WONG, and LILLIAN FABROS.] (U)

Under Area Movements, another item discussed activities at the Los Angeles Center in the University of Southern California, while a third item discussed activities at Sacramento, California, where members of the AAPA, Berkeley, attended the Young Buddhist Workshop.

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Page 3 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper sets forth the full text of the statement entitled, "THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIET-NAM PROBLEM". This statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front (NLF) is dated November 3, 1968. It denounces Americans as imperialist aggressors, declares the NFL to be the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and calls on progressive peoples of the world, including those of the United States, to support the stand of the NFL.

Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSELORS NEEDED IN CHINATOWN". This article states that a draft counseling center will begin operation in the San Francisco Chinatown on January 4, 1969 and asks for volunteer help. The article indicates draft counseling is needed because language barriers and cultural isolation has deprived many Chinatown youths of deferment opportunities.

Page 4 also carries advertisements for the Dynasty Restaurant and the Kapok Restaurant and a notice that a subscription to the AAPA newspaper (ten issues) can be secured for \$1.00 and that larger donations would be appreciated.

A notice on Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA paper declares that the Boalt Hall Minority Student Association is recruiting minorities for admission into the Boalt Hall School of Law and that interested students should write to BENSON LEE, 570 Union, Number 203, San Francisco, California.

Another notice on Page 4 indicates that AAPA recommends support for the Free University for Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, located at 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, and that the AAPA recommends attendance at a movie, the "Red China Diary", to be shown January 13, 1969 and January 15, 1969 on the campus of UCB. The announcement of this movie includes the statement, "S.F. Newsreel Films: Good".

Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper, dated February (1969), deals primarily with the student strike at the UCB by the Third World Liberation Front. (This strike ran from

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January 22, 1969 to March 14, 1969.) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "3RD WORLD POWER". The article states in part: "The Planet Earth is divided into three worlds: The First World is composed of America and all her 'allies', the Second World is made up of the Soviet Union and all her 'satellites', the Third World is the World of all peoples of COLOR--all nonwhite people. The people suffering from economic, political, psychological, and educational exploitation at the pale hands of the first two worlds." (sic).

The article declares that in California, students are in revolt and describes the strike at San Francisco State College is a prime example of the "dynamic struggle of Third World People in America." The article says that at the UCB the struggle recently took the form of a campus-wide strike. According to the article, the strike at UCB arose after the Academic Senate turned down the proposals of the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) for an autonomous Black Studies Department.

The article indicates that precedent for an autonomous college existed in the Boalt Law School at the UCB which is "run by students who hire, fire, and plan curriculum." The article declares that the Third World groups on campus, the AASU, the AAPA and the MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation) decided to go on strike as the best means of gaining demands for a Third World College.

According to the article, the AAPA joined the strike to show solidarity with the Black students and to create an Asian Studies Department within a Third World College. This article on the student strike is over the initials F., Q. and W. [SF T-1 believes these initials may refer to ALAN FONG, WAI KIT QUON and VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.]

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The other article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "HOLY (OBSCENE)!!" and is signed W.K.Q. The article tells of a trip which the author and his girl friend, PATTI, made to Hong Kong. It complains about the attitude of the immigration checkpoint officer, a Chinese woman, and calls her "a running dog of British Imperialism". A photograph of the author and his girl friend accompanied the article. (The father of WAI KIT QUON identified this as a photograph of his son and latter's girl friend, whom he described as a Chinese from Hong Kong now studying art at some college in Berkeley, California.)

Pages 2 and 3 of this third issue of the AAPA newspaper is chiefly devoted to photographs of student strikers of Asian descent. Small articles complain about the arrest of three AAPA people, namely, SHIH SHUNG R. QUON, arrested February 4, 1969; STANLEY ABE, arrested February 11, 1969; and JEFFREY LEONG, arrested February 13, 1969. Persons who witnessed these arrests are asked to call Third World Legal Defense, 143 Boalt Hall, telephone 642-1629.

Another short article indicates AAPA is active at Los Angeles, at San Jose State College, as well as at San Francisco State College, and that the AAPA is getting started at City and State Colleges in Sacramento and at the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

Page 4 of Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper continues the lead article from Page 1 and has a short untitled article signed "VWONG", which uses a stream of consciousness method of describing American movie and television ideas about Oriental women and then has the "quiet, gentle, docile, clean" Oriental take a gun and shoot for "political power". Article ends by stating, "Oriental woman annihilated; Asian woman well and alive, smiles." [According to SF T-1, "VWONG" is VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.] (U)

A small note asks for housing for a female coming from Chicago at the end of March and requests contact be made with SHO ARAI at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, or by phoning 845-7156 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California.

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The balance of Page 4 of Issue Number 3 prints a picture, a North Vietnam poster, and advertisements for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California; and for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is numbered Volume 1, Number 4, but is undated. However, articles on Page 1 discuss a rally already held March 22, 1969 in the San Francisco Chinatown by the Red Guard and a coming Easter Symposium to be held by the AAPA Chapter at San Jose State College, April 4 - 6, 1969.

The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 discusses a Statewide Asian-American Conference held March 8, 1969. This article indicates groups from the University of California at Davis, from the San Francisco Bay Area and from Southern California were represented. According to the article, this conference was "nowhere near as successful as it might have been", because of the diversity of interests and the lack of organization. The article discusses the need for state-wide organization and presents ideas to make a state-wide conference more useful. The author indicates that Asian-Americans "are working to establish a presence on campus" at Mills College (in Oakland, California) and at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Possibly referring to the activity of the Red Guard, the author of this article states, "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." [This article is signed with initials N.G., identified by SF T-1 as NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA leader at San Francisco.]

Another article that starts on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is entitled, "RED GUARD RALLY". This article states, "The recently formed Red Guard Party, which is organized along lines similar to that of the Black Panther Party, held a rally at Portsmouth Square on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22."

See Appendix for characterizations of the Red Guard (RG) and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

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This article, which is unsigned, discusses the projects of the RG and reports remarks of DAVID HILLIARD of the BPP who was last speaker at the RG rally. According to the article, HILLIARD accused the Chinese of having been the "Uncle Toms" of the non-white peoples of the United States and called upon the Chinese to show solidarity with the BPP and to "unite against the oppressor".

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "THIRD WORLD ROOTS: BANDUNG". This article declares the Bandung Conference of April, 1955 was "one of the major impetuses in the development of Third World consciousness...." The article then quotes excerpts from the speech which the Chinese Communist (Chicom) leader, CHOU EN-lai, made at the conference.

At the top middle of Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is set forth a quotation from the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung.

Another article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4, entitled, "EASTER SYMPOSIUM", discusses an "Easter Symposium" hosted by the AAPA of San Jose State College, "to provide a place and a situation where Asian people can participate in a...experience relating to yellow identity and Third World."

According to the article, after registration on April 4, 1969, participants were to view "the debut of the first Asian Guerilla Theatre." The article indicated that on April 5, 1969 there would be speakers and "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers' topics, with a dance at the end of the day, and on April 6, 1969 the traditional Easter egg hunt would be replaced by a "Christ hunt", meaning of which term could not be further discussed because "San Jose State AAPA is small enough...(it) can't afford to lose any members behind the Wrath of God."

Page 2 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled, 'HAYAKAWA AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN; DIV IS ION IN THE COMMUNITY", which article was signed by ROGER OYAMA and TOM MAYEHARA. This article discussed a speech given on February 21, 1969 by Dr. S.I. HAYAKAWA, Acting President of San Francisco State College, before about 200 members of various Japanese-American communities at a dinner sponsored by Japanese-Americans who have formed the

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"Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanese town)". This article attacked Dr. HAYAKAWA's speech and indicated the sponsors backed the latter's strong position against the student strike at San Francisco State College. The article declared Dr. HAYAWAKA "is an Uncle Tom of Grade A class" and said he did not speak for the authors or many other Japanese-Americans.

The other article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "LETTER TO A SCAB:" This article is addressed to the Asian-American students who refused to get involved in the student strike at the UCB. The letter tells of social problems in Chinatown and warns the Asian-American student who had ignored the student strike: "white people might slit your throat someday--if not your own people." This article is signed TENG Jen-ming (possibly identical with HARVEY DONG).

Page 3 of Issue Number 4 carries an article entitled, "THE STATUS OF ASIAN SCHOLARSHIP: SLANTS & BIASES". This article, signed by FELICIA OLDFATHER, MARTHA KENDALL, JACK NICHOLL, "and others in the Asian Scholarship Study Group". It complains that the writing of scholars about Communist China "portrays Communist leaders as manipulative and deceitful... (and) depicts the Chinese peasant as a passive personality...." The article further complains that "the Red Guards have been consistently analyzed as if they were mere automatons in a power struggle between MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-ch'i". The article expresses the fear that viewing "the Chinese as 700 million people easily manipulated by a calculating elite" is only a step from the "image of 'yellow hordes'" crossing the Pacific with H-bombs.

Page 4 of Issue Number 4 consists mostly of continuations of articles, but carries also a "letter to reader" which requests that financial support and written contributions for the AAPA newspaper be directed to:

"Asian-American Political Alliance Newspaper,
509 Eshleman Hall, University of California,
Berkeley 94720".

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Advertisements appear on this page for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for E. CHANG, Chinese and Japanese groceries, 2515 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California; for the Yenon Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; and for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

On Page 4 of Issue Number 4, there also appears a "papercut" with the caption, "A PLA (Peoples Liberation Army) SOLDIER HELPS RED GUARDS STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORK".

The next issue of the AAPA newspaper consists of eight pages instead of the usual four pages. Page 1 shows a full page photograph (possibly of a riot situation in Japan) and a headline "JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20". Nothing else appears on Page 1 except words declaring this to be the Summer Issue, Volume 1, Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper.

Articles on Page 2 of this issue all denounce Japan Week. One article entitled, "RUNNING DOGS MEET THEIR MASTERS" denounces the present Japanese Government as "a running dog of U.S. aggression in Vietnam". The article states that during Japan Week ceremonies in San Francisco, September 5 - 20, 1969, Japanese dignitaries will arrive from Japan to meet with U.S. dignitaries, including the Vice President and later the President of the United States, so that "Running dogs will meet their masters".

The article declares that the "true purpose" of Japan Week is "to further cement the relations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism". The article states that the Japanese bourgeoisie, described as "a lackey of U.S. imperialism", has also "extended its own nefarious neo-colonialist tentacles into the Third World". After citing several alleged examples of such activity in Korea, Brazil and Africa, the article indicates the people of Japan are rising in protest and that Asians in American must also participate in the struggle. [This lengthy article is signed by R.A., who is identified by SF T-1 as RICHARD AOKIE, a militant leader of AAPA.]

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Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue entitled, "JAPAN WEEK" declares: "The Asian Coalition, whose goals in the Japan Week 'festivities', are best exemplified by its slogans--'Death to the Security Pact' and 'End the Asian War', needs your help." This article lists a schedule of events at which readers are asked to appear in protest. The article is not signed.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue, likewise unsigned, denounces the Treaty for Mutual Cooperation and Security concluded in 1960 between Japan and the United States, and indicates that "death to the Security Pact" will be heard in San Francisco as the Asian Coalition and its allies plan for Japan Week.

All of Page 3 of the Summer Issue is devoted to an unsigned article entitled, "REVOLUTIONARY FIRST AID". This article denounces police as "pigs", and warns: "It can be expected that the further the movement spreads, the further the revolution progresses, the frequenter (sic) the pigs will beat and intimidate the people". The article tells what people should do to protect themselves, how they should act when they are being arrested, and what first aid should be given for various injuries which police might inflict upon them.

(U) Pages 4 and 5 carry an article entitled, "ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION", signed by G.L., [who is identified by SF T-1 as an AAPA member named GRACE LEE.] This article declares that despite the freedom and the rights which women are supposed to have in the United States today, women still suffer discrimination and subjection in subtle forms. The article indicates there is much hypocrisy in this regard within the Third World, with women being asked to let themselves be exploited by "a Third World brother" instead of by "whitey", or being permitted to "do all the dirty work of the movement while men make the decisions". This article declares that women want progress without new styles of subjection. The article concludes: "It is freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody." X

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The upper half of Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper is devoted to an article entitled, "COMBAT LIBERALISM", which article lists MAO Tse-tung as its author. This article states that "liberalism negates ideological struggle and advocates unprincipled peace,...." The article concludes that "all loyal, honest, active and staunch Communists must unite to oppose the liberal tendencies shown by certain people among us, and turn them in the right direction."

(U) An article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 5 is entitled, "GAS ON OKINAWA". This article indicates that the United States removed its stockpile of nerve gas from Okinawa to placate the people of Okinawa and Japan, but alleges the United States can bring such weapons back to the island "whenever an 'emergency' situation arises". The article adds that according to a recent television essay, the United States has also produced a rice-killing disease and hints this is designed for use against Asians. [This article is signed by A.J., who according to SF T-1, is ALVIN JA.]

(U) Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "BOMBS IN JAPAN" signed by R.S.T. [According to SF T-1, this article was written by ROY S. TAKAI, the editor of the AAPA newspaper] This article discusses the effects of the two atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities during World War II, and alleges that the anti-United States sentiment is growing in Japan, but is ignored by the Japanese Government officials who fear losing profitable trade with the United States. The article predicts that violent mass demonstrations in Japan will increase in 1970 and hints that the Japanese officials coming to San Francisco (for Japan Week) will be greeted with appropriate protest action.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 lists "AAPA PERSPECTIVES" in five short paragraphs and set out AAPA principles, structure, and objectives in an article entitled, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA". (These are mentioned elsewhere in this report.)

A short article on Page 7 entitled, "DRAFT HELP IN CHINATOWN" is signed L.J.K. This article states that Chinatown

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has a new Draft Help Center and declares: "We also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men.... Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America".

Another short article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES", lists the three primary courses established in the Asian Studies Department of the Third World College at UCB.

An advertisement appears on this page for the University Nursery operated by Y. SATO at 1132 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, dated October, 1969 at Berkeley, California, consists of four pages. As the lead article, starting on Page 1, it sets forth the "WILL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH". Another article on Page 1 is an unsigned article entitled, "AAPA POSITION ON VIET-NAM". This article briefly reviews events in that country and declares: "America is conducting a war of technological genocide in Vietnam". The article claims that: "the Paris Peace talks are just a maneuver by the U.S. Government to give the proper facade for its senseless war." The article ends with the statement: "The Asian-American Political Alliance supports the ten demands of the National Liberation Front and recognizes the Vietnamese as people". Page 1 is also decorated with a picture of the late President HO, and with photographs of Vietnamese injured or killed in the struggle there.

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "JOIN THE NLF THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RECRUITER". This article alleges that secret operations are being launched in Vietnam to capture American deserters fighting for the Viet Cong. The article concludes that: "The deserters have realized who the true oppressors of the people are and have refused to be their instruments of destruction and have turned against them."

Page 2 of Issue Number 6 has an article entitled: "CHRISTIANS-FAKING IT". This article warns that "jesus people" have taken to the streets in Berkeley, California, and tells readers to beware of the group calling itself The Christian

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World Liberation Front (CWLF). The article complains that this group interfered with the "Asian people's demonstration" against Japan Week in September and it adds: "Asian people have many more American problems: the Vietnamese burn, bleed, die and struggle for liberation; the Filipino people beg and starve under an unresponsive, corrupt government; the South Koreans are imprisoned with an oppressive and backwards (sic) warden-president, a self-appointed dictator. Asian people want to end their misery and dying and make the world fit to live. Jesus people want us to 'live' in heaven....The U.S. is killing all us Asian people and sending us down to heaven".

The article suggests that the "white jesus friends" should die themselves and "go down to heaven". The article cautions readers against having any "meaningful dialogue" with the CWLF, hinting such dialogue might be used in court trials. The article declares:

"... times are not revolutionary now and words without meanings can be thrown around. We can tolerate misuse now - by ourselves as well as by jesus people. We cannot tolerate co-optation nor can we tolerate it or them later. And later is coming and the whole Christian world...will decay as a malignant cancer that fed off and wasted the poeple of the world".

(The CWLF, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, California. according to its founder, JACK SPARKS, was established in May, 1969 to present the Christian Gospel to radicals and street people at Berkeley, California. Mr. SPARKS, formerly a professor of statistics in Pennsylvania, states his movement has gained converts who were former members of militant hate groups, such as the BPP and converts who were dependent upon drugs before conversion. Mr. SPARKS said that the radical elements in Berkeley seem to be particularly distrubed by "RIGHT ON", the newspaper of the CWLF, which uses New Left and "hippie" style and terminology to present Christian viewpoints.)

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Another article on Page 2 of Issue Number 6, entitled, "REALITY", muses on the question: "what is real". Scenes in Berkeley, California, are counterpoised against the Vietnam war. The kill ratio in Vietnam is mentioned and the accusation is made that Viet Cong bodies are not considered real because they are "Yellow, not white". Injuries which caused these deaths are mentioned with the statement: "How can even the Great White Invader justify that?"

A poem on Page 2 of this Issue indicates its author is GREG JUE. (It is noted that this is the only name or initial listed as writer or editor anywhere in Issue Number 6, except for one other poem on Page 4, which is ascribed to the late HO Chi-minh of North Vietnam.)

Page 3 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper prints the same list of AAPA "PERSPECTIVES" and the same article, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA", that appeared in Issue Number 5. Three other articles appear on Page 3. An article entitled, "new york chinatown" indicates the author has been in the New York Chinatown for three months but has accomplished little. Another article entitled, "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL" discusses efforts to keep the International Hotel in the Filipino area of San Francisco (near Chinatown), as a cheap place of residence for tenants and indicates the landlord in granting a lease has stipulated the hotel will nonetheless be demolished in two or three years. The article claims that the AAPA and other students were chiefly responsible for raising funds to delay demolition of the hotel and for repairing it to make it livable.

The other article on Page 3 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "10/10" and discusses the Double Ten Day which commemorates the founding of the Chinese Nationalist Government by SUN Yat-sen on October 10, 1911. The article indicates this is a legitimate holiday because "It was also the start of the Communist movements to complete the war, which Sun Yat-sen began..." and because the Chinese Communist Party still celebrates SUN Yat-sen's birthdate.

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Page 4 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper contains a lengthy article concerning "Asian Studies", which article is discussed elsewhere in this report, in a section concerning AAPA participation in development of Asian Studies at the UCB.

Another article on Page 4, entitled, "asian studies conference", reports that a two-day conference on Asian Studies was held at Berkeley, California on September 20 - 21, 1969, which was attended by more than 120 Asian-Americans, including representatives of 18 groups who gave reports and perspectives on the development of Asian Studies in their areas. The article indicates tentative plans were made to hold "a radical political session" in Stockton, California early in November, 1969 and to hold a Second Asian Studies Conference, December 20 - 21, 1969, at the Asian Studies Center at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The other article on Page 4 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "STUDENT IN HIS COMMUNITY". This article indicates that a student who goes from the campus to work in Chinatown finds difficulty in relating to the vastly different social situation in Chinatown. Two examples of bad personal situations of persons living in Chinatown are described.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is numbered Vol. 2, Issue 1, and bears the notation that it is published by the AAPA at UCB. Subscriptions are priced at \$1.00 for a volume of six issues with notation that donations should be sent to: AAPA Newspaper, 509 Eshelman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Page 1 of the November, 1969 issue prints an article captioned: "Asians to March for the Vietnamese People," which calls upon Asian-Americans to come together and march as a group in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco on November 15, 1969. This article is discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

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Another article which starts on page one of this issue is entitled: "Sato-Nixon Talks" and contends that the talks between President NIXON and Premier SATO of Japan scheduled for November 19, 1969 at Washington, D.C., are designed to provide SATO with a timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan so that he can hold off the Japanese people while a renewal of the treaty between Japan and the United States is negotiated, thus securing the survival of his own government and that of the "monopoly capitalists" of Japan. The article states that "Meanwhile, the U. S. pig media dupes the American people into feeling brotherhood (where it once peddled hatred)" toward Japan. This article is further mentioned in the section of this report concerned with the demonstration against Premier SATO at San Francisco on November 23, 1969.

The third article on page 1 is "Free All Political Prisoners" and is accompanied by a picture of BOBBY SEALE, captioned "BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, BPP, Political Prisoner." This article contends that the Chicago trial of the 8 persons charged under Federal Statute for activities related to the riots at Chicago during the last National Convention of the Democratic Party, is "the beginning of a new wave of oppression by the 'Man'" and alleges that what it terms "the blatant denial of BOBBY SEALE's rights" by the presiding Judge "can only be interpreted as a racist reaction by the White Mother Country." The article alleges that the latter "espouses Freedom and Justice for all and demonstrates that only the White bourgeoisie can enjoy such 'luxuries'." The article charges that since "the pigs in the Oakland community failed to oft BOBBY SEALE, the 'Man' is now attempting to railroad him through a kangaroo court."

This article goes on to declare: "The persecution of the White Mother Country Radicals by the power structure is beginning to heighten the contradictions in this country for White people. For the first time in recent years, pigs were brought to quell violence on college campuses by the use of excessive force." After mentioning incidents which occurred during confrontations between police and militants at Berkeley, California, the article tells "Third World People" that "if you cannot be bought off, the 'Man' will wipe you out."

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The article adds: "If White Mother Country Radicals and Liberals are being persecuted by the racist power structure, do you honestly think you will escape the oppression."

A notice at the bottom of page 1 of the November issue is entitled: "Message to the Peace Movement" and quotes MAHATMA GANDHI as having declared his preference for "violence" over "cowardice" or "the emasculation of a whole race."

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969 carries an article on a "Vietnam Workshop" conducted by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB, which article is discussed further in the section of this report dealing with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Also on page 2 of the November, 1969 issue is an article captioned: "New York Chinatown," which declares that the New York Chinatown is geographically divided into tong-controlled areas and alleges that the youth of the New York Chinatown is divided into mutually antagonistic groups. The article contends that the cycle, one gang fight developing from another, "can only be broken by a violent confrontation with a third element that will force the youth to see beyond their immediate feuds." The article indicates that in the San Francisco Chinatown the police (termed "the pigs") constitutes such a third element, but claims this situation cannot happen in the New York Chinatown because the Fifth Precinct is controlled by the Chinese community and "most residents of Chinatown agree that the pigs receive supplementary salaries from the conservative Chinese establishment." The article suggests that "perhaps the White tourists" can be used as the third element and adds that: "If the merchants lost the tourist trade, they would be forced to concentrate on the Chinese community and the internal problems rather than externalize all this energy. Such is the case of Harlem which has no tourist trade to depend on; the businessmen are compelled to be community-minded."

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Page 2 of the AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, reprints an article from the "Asian-Americans for Action Newsletter" of October, 1969, by MARY KOCHIYAMA, entitled: "ROBERT WILLIAMS." This article discusses WILLIAMS as the American "Black leader" who left the United States eight years ago to travel in Cuba, China, Vietnam and Tanzania, and who by returning to the United States "may be the motivating power and pivotal leader who may draw the large and fragmented Black movement into a flexible but united Black front." The article devotes considerable space to the remarks of MAO Tse-tung and WILLIAMS when they met in China, and prints a photograph of that meeting. The article describes WILLIAMS as opposing "U. S. imperialism" in Thailand and in Vietnam and mentions that a biography of WILLIAMS was recently published in Japan by YORIKO NAKAJIMA. The article indicates Miss NAKAJIMA was a Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College when she first heard WILLIAMS speak at the University of Michigan in 1960. The article states that Miss NAKAJIMA visited WILLIAMS in 1961 and 1962 and that after he fled the United States, WILLIAMS recommended her to FIDEL CASTRO so that she received a special invitation to the July 23rd celebration in Cuba.

Article on page 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, 1969, November, include an article on an "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam" held October 15, 1969 sponsored by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB on the theme that the Vietnamese people were "forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." The article indicates the Asian Studies personnel sponsored the symposium because they were dissatisfied with the emphasis of the "current anti-war movement" upon "the saving of American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives." This article is discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue, entitled: "Third World College, Now!" calls for the establishment of an autonomous Third World College at UCB. Still another article on page 3 is captioned: "Asian radicals" and discusses a gathering of "Asian political activists" to be held November 21, 1969 at Hayward, California, under the sponsorship of AAPA at California State College at Hayward. Both articles are discussed further, elsewhere in this report.

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A photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung appears on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, over an announcement that the AAPA is sponsoring the showing of the films: "China = 1/4 of Humanity" and Hanoi 13" on November 14, 1969 in Berkeley, California. A statement of "AAPA Perspectives" appears on page 3 and also an article entitled: "Japantown a Sleeping Community." The article complains that the Japanese community is unresponsive to the problems of other Third World people and that Japanese have adopted and accepted "many of the racist attitudes which are held by the greater white majority." The article indicates that the job of Japanese activists is to start building a community consciousness.

The larger article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative For Garment Factory Workers." The article maintains that the sewing machine operators in the many little sewing factories in the San Francisco Chinatown have been "exploited and suppressed" and kept subordinate to the dictates of the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association). The article discusses efforts to unionize the garment workers and contends that even if an all Chinese local were created it would be forced to affiliate with "racist" union organizations. The article offers the cooperative as a solution arrived at by the students of Asian Studies 130 at UCB and indicates that this Asian Studies Class intends to initiate a cooperative which will "educate the workers" to "be aware of how they are exploited and suppressed." The article solicits help and financial support for this project, indicating interested persons should contact STEVE WONG in the Asian Studies Office at UCB. The article indicates that the funds raised by showing films on November 14, 1969 and November 16, 1969 will be used for this project.

The other article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned: "East Bay Chinese Youth Council." The article indicates captioned council was established last summer by community workers, mostly students, to meet the needs of Chinese youth in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area but indicates it has been too loosely organized and "just another social gathering. The article further indicates that the council should be used as a vehicle to build unity first among Chinese youths and then should "evolve into an Asian Youth Council, and promote Asian unity and consciousness."

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The article indicates that the Education Committee of the East Bay Chinese Youth Council, working in conjunction with students from Asian Studies 130 at the UCB, is setting up a counseling and tutorial program for Asian students in the Oakland, California high schools.

The only advertisement in the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, which advertisement points out that writings of the Chicom leaders, MAO Tse-tung, LIN Piao are available there.

(U) [In April, 1969, SF T-3] made available a newspaper
titled: "May 4 1919-1969," consisting of four folio pages,
(U) which is similar in format and appearance to the AAPA Newspaper.
[According to SF T-3,] he received this newspaper from ALVIN JAC
(U) of the AAPA, who was distributing it in the San Francisco
Chinatown. [SF T-1 subsequently advised that this newspaper was
produced by a coalition consisting of the AAPA and other Chinese
(U) youth in the Bay Area, including the Red Guard of the San
Francisco Chinatown.]

This "May 4" newspaper was self-described as published by the Bay Area Asian Student Coalition (BAASC) and its staff were listed by initials only, as follows: MC, CM, BK, PL, PL, DL, FC, SSQ, DY, NW, MW, LK, RT, RAK, SK and WKQ. The layout personnel responsible for the newspaper were listed by initials as BK, CM, NW and MC.

(U) SF T-1 and SF T-3 have both advised that the BAASC was a temporary coalition of Asian students and other Asian youth including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, formed for the purpose of commemorating the May Fourth Movement which began May 4, 1919 in China.

(U) SF T-1 has advised that although the "May 4" newspaper was not strictly an AAPA newspaper, it was largely put together by AAPA people. SF identified the following AAPA, Berkeley people as among those whose initials were listed as responsible for the newspaper: PAULA LI, DANIEL LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, ROY TAKAI, WAI KIT QUON and possibly PAMELA LEE, NORMAN WONG and STANLEY KADANI. SF T-1 added that the initials FC are those of FRANK CELADA, a
(U) UCB student of Filipino descent.

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(U) [SF T-3 advised] he believed the above initials MW refer to MASON WONG and that the initials DY refer to DOROTHY YEE, both of whom were active as militants in the student strike at San Francisco State College and both of whom were active in leading the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, which was formerly active at SFSC and in San Francisco Chinatown.

(U) (SF T-3 identified DOROTHY YEE as one of the people who appeared on the platform on May 4, 1969 when a May Fourth Movement rally was held in San Francisco under sponsorship of the Red Guard)

The mentioned "May 4" newspaper contained two articles concerning the May Fourth Movement, one signed by the initials L. K. and another over the name, DAN LI, as well as another article over the name, STEVE WONG, which indicated one objective of students who published the newspaper, was to have Portsmouth Square in San Francisco renamed in honor of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. All three of these articles are discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerning AAPA relations with the Red Guard and participation in the May Fourth Movement rally which was sponsored by the Red Guard.

An open letter on page 1 and an article inside the paper appear over the name FRANK CELADA and discuss the student action to save the International Hotel in San Francisco's "Manilatown" as a low cost residence for elderly Filipinos. These items are discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA community projects.

Another article in this "May 4" newspaper is captioned: "Sociology 191V" and appears over the initials, R. T. [According to SF T-1, these initials represent ROY TAKAI, who is the editor of the AAPA newspaper.]

(U) This article indicated that over 150 students were enrolled in the Chinatown Workshop being taught by Professor PAUL WONG as Sociology 191V, and indicated the course is aimed at developing in students a consciousness for community problems. Students are required to participate in some aspects of community life, performing some meaningful service in the Chinatown or Manilatown areas of San Francisco, in the Oakland Chinatown or in highschools. [SF T-1 has identified initials R.T. as those used to represent ROY TAKAI, who is editor of AAPA Newspaper.]

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Another article, over the name, PAULA LI, discussed a "Delano Weekend" when Asian-American students traveled to Delano, California, as the center of the grape workers strike. In this article Miss LI stated that the students gained: "A greater consciousness of the need for worker-student unity," and she acknowledged that the background of academic success on the part of many of the students was "painfully inadequate" in the reality of attempting to communicate with the workers, but she added that "able labor organizers" assisted the students in learning about the problems. Miss LI declared: "The struggle for life and human dignity by the workers of America has been a sad epic," and she indicated that racial discrimination was a basic cause of the problems of workers in Delano.

It is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 reported that a meeting of the AAPA at the UCB on March 24, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of a recent trip which AAPA members had taken to Delano, California. SF T-1 added that judging from the discussion, a "wild party" must have taken place at Delano during this trip. SF T-1 mentioned that there were 15 to 20 persons present including: FLOYD HUEN, MELISSA WONG, STEVE WONG, LEMARR FURGESON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRUCE OCCENA, and BRYANT FONG, who served as chairman of the meeting. ~~(U)~~

(U) The other article which appeared in the "May 4" Newspaper, was captioned: "High Schools Organize" and was over the name, SHIH SHUNG QUON. This article praises the historical May Fourth Movement as a student-created movement and indicates that Asian high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area are finally coming together to resolve their differences and unite against "racist" school policies, instructors and administrators. The article indicates, however, that oriental students at Lowell are not interested and should "wake up." (Lowell High School at San Francisco is open to any student with high academic achievement and is attended by many students of Chinese and Japanese descent.) [SF T-1 and SF T-3 both] identify SHIH SHUNG QUON as active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California. [SF T-3] adds that SHIH SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. ~~(U)~~

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Above mentioned Los Angeles publication "GIDRA", in its May, 1969 issue, carried a notice over the initials, AAPA, soliciting material for a new journal devoted to Asian-American interests. The notice indicated material concerning social and political activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, in care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

An article in the October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA", indicated this new Asian-American journal would be issued quarterly and was titled: "AION" (CTC 0337). The article stated the ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist term meaning wholeness, totality, universal harmony, the self. The article indicated the term "AION" means a new state of mind, a new psychic era. According to the article, the quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America, and the article declares that the "AION" staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the "AION" Staff, San Francisco and adds that for further information and to submit manuscripts, contact should be made with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER at 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On January 12, 1970, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, retired missionaries from the China Mission Field, who are affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, advised that JANICE MILLER is the Secretary of the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of that church. Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON said that several months ago, the church bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian-American publication and they recalled the notice indicated JANICE MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, they added they do not believe this Asian-American journal has yet started publication.

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(U) [On January 12, 1970, SF T-2] advised he is well acquainted with JANICE MILLER at the Glide Memorial Church and Urban Center, and knows she has been interested in the publication of a quarterly journal to be entitled "AION", which will be devoted to Asian-American interests. (U) [SF T-2] stated it is his understanding that this journal will be devoted to various aspects of Asian-American interests and that it will not be solely a publication of the AAPA, although, he added, MILLER, who is of Japanese descent, has indicated she is affiliated in some way with the AAPA. (U) [SF T-2] said he understands the new publication is supposed to represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests. (U) [SF T-2] added that "AION" has not yet reached publication, but is expected to come out sometime in February, 1970.

(U) On January 12, 1970, SF T-1 advised he has heard that the AAPA chapter at San Francisco is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication which will be called "AION", but source added he is not aware of any details concerning the publication of this journal. SF T-1 said that the only AAPA publication he knows about, is the AAPA Newspaper, which is published at Berkeley, California, at irregular intervals, about six times a year, and which is edited by ROY TAKAI of the AAPA at the University of California, Berkeley. (U)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, ~~the~~ ^{CONFIDENTIAL} Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

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On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies; that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

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(U) On November 21, 1969, SF T-14 and SF T-15 advised that a rally was held that date at the Sproul Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the AAPA. According to these sources, HUEN read a statement which he stated was from "AMPO," a Japanese New Left paper. The sources reported that this statement as read by HUEN contained background information regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts by Japanese New Left students to oppose the security treaty between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier SATO from coming to the United States. The sources indicated that as read by HUEN, the statement from the Japanese New Left students declared in effect "we in Japan were unable to prevent SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the United States. Therefore it is up to our brothers in the United States to prevent SATO from leaving the United States." (U) According to SF T-14 and SF T-15, HUEN at this point, without further comments, invited those present, who numbered about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on November 23, 1969 for a demonstration against Premier SATO.

Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated November 24, 1969, carried an article concerning the demonstration on November 23, 1969 in front of the hotel where Premier SATO was staying in San Francisco. The article indicated the demonstration was generally orderly and listed the AAPA and the Red Guard from the San Francisco Chinatown, as among the participating groups.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 29, 1970

Title	ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
Character	IS - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF, dated and captioned as above.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/23/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/6/68 - 1/17/69
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE aka AAPA		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY ay
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - CH	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/6/68,
Los Angeles letter to Bureau with LHM, 1/3/69, *100-1595*
all captioned: HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END
THE WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68-
12/1/68 - IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 100-179625).
SF airtel to Bureau 12/13/68 with LHM,
both captioned: FLOYD HUEN aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/16/68 with LHM,
both captioned: LILLIAN FABROS, SM-MISCELLANEOUS. *100-668*
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/17/68 with LHM,
both captioned: VICTORIA DIANA WONG aka - IS-CH.
SF airtel to Bureau, 12/18/68 with LHM,
both captioned: WAI KIT QUON aka - IS-CH.

P

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		<i>105-308-1</i>	
10 - Bureau (RM) 2 - Boston (RM) 2 - Chicago (RM) 2 - Honolulu (RM)		SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JAN 27 1969 FBI - SACRAMENTO	
(CONTINUED COVER PAGE B) <i>00:5 FT-3/7</i>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

Notations

101
4/5/69
25,27,28,29
3/1

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" to further protect the identities of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are designated to Las Vegas, Portland, San Diego, Salt Lake City and Seattle Offices in view of the fact that these are Western Offices which have sizeable Chinese student populations in various colleges and universities, where the AAPA may become active in the near future. In the case of the Las Vegas Office, it is noted that this report reflects Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada was one of the speakers at an AAPA initiated conference held at Berkeley, California on 1/11/69.

COPIES (CONT'D)

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- 1 - Salt Lake City (Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
- 8 - San Francisco (100-61299)
 - (1 - INS, San Francisco (RM))
 - (2 - 115th MIG (RM))
 - (1 - OSI, 19D (RM) 0
 - (1 - NISO, 12th ND (RM) 0

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

By appropriate communication, the SFO will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who participated in the Montreal Conference on 11/28/68-12/1/68, concerning any contacts they may have had with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegates. It is noted that FLOYD HUEN is a close relative of [redacted] (Bufile [redacted])

INFORMANTS

SF T-1 is SF 2496-R

SF file 170-570; 134-1929

SF T-2 is [redacted]

b7D

SF T-3 is [redacted]

SF T-4 is [redacted]

SF File 105-23733

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] of the Chinatown-
North Beach Office of the EOC;
identity covered by request

SF T-5 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA
airtel and letter

b7D

SF T-6 is [redacted]

Mentioned in referenced LA letter

SF T-7 is [redacted]

SF T-8 is [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] of the magazine, USA,
who furnished information to the
NYO on 8/29/67 re persons going
to the National Conference for
New Politics

b7D

SF T-9 is [redacted]

Furnished data re National Conference
For New Politics

SFST-10 is [redacted]

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will contact sources in student groups for any available information concerning the AAPA, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68, over the names W.K.QUON and V. WONG (WAI KIT QUON and VICTORIA WONG) stated the AAPA could be found in several places, including New Hampshire, "in some form or contact."

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 over the names : W.K.QUON and V. WONG, indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Chicago, "in some form or contact."

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activities, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA could be found in several places, including Hawaii, "in some form or contact." Honolulu should note further that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA groups at several locations, including Hawaii.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for any information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented AAPA members at Los Angeles, and further noting that newspaper indicated that "southland" activity centered at the University of Southern California.

2) Will identify KENTON JUNG, described in the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 as a member who had been conducting sensitivity sessions for interested Asians, apparently at the University of Southern California.

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

3) Will identify ALAN NISHIO, described as the AAPA contact, with address at Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that an AAPA leaflet distributed in 10/68 indicated the AAPA was located in several places, including New York, in some form or contact." New York should further note that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA in several places, including New York.

SACRAMENTO

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. Will contact sources in student groups for information concerning AAPA activity, noting that the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 indicated the paper represented the AAPA at several locations, including Sacramento.

2) Will contact sources at Davis, California in an attempt to determine what activity the AAPA has carried on there, noting that Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO of the Davis Campus of the University of California was present at an AAPA meeting in Berkeley on September 22, 1968 and also served as a speaker at the "Yellow Identity" conference in Berkeley on 1/11/69.

3) Will furnish any available information concerning the Young Buddhist Association Workshop in Leadership recently held at Sacramento, California at which, according to the AAPA newspaper, an AAPA person was keynote speaker.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Will maintain contact with sources having knowledge of the AAPA and its activities.

2) Will request Bureau authority to interview FLOYD HUEN and/or other AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference on the War in Vietnam.

E*
COVER PAGE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
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2 - 115th MIG (RM)
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-16-2014/F64M92K24

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 1/23/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File #: 100-61299

Bureau File #:

Title: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

Synopsis: The Asian-American Political Alliance, aka AAPA, was organized in June, 1968 by students at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B) at Berkeley, California. It is self-described as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes" and states in its literature, its contention that "American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people." In its literature the AAPA declares: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements.... (and) we Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." AAPA members have participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Black Panther (BPP). The present principal leader of the AAPA, FLOYD HUEN, stated to a source that the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

Four members of the AAPA, including HUEN, attended a conference 11/28/68 to 12/1/68 at Montreal, Canada, organized by the Communist Parties of Canada and the United States. In their literature, the AAPA claims these representatives and BPP representatives were instrumental in helping to force a change in the thrust of the conference, from a "Peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U. S. imperialism" organization. The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper published the text of the statement of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, dated 11/3/68 and praised the Vietnamese opponents of the United States as a valiant people struggling for self-determination "against the weaponry and might of American imperialism." Identities of AAPA leaders and AAPA members who attended the Montreal Conference set out.

P

DETAILS

In June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a "Yellow Power" group had been newly formed by a group of Orientals at Berkeley, California, which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). The Source identified the head of this group as YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student of Japanese ethnic descent, studying in the field of Agricultural Economics at the University of California at Berkeley (UC-B). The Source identified the second in command of the AAPA as FLOYD HUEN, an undergraduate student of Chinese ancestry, majoring in Sociology at the UC-B. SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups, the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled for June 10, 1968 at Oakland, California.

For characterization of the
Black Panther Party see
Appendix

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

On June 10, 1968, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised that no protest demonstrations were held at Oakland on June 9 or June 10 and that the leadership of the BPP had passed the word on June 8 and June 9, that the previously announced protest activities had been cancelled.

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The "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is published each Friday at Berkeley, California, and which is self-described as a member of the "Underground Press," in its issue dated May 31-June 6, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power" which announced the formation of the AAPA. The article indicated that a planning meeting of the AAPA was to be held on June 2, 1968 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, to "discuss its role in the minority liberation movement and to plan the forms of its political action." The article stated that persons interested in the AAPA should call its Chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, telephone number 845-7156.

The 1967-68 Student Directory published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, lists YUJI ICHIOKA as a Fifth Year student majoring in Asian Studies, residing at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, with telephone 845-7156. That same directory describes FLOYD HUEN as Third Year student, majoring in Sociology, residing at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley.

The "Berkeley Barb" article mentioned above, quoted YUJI ICHIOKA as stating that Asian Americans "have been and still are, being used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities." According to the article, YUJI ICHIOKA declared that the AAPA intended to break the silence of the Asian-American community on the issues now confronting America and stated that the AAPA was being formed because "all existing organizations in the Asian American community are too committed to the status quo." ICHIOKA was further quoted as stating: "We must redefine our relationship to the Black, Mexican-American and Indian liberation movements," and to a nation "which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people" and which is "waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

In mid-June, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the newly formed AAPA was planning to sponsor a forum on June 30, 1968 at Berkeley, for the purpose of discussing and promoting unity among minority groups. According to SF T-1, the program was being arranged by YUJI ICHIOKA, who planned to include as a speaker, BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. According to SF T-1, the AAPA is principally composed of American citizens of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, but includes in lesser numbers, individuals of Korean and Filipino descent. SF T-1 estimated the initial size of the AAPA as between thirty to fifty persons, chiefly students, teachers and social workers. SF T-1 stated that the group had yet been formally organized and was meeting on Sundays at the apartment of YUJI ICHIOKA. According to SF T-1 the AAPA appears to be reformist and liberal rather than radical in its outlook, but has a general attitude of militant, anti-establishment feelings which may lead it to be both an activist and a propaganda oriented organization.

The "Berkeley Barb" issue dated June 28-July 4, 1968, carried an article entitled "Yellow Power," stating that a "Yellow Power" rally would be held at 155 Dwinelle Hall on the UC-B campus, under the sponsorship of the AAPA, and that speakers would include GEORGE WU of the Hua Ching, BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panthers, ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Alianza, and MASAO MIYOSHI, UC-B Professor of English.

(GEORGE KAY WOO is self-described as the spokesman of the Wah Ching or Hua Ching, a loosely organized youth group in the San Francisco Chinatown, consisting for the most part of high-school dropouts and persons with records of juvenile delinquency, many of whom are recent immigrants lacking fluency in the English language. At a public hearing in the San Francisco Chinatown on February 26, 1968, GEORGE WOO made demands that the Chinatown establishment furnish financial support to the Wah Ching Club or face the possibility of riot. On March 1, 1968, WOO advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had no intention of threatening a riot but was simply warning the Chinese community that the frustrations of Wah Ching members could erupt into violence unless something was done promptly to show the community had a real concern for the problems of these youths.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

It is noted that WOO, [REDACTED] in Hong Kong, arrived in the U. S. in 1953 as a derivative citizen. When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in August 25, 1960, he furnished a signed statement admitting he had attended a communist school in Hong Kong and that after arrival in the United States, he frequented "on a regular basis, a club which was sympathetic to the Chinese Communists...." In his statement WOO admitted he was "pro-communist" during the period of two or three years after his arrival in the U.S. However, WOO added he had begun to have doubts about communism during his last year in High School and that as a result of his service in the U.S. Navy, (1956-1959) he had come to see the weaknesses and fallacies of communism.)

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b7c

(ANTONIO MONDRAGON, according to SF T-1 is self-described as a member of the Brown Berets and as the Bay Area representative of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico.)

For characterizations of the Brown Berets, full name, Young Chicanos For Community Action, and of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes, also known as the Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs, see Appendix.

(MASAO MIYOSHI born [REDACTED] at Tokyo, Japan, naturalized as a U.S. citizen, Certificate [REDACTED] has been employed by the UC-B since July 1, 1963 as an Assistant Professor of English and from July 1, 1968 to August 31, 1968, as Research Assistant in the Institute of Humanities. From July 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967 he was given leave in residence to write a book on Victorian Poetry. The "Berkeley Barb" in its issue dated January 6, 1967 carried an article entitled

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b7c

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

"Port Chi Vigilers Brave Fists and Fury," concerning peace vigil demonstrations which had been going on near the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station, at Concord, California. The "Berkeley Barb" article stated: "Recently over 200 Bay Area professors and their wives, at the insistence of Professor MASAO MIYOSHI of Berkeley's Faculty Peace Committee, gathered for a rain-dashed Sunday vigil at the weapon station's Main Gate...." The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper, in its issue for December 5, 1966 carried an article entitled: "A Cold Wet Vigil at Port Chicago," which discussed an anti-war vigil by some 100 faculty members from Bay Area colleges and which included remarks by Berkeley Assistant Professor of English MASAO MIYOSHI, described as one of the organizers of the Bay Area Professors For Port Chicago Vigil. MASAO MIYOSHI was one of eight signatories to an open letter dated January 29, 1968, from the Campus Draft Opposition members in the English Department of the UC-B, offering counsel to persons interested in signing the pledges distributed by the Campus Draft Opposition.)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Court House on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huey" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a twenty year old University of California student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." The article described AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA as a Japanese-American from San Francisco and quoted him as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

During July, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the symposium which was to have been held on June 30, 1968 and which had been postponed because of the public disturbances at Berkeley and the resulting curfew, would be held on July 28, 1968, with the same scheduled speakers. SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and the P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accomodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government.

"2005 Hearst
Berkeley, California
845-7156"

SF 100-61299
JES:ay

The "Daily Californian" a newspaper published by the Associated Students of the UC-B, in its issue dated July 26, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Asian Americans to Meet Sunday." This article stated that the newly formed AAPA on Sunday, August 28, would hold a meeting which had been re-scheduled because of the June 30 curfew. Speakers listed were BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP, MASAO MIYOSHI, Professor of English at UC-B, GEORGE WU, spokesman for the Hua Ching youth group and ANTONIO MONDRAGON, Bay Area representative of the Alianza. The article further noted that the AAPA was manning a table, daily, on the Sproul Plaza of the UC-B, to collect signatures for a petition seeking repeal of the Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) providing for detention camps during a national emergency.

On July 29, 1968, GEORGE KAY WOO of San Francisco, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he had attended a meeting of the AAPA at Berkeley, where he had been introduced as a representative of the Wah Ching (Hua Ching), a Chinese Youth Group at San Francisco. WOO said he made it clear he was not present as a spokesman of the Wah Ching Club, but rather as a representative of Chinese youth in general as a minority group. WOO said he was not a member of the AAPA, but added that he agrees with the AAPA contention that the United States is a white-dominated racist society and that minority groups, whether Negro or Oriental, must organize and agitate if they are to secure their full rights as Americans. WOO stated he was aware that the AAPA helped the BPP to picket the Alameda County Court House at Oakland, California when the trial of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON began and added that although he did not personally participate in the action, he feels that the crime for which HUEY NEWTON was being tried resulted from a situation created by White-racist discrimination. WOO said he hopes that social changes can occur without the violent upheaval advocated by the BPP. Regarding the AAPA, WOO stated this group is led by a Japanese-American named YUJI ICHIOKA and that the members are mostly students at the UC-B. He said the AAPA was formed to provide Asian-Americans a forum to express their identity apart from the dominant, White-controlled social structure in America. WOO claimed that existing Chinese-American groups conform to the White social and political standrads, and that there is a real need for a group like the AAPA to provide Asian-Americans a separate and self-defined identity in America.

SF 100-61299

JES:ay

In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B, and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90% were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B. First speaker was MASAO MIYOSHI of the English Department at UC-B, who called for an end to American involvement in Vietnam. Next speaker was GEORGE WOO who spoke about Hong Kong born youths in San Francisco, who have the reputation of being juvenile delinquents and who need jobs and education.

SF T-1 advised that outside speakers at the Symposium included ANTONIO MONDRAGON of the Brown Berets and the Alianza Federal de Mercedes of New Mexico, who spoke on Mexican-American problems, and a Filipino-American student from San Francisco State College, who spoke as a representative of PACE, full name, Phillipine American Collegiate Endeavor. According to SF T-1, BOBBY SEALE of the BPP did not attend or speak at the symposium announced, and the speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the evening of August 6, 1968, an "unofficial" meeting of Chinese college age youth was held at the Chinatown-NorthBeach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC), 1074 Stockton St., San Francisco, under the direction of LING CHI WANG, Director of the Chinatown-North Beach Summer Youth Project of the EOC. The unusual feature of this meeting, according to SF T-2, was that at the close of the meeting, a Chinese girl stood in the exit hallway and passed out buttons to anyone who would take them. The buttons were of two types. one bearing the words, "YELLOW PERIL," and the other bearing a large Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, (which means "EAST") surrounded by the name, "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE."

SF 100-61299

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SF T-2 stated that at a subsequent meeting of the staff of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, one staff member pointed out that the Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, is the symbol used by the Chinese Communist leader MAO Tze-tung, while another stated that the AAPA was a political organization and was anti-government in its attitude. The conclusion reached was that the EOC was funded by the Government and that no politically oriented activities should be permitted on its premises.

SF T-2 further advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968 at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson St., San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, indicating it would last from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm.

Subsequently, in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown, that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeographed paper called the "Voice of Youth," dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers and that the march had been initiated by the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), which has a clubhouse at 737 1/2 Clay Street. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and in listing the speakers, indicated that the day was summed up by FLOYD HUEN (of the AAPA) and MASON WONG, President of the ICSA.

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SF T-2 stated that quite a number of the persons participating in the above mentioned protest march wore the "YELLOW PERIL" or the AAPA badges described above. According to SF T-2, the march was orderly and included social workers, religious leaders, educators, and some Chinatown professional people, as well as students. Approximately 905 of the marchers were Chinese, but the non-Chinese included one of the elected Supervisors of San Francisco. According to SF T-2, and newspaper accounts of the protest march, it was precipitated by the closing of the Il Piccolo Coffee House in Chinatown, which had been the gathering place of the Wah Ching Club.

According to SF T-1, a number of members of the AAPA from Berkeley, California, participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but it was not under the direction of the AAPA. AAPA members identified as participating include: FLOYD HUEN, NIKKI ARAI, ALVIN JA, BEN TONG, WAI KIT QUON and LILLIAN FABROS.

The "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper in its issue dated August 27, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Newton Casts A Long Shadow." This article concerned the murder trial of BPP leader HUEY NEWTON at Oakland, California. The article indicated that the demonstration at the Alameda County Court House on August 26, 1968 was the second largest since the start of the trial and that among the more than 800 persons present were Orientals who carried a banner which read: "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE SUPPORTS HUEY," and a sign which stated: "YELLOW PERIL SUPPORTS BLACK PANTHERS."

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he is very well acquainted with the family of FLOYD HUEN. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that TAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD's activities in the AAPA, and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD HUEN had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 stated that after attending the UC-B FLOYD HUEN changed his major to sociology and began to neglect his studies and to spend his time in campus politics. SF T-3 stated in August, 1968, that he had questioned FLOYD HUEN about his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3,

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FLOYD HUEN stated that he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the UC-B. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in recent encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the Negroes, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the White community toward the Negro community.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968 in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, in which group FLOYD HUEN serves as a Student Senator. SF T-1 said about 40 persons were present and heard various speakers, including BEN TONG, who identified himself as a high school teacher, and as the AAPA representative in the protest march held August 17, 1968 in San Francisco. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention, was to instill a spirit of militancy into the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

In September, 1968, SF T-3 stated he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN about the latter's activities at the UC-B and the relationship of the AAPA to the controversy which had arisen over the decision of the University of California Regents to limit outside speakers, to just one approved lecture, which had the effect of approving only one lecture by the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated that the AAPA had decided not to become directly involved in this controversy. SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN declared that both he and the AAPA president, YUJI ICHIOKA, have no intention of doing anything against the law or against established school regulations. SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN's father and had found the latter is still upset about

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his son's activity in campus politics at the UC-B and his consequent neglect of his studies. SF T-3 said that according to the father of FLOYD HUEN, the latter is spending much time away from home in connection with student politics, and recently went to the Los Angeles area to talk with students interested in affiliating with the AAPA.

In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON and BEN TONG concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries, and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco), as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at the meeting on September 22, 1968 concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, of Japanese Descent, reported concerning conditions at San Francisco State College, stating that other Oriental groups already existed there and that it was difficult to attract Orientals into AAPA membership. The report for Hayward State College was made by LENORE HIGASHI, Caucasian wife of ANDREW HIGASHI, who indicated the outlook for the AAPA was bleak at Hayward because the campus atmosphere was conservative and the campus rules were restrictive. The report for the UC-B was made by FLOYD HUEN and RICHARD AOKIE, who recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

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In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA met on September 29, 1968 in the Student Senate Chamber of Eshelman Hall at the UC-B, to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to give several lectures in a course on racism at the UC-B. SF T-1 made available a copy of the statement or manifesto which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, issued at a press conference on October 2, 1968 and which was distributed to interested people on the campus of the UC-B.

This manifesto dated September 30, 1968 declared: "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate," and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The manifesto declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this dehumanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves." The manifesto was issued by the "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, UC Group, 510 Eshelman Hall," and attached to the manifesto was a list of "Perspectives" which is identical to the statement in the leaflet described above as having been distributed on the campus of the UC-B in July, 1968.

The October 3, 1968 issue of the "Daily Californian", a student newspaper published at UC-B, carried an article stating that representatives of the Black faculty and of Third World student groups of the UC-B, issued statements at a press conference on October 2, 1968, opposing the decision by the Regents of the University of California, to bar the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, from giving a series of ten on-campus lectures at the UC-B. The article said that MANUEL DELGADO, Chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation condemned the Regent's decision as "racist and irresponsible," and that the AAPA, represented by RICHARD AOKI, expressed similar sentiments.

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The article quoted a part of the statement read by AOKI and these quotations were identical to statements appearing in the above mentioned manifesto dated September 30, 1968.

It is noted that the September 30, 1968 issue of "Hokubel Mainichi," a West Coast newspaper for Japanese-Americans, carried an article concerning a meeting at Berkeley, California on September 26, 1968 sponsored by the Republican Party Committee for Alameda County and presided over by former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. The article indicated that 75% of the audience were Japanese-Americans, many of whom had come to protest a remark by the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate in which he called a Japanese-American reporter, a "fat Jap." The article stated that RICHARD AOKI, speaking for the AAPA, vigorously denounced Mr. AGNEW's remark as a "racist epithet" and stated: "We, as members of a racial minority, do not feel amused by racist type humor at our expense. We must reluctantly concur with the Kerner Commission's finding that White racism is the fundamental cause of civil disorders in this nation..." The article indicated that at the conclusion of AOKI's remarks, all members of the AAPA dramatically got up and walked out of the meeting. According to the article, the audience was reduced to about one half of the approximately sixty persons who had been present before the walkout.

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form the Third World Board which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial and about 30 Third World people, who were present in the audience, walked out, after which the student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Board.

The October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at San Francisco State College (SFSC) carried an article entitled: "New Asian American organization views films of concentration camps." The article indicated that a film about detention camps for Japanese-Americans in California during World War II was shown at the first meeting of the AAPA at SFSC. The article indicated that the AAPA organizers

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at SFSC were Miss PENNY NAKATSU who acted as spokesman for the AAPA and STAN WONG, former leader of the Servomaton Destruction Committee which forced down the prices charged for sodas dispensed by vending machines at SFSC. NAKATSU was reported as stating that the AAPA is the first attempt to bring the entire Asian-American community together in one organization. She also indicated that a major program of the AAPA is to persuade the college administration to establish an ethnic studies curriculum and that the AAPA would coordinate its work at SFSC with the Third World Liberation Front and the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action.

On October 30, 1968, SF T-2 advised that on the evening of October 29, 1968, at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC, a meeting was held to elect new area officers. Source said that in addition to the regular members of the EOC Area Board, some 50 to 60 Chinese young persons, most of whom were wearing button badges of the AAPA, were in attendance and attempted to disrupt the meeting by shouting, throwing firecrackers, and turning off the light switches. Source said that an argument developed between an elderly Chinese employee of the EOC, Mr. CHURCHILL CHIU, and a Chinese youth named ALFRED WONG, who was wearing an AAPA badge. SF T-2 stated that ALFRED WONG struck CHIU in the face, at which time San Francisco Police Department Community Relations Officer DONALD TONG intervened to stop the argument. SF T-2 stated that after the meeting, he noted that the walls of the stairway leading to the EOC meeting room were marked with obscene phrases and by such terms as "Death to Pigs," which the source felt was a threat to police. Subsequently, SF T-2 made available a clipping from the "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of November 13, 1968, concerning an effort by striking students at the SFSC to disrupt a Spanish language class and to coerce the class members by threats into leaving class to join the strike. A photograph taken in the classroom pictured several of the group of striking students who had tried to disrupt the class. SF T-2 identified one of these students as the ALFRED WONG mentioned above, and stated that he is a senior at SFSC majoring in Chinese. Source said that ALFRED WONG frequently wears both the "YELLOW PERIL" button badge and the other AAPA button badge which displays the character, Tung (M) CTC 2639 and the name of the AAPA. In this connection it is noted that SF T-1 has been unable to identify ALFRED WONG as affiliated with the AAPA and has stated that many persons not affiliated with the AAPA wear the button badges of the AAPA.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part:

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self....We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown."

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA(Asian-American Political Alliance)." This undated leaflet was printed over the names: W.K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-1, W. K.QUON is WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a graduate student at the UC-B, while V. WONG is VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA DIANA WONG, an undergraduate student at the UC-B. This leaflet at the bottom of the page carried the statement: "AAPA can be found in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, San Jose, Hayward (Cal State), Los Angeles, Chicago, Hawaii, New York, New Hampshire in some form or contact." This leaflet contains the following statements:

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective.

"We can only survive if 'we know our place' - - shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

"We believe that all material resources, being the fruit of all combined human effort and not the work of any single man, should be equally distributed among all human beings. Therefore, any social system which would permit any group of people to amass a fortune at the expense of all others is fundamentally unjust and immoral.

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But such is the social situation we see existing everywhere in this country and in much of the world.

"Chinatown, U.S.A. is no exception. Economic and social oppression has forced Chinatown into a ghetto and a trap for Asian-Americans.

"Chinatown has two realities: One is the ghetto hang-out for the exploited and the other is the golden jackpot for the tourists and shop owners.

"The racist society and its economic exploitation has created the following problems for the people in Chinatown: a second-class citizenship, felling and a loss of identity. The situation is further complicated by the infusion of a bastardized version of Chinese cultural identity carried by new immigrants from Hong Kong who have been preconditioned by British colonialist education.

"In the past political organizations have tended to subject themselves to rigid, traditional levels of structure in which a few make the decisions, present them to the body, and the body can vote either yes or no. This hierarchistic organization, however, is only a manifestation of the elite control, pyrimidal structure mentality that you are not capable of making your own decisions, an idea drilled into you from the foundations of this society.

"AAPA is only what the people make it. We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance, not a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves.

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action.

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmans, and the like, are the small communications/work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities of a particular interest group, and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically to keep informed of and facilitate all activities.

"In this same vein, our concept of 'political' encompasses the complete redefinition of traditional politics, so that the necessity for personal involvement and interaction with others as human beings is realized. Thus the stress of breaking down into small groups in which trust, an understanding of another's actions can make more effective a unified, political action.

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown, red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

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The third leaflet furnished by SF T-2 bears the heading: "Asian-American Political Alliance," and is entitled: "STUDENTS AND THE MAY FOURTH MOVEMENT." This leaflet discussed the degree to which students had affected Chinese history through the strike and boycott movement which began on May 4, 1919 when five thousand students assembled in Peking, China to protest the Versailles Peace Conference, which was disposed to cede the Shangtung peninsula of China to Japan, despite the doctrine of national self-determination and Western promises to respect the territorial integrity of China. The leaflet pointed out that when the students persisted with their strike and boycott of Japanese goods, despite those who felt their actions were improper and that they should return to school, the movement spread to other parts of China, and mobilized people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China. This leaflet concerning the May Fourth Movement and the potential of student action was printed over the name: A. JA. According to SF T-1, A. JA is ALVIN JA, an undergraduate student at the UC-B.

In November, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with the efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material.

In November, 1968, SF T-4, a social worker of Chinese descent, who has been prominent in the San Francisco Chinatown over a period of several years, advised he has been concerned about the AAPA which is headed up at Berkeley, by a graduate student named YUJI ICHIOKA and an undergraduate student named FLOYD HUEN. SF T-4 said that when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems,

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the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA sincerely believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted by direct action. He added he had noted one leaflet praising the May Fourth Movement which was started by students in Peking, China protesting the proposal of the Versailles Peace Conference to give Japan territorial rights in China. SF T-4 said there is nothing wrong with such praise, since the May Fourth Movement was an important and worthwhile turning point in Chinese history, but SF T-4 pointed out that the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), who really did little to make that movement a success, now claim the May Fourth Movement as a Chicom achievement. SF T-4 said that this leaflet by the AAPA could be a subtle way of going along with the Chicoms.

In November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War which has the address 555 North Western Ave., Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November, 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, all students at the UC-B, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. SF T-1 identified these four as follows: FLOYD HUEN; PAUL QUON, also known as WAI KIT QUON; VICCI WONG, also known as VICTORIA WONG; and LILLIAN FABROS. According to SF T-1, the sponsoring

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organization at Los Angeles, through which the AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California

A characterization of the PAC
is set out in Appendix

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 pm, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest were the following names and addresses:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.
LILLIAN FABROS, 2001 Hearst, Berkeley, California
VICKIE WONG, 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California.
WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California.

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam, and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-2, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U.S. government has been carrying out ...against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights...." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U.S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U.S. government ...withdraw...from Vietnam."

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 11, 1969 in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California Building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in America/Yellow Identity." Speakers listed in the agenda were: STANFORD LYMAN, with topic: "A History of the Chinese and Japanese in America;" PAUL TAKAGI, with topic: "The Asian Policy of USA;" GEORGE WOO, with topic "Talk...Talk...Talk;" ISAO FUJIMOTO, with topic: "Asians in the Melting Pot." The movie entitled: "The Nisei, The Pride and the Shame," concerning the experience of Japanese-Americans during World War II as American soldiers and in detention camps was scheduled as well as a panel discussion to close the conference. The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West." in the issue dated January 15, 1968 carried a report of the "Yellow Identity" conference written by L. LING CHI WANG, graduate student at the UC-B and formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown North Beach Office of the EOC at San Francisco. Mr. WANG who is usually known as LING CHI WANG, but whose full name is LEANDER LING CHI WANG, was in charge of the above mentioned meeting at the EOC area office when AAPA badge-buttons were passed out and he was principal speaker at the rally which followed the above described demonstration march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. The news article written by Mr. WANG was entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," and indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969 to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussions and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, given by Professor STANFORD LYMAN of the University of Nevada, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by militant GEORGE WOO from San Francisco Chinatown."

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(In September, 1963, SF T-7 advised that at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club at Berkeley, Calif. on September 19, 1963, it was suggested that STANLEY LYMAN should be considered as a possible faculty advisor and sponsor for the club.)

A characterization of
W.E.B. DuBois Club set out
in Appendix.

(GEORGE K. WOO characterized
earlier in this report)

According to the "East-West article, the third speaker, Professor PAUL T. TAKAGI, indicated that "American failures and constant frustrations at home and abroad are generating various economic boycotts against foreign competitors and turning minority groups in the U.S. into scapegoats...(and)...if this kind of sentiment is allowed to grow unchecked,...what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 could very well happen again...." According to WANG's article, the fourth speaker, Professor ISAO FUJIMOTO, who spoke on "Asians in a Melting Pot," discussed "present day American colonialism" and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of Oriental success had been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

(PAUL T. TAKAGI is a Lecturer in the School of Education and Associate Specialist in Criminology at the UC-B.)

ISAO FUJIMOTO is Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. In August, 1967, SF T-8 advised that ISAO and LINDA FUJIMOTO of Davis, Calif. had indicated their intention to attend the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP), being held in Chicago, Illinois over the Labor Day weekend of 1967. SF T-9 has described the NCNP as a national convention including liberal and leftist political elements, black militants, civil rights organizations, the Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party, which was unsuccessful in its purpose of

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attempting the unification of leftist political elements into a major third party in the United States political system. SF T-1 has advised that FUJIMOTO, a professor from Davis, California, was present as an observer at the AAPA meeting held September 22, 1968 at Berkeley)

According to Mr. WANG's article, the above speeches were supposed to be followed by Group discussions, but the Reverend LARRY JACK WONG, walked to the rostrum, questioned the purpose of a talking conference, and called upon the audience to "Take appropriate and immediate actions."

(The Rev. LARRY JACK WONG, formerly an associate pastor at a church in the San Francisco Chinatown, is now employed by the EOC at San Francisco. In recent months, by his public denunciations of the "Chinatown establishment," and his vocal support of militant demonstrations, he has incurred the dislike of Chinatown conservatives.)

The "East-West" article indicated that the Rev. WONG's remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies, GREG MARK, withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to WANG's article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC), and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Students Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC have made against the administration of that institution. By the time that GREG MARK and other leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that control of the conference be returned to GREG MARK, and that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East-West" article, GREG MARK read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons

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eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 pm.

The above mentioned AAPA newspaper, dated January, 1969, devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U.S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference ...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the Conference,...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the Conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...Keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session...."

The AAPA newspaper carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles. The pertinent article stated: "Most AAPA activity in the southland is centered at the University of Southern California.... The prime organizing tool has been repeal of the McCarran Act or the Internal Security Act of 1950, Title 2.... One member, KENTON JUNG, is conducting 'sensitivity sessions' for interested Asians. AAPA-LA has been working with members of Oriental Concern, a Campus based liberal group, formed in the summer as Sansei Concern. Oriental Concern is active at UCLA, USC, Long Beach State, and Cal State Los Angeles. The UCLA group is sponsoring a Yellow Studies program...." The article indicated that interested Asians should contact ALAN NISHIO, Center for Social Action, USC, 681 West 34th St., Los Angeles, California.

Another article in the AAPA newspaper discussed AAPA activity in Sacramento, California, relating that recently AAPA members from Berkeley, Calif. had attended the Young Buddhist Association (YBA) Workshop in Leadership in Sacramento, at which they "identified individuals interested in the Asian movement." The article stated: "The tone of the YBA Conference was a 'yellow power, yellow pride' one, with an AAPA person as the keynote speaker." The article said the YBA Conference was particularly valuable because "leaders" from all over the state were in attendance. The article added that the Rev. FUJIMOTO, Head Buddhist Minister of the Northern California area, "labeled much of the AAPA philosophy as Buddhistic, particularly the emphasis on individual initiative and self-will" and the article commented that this was in contrast to the emphasis of the YBA leadership.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried another article stating that the AAPA, on December 11, 1968, had secured final approval from the university authorities for a student-initiated approval course entitled "The Evolution of the Asian in America," and indicated that approval was pending for another student-initiated course which would be entitled: "Asian Student Movements." The approved course, designated as Asian Studies 100x, according to the article, is to be sponsored by Mr. PAUL TAKAGI of the Education and Criminology Departments, and will be divided into three parts; the first will concern background situations in China and Japan from which the first emigrants to America emerged; the second will deal with the settlement of Asians in the United States, with special reference to Chinatown conditions and the re-location of Japanese during World War II; the third will deal with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in the United States.

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An editorial in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, over the name: HSIEH Yu-hsien, discusses the situation at San Francisco State College, and denounces the SFSC administration for failing to give attention to the demands of the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC, declaring that all concessions have dealt only with the separate demands of the Black Students Union at SFSC. President S. I. HAYAKAWA of SFSC is attacked as "someone who looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog." (SF T-10 has indicated that HSIEH Yu-Hsien is ALVIN JA, a Chinese-American student at the UC-B, whose home is in San Francisco.)

Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, called for volunteers to help staff a Chinatown Draft Counseling Center which was to begin operation on January 4, 1969 at the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco. According to the article, this Counseling Center will be bi-lingual and will help "culturally isolated" Chinatown youths who "do not understand the inner workings of American life outside of Chinatown, and consequently cannot comprehend the full meaning of the Selective Service System and its regulations which are a part of that life outside the ghetto." This article expressed the opinion that Chinatown young men are "culturally and institutionally deprived by the American society" of many of the alternatives and deferments provided by the Selective Service System. The article declared: "Since many alternatives are in reality closed to Chinatown's registrants, those that are available must be made known...." The article asked those who wanted to help or to donate money to contact the Chinatown Draft Counseling Center at 755 Commercial Street on Saturdays after noon.

The AAPA newspaper for January, 1969 carried only four advertisements as follows: a notice of the Dynasty Restaurant at 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Kapok Restaurant at 2541 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; a notice of the Yen-an Book Store, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, Calif. (which store specializes in publications from Communist China); and a notice of the Free University of Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif., (which was recently started by GEORGE K. WOO at the ICSA Headquarters).

The AAPA newspaper represented itself as the publication of the AAPA at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii.

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BRIEF DATA CONCERNING AAPA LEADERS AND
AAPA MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE HEMISPHERIC
CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

YUJI ICHIOKA, according to SF T-1, is a Japanese-American, who has been the principal organizer and leader of the AAPA. Records of the UC-B checked in August, 1968, revealed he was born June 23, 1936 at San Francisco, California, and was employed on June 12, 1967 as a Library Assistant in Agricultural Science by the UC-B. He was a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts to be awarded September 6, 1968 and his major field of study was Asian Studies.

FLOYD HUEN, according to SF T-1, is a Chinese-American, who was second only to ICHIOKA in the organization of the AAPA and is now its principal leader. Records of the U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service and information from SF T-3 disclosed he was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, but received United States Citizenship through his father, who was naturalized in 1945 while serving in the U.S. Navy. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists FLOYD HUEN as a fourth year student in Sociology with home address 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

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✓ LILLIAN J. FABROS, also known as Lillian Sandoval Fabros, is described by SF T-1 as a Filipino-American. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] at Manila, in the Philippine Islands and that she is an undergraduate student at the University of California. FABROS was arrested by the Oakland, California Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the activities and functions of the U.S. Army Induction Center at Oakland. On October 26, 1967, she was found guilty of violation of Section 415 California Penal Code (Disturbing the Peace) and received a sentence of ten days at the Alameda County Prison Farm. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B indicates LILLIAN J. Fabros is a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature with local residence at 2325 McKinley, Apartment 5, Berkeley, California, and home address at 574 Belmont Drive, Salinas, California.

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WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American and as a graduate student in Physics at the UC-B. Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect he was born [redacted] in Hong Kong, arrived in the United States in August, 1960 to join his father, WILLIAM QUON at San Francisco, and was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco on April 11, 1967, being issued Certificate [redacted]. Records of the UC-B and of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) disclose WAI KIT QUON was employed at the LRL as a graduate student research assistant from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 and that since that date he has been under the Guest Participant Program, permitted to use the facilities of the laboratory in connection with his graduate research study. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists WAI KIT QUON as a graduate student in Biophysics, with local residence at 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1230 Jackson Street, Apt. 3, San Francisco, California.

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VICTORIA DIANA WONG, also known as Vicci Wong, Vickie Wong, is described by SF T-1 as a Chinese-American undergraduate student at the UC-B. Records of the Oakland Police Department and of the UC-B reflect she was born [redacted] in California. WONG was arrested by the Oakland Police Department on October 18, 1967, while participating in the disturbances aimed at disrupting the functions of the U.S. ARMY Induction Center at Oakland, California. In September, 1967, the owner of a Chinese restaurant at Salinas, California, advised that his daughter, a student at San Jose State College, and her friend, VICKIE WONG, 1049 John Street, Salinas, a student at the UC-B, were active during the summer of 1967 distributing literature opposing the American military presence in Vietnam, in connection with an activity called Salinas Vietnam Summer. The 1968-1969 Directory of the Associated Students of the UC-B lists VICTORIA D. WOND as a Third Year Student majoring in Comparative Literature, with local address at 2005 Hearst, Berkeley, California, and home address at 1049 East John Street, Salinas, California.

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ALIANZA FEDERAL DE MERCEDES
(Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM),
also known as
Federal Alliance of Free City States
(Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS)

On October 8, 1963, the Alianza Federal de Mercedes (Federal Alliance of Spanish Land Grant Heirs) (AFDM) was incorporated in New Mexico. Its purpose was to acquaint heirs of all Spanish Land Grants with their rights under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA was the president, with business and residence address at 1010 Third Street, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The name of the organization was changed on August 19, 1967, to Federal Alliance of Free City States (Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres) (FAFCS).

On October 26, 1966, TIJERINA and four other members of AFDM were charged in Federal Court with Assaulting a Federal Officer and conversion of Government property, as a result of their land claims, and on November 11, 1967, all were found guilty.

On June 5, 1967, REIES LOPEZ TIJERINA and 19 others were charged in State Court with kidnaping and assault with intent to commit felonies, resulting from entering the Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, Courthouse with firearms and forcibly holding hostages and shooting law enforcement officers. Charges against all but eleven were subsequently dismissed and the eleven are awaiting trial.

A source has advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has been advising REIES TIJERINA and claims him as her protege.

On June 28, 1966, a second source advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had been elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at the 18th National Convention in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX

1

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

A source advised in January, 1968, that the DCA is going to be reactivated in the San Francisco Bay Area, chapters will be organized, the national DCA policy will be followed, and while they will claim they are not a Communist Party (CP) front they will definitely be a part of the CP.

A second source advised in February, 1968, that CP member GEORGIA SCHOLINE's Party assignment is the re-organization of the DCA in the Bay Area and in this regard she has been working with both the Berkeley and San Francisco clubs.

I. Berkeley DuBois Club, also known
as Campus DuBois Club

A third source advised that in January, 1968, the Berkeley DuBois Club was approved as a student organization on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

II. San Francisco DuBois Club

A fourth source has advised that the San Francisco DuBois Club commenced holding meetings in January, 1968, and continued to do so through February and March, 1968, at a variety of locations throughout the city.

III. San Francisco State College DuBois Club

A fifth source advised that in March, 1968, an "Intent" to organize a club on the campus of San Francisco State College was filed with the Dean of Activities but so far formal application for official approval had not been executed.

APPENDIXYOUNG CHICANOS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

The Young Chicanos for Community Action, also known as Brown Berets, was formed during 1967 within the predominantly Mexican-American eastside of Los Angeles. The Young Chicanos for Community Action acquired the name Brown Berets when they identified themselves as a group by wearing brown berets and Khaki Army fatigue jackets. The group has approximately 35 active members.

In 1968, DAVID SANCHEZ, Prime Minister of the Brown Berets, prepared a booklet entitled, "The Birth of a New Symbol - the Brown Beret Manual". This booklet states in part as follows: "For over 120 years, the Mexican-American has suffered at the hands of the Anglo Establishment. He is discriminated against in schooling, housing, employment, and in every other phase of life... Because these injustices have existed and the Anglo Establishment shows no sign of changing them, and because the cries of individuals have gone unheard and fallen upon deaf ears, a group of Young Chicanos have come together under the name of the Brown Berets to demand an immediate end to the injustices committed against the Mexican-American".

This manual also states that the purpose of the Brown Berets is summed up in its motto: "TO SERVE, OBSERVE AND PROTECT". According to the manual, the portion of the motto, "TO PROTECT", means "To protect, guarantee, and secure the rights of the Mexican-American by all means necessary. How far we must go in order to protect these rights is dependent upon those in power. If those Anglos in power are willing to do this in a peaceful and orderly process, then we will be only too happy to accept this way. Otherwise, we will be forced to other alternatives".

The manual also sets forth the Ten Point Program of the Brown Berets as follows:

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUNG CHICANCS FOR
COMMUNITY ACTION
Also Known As
Brown Berets

1. Unity of all our people regardless of age, income or political philosophy.
2. The right of bi-lingual education as guaranteed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
3. We demand that the true history of the Mexican-American be taught in all schools in the five Southwest states.
4. We demand a Civilian Police Review Board made up of people who live in our community.
5. We demand that all police officers in the Mexican-American community, must live in the community and must speak Spanish.
6. To want an end to Urban Renewal Programs that replace our barrios with high rent homes for middle class people.
7. To demand a guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for all Mexican-American families.
8. We demand that all Mexican-Americans be tried by juries consisting of only Mexican-Americans.
9. We demand that the right to vote be extended to all of our people regardless of ability to speak the English language.
10. We demand the right to keep and bear arms to defend our communities against racist police, as guaranteed under the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 23, 1969

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

SF file 100-61299

Title ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CH

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF,
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.

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/10/69

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS-CB

RE: Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 1/23/69 at S.F.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of page 26 of retep.
Page 26 was inadvertently omitted in assembling the report.
Copies of page 26 are also enclosed for other offices which
received copies of retep.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 10 (RM))
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Chicago (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Las Vegas (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - New York (105-103715) (Encl. 2 (RM))
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 2 (RM)) *led ph*
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1 (RM))
- 1 - San Francisco

JES/jen

*Page 26 inserted
2/12/69 - nme*

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FBI - SACRAMENTO	

DIRECTOR, FBI

3/31/69

SAC, SACRAMENTO (105-508)(C)

~~CHANGED~~
~~ASIAN-AMERICAN CONCERN~~
IS - CH
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Title changed to indicate the name of the Asian student group at the University of California at Davis (UCD), which appears to be somewhat similar to the group at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB), known as the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA).

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF at San Francisco, dated 1/23/69.

The indices of the Sacramento Division are negative regarding the AAPA.

Referenced report indicated that ISAO FUJIMOTO, a professor at UCD, spoke at a meeting at UCB on 1/11/69, and that he was also present at an AAPA meeting on 9/22/68, also in Berkeley, California.

On 1/30/69, [redacted] advised that FUJIMOTO is a Ph.D., living at 870 Linden Lane (753-3148), and teaches in the Applied Behavioral Sciences Department, UCD, and that his wife's name is LINDER.

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Indices of the Sacramento Division indicate that an airtel was submitted to the Bureau by the San Francisco Division under Bureau file #62-110985, on 9/19/67, entitled National Conference for New Politics, and had, as an enclosure, an LHM, indicating that San Francisco source had advised that certain individuals in the San Francisco area had registered as representatives, delegates or observers for the National Conference

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1 - San Francisco (100-61299)(RM)
1 - Sacramento
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[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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for New Politics (NCNP) or have joined the NCNP as members or contributors. Among this list of names appeared the names of ISAO and LINDA FUGIMOTO, 1640 F. Street, Apt. 4, Davis, Calif., and it indicated that ISAO FUGIMOTO is an Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, UCD.

The indices of Sacramento further revealed that this office had received information that the "California Aggie," a student publication of the UCD, in an issue dated 10/17/68, contained an article stating that LINDER FUJIMOTO, who represented the Davis Women for Peace, had presented a petition from members of the Davis community concerning the statement of conscience on the war - that the war was immoral and unjust - at a rally on 10/16/67.

On 3/19/69, Sgt. [redacted] Intelligence Div., Davis Police Department, advised that his office has no information concerning an organization named the Asian-American Political Alliance. He did say that his files indicated that Mr. and Mrs. FUJIMOTO were members of the Resistance and that the wife is more active than Mr. FUJIMOTO. He stated that these people are anti-Vietnam but, to his knowledge, have never indicated any propensity towards violence.

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On 3/19/69, the records of the Yolo County Credit Bureau were reviewed by SA [redacted] and were found to contain a report concerning the FUJIMOTOs dated 2/9/68. This report indicated that ISAO and LINDA W. FUJIMOTO reside at 1640 F. Street, #4, Davis, California; that he is age 34, has been married for four years, has one dependent and has been employed at the UCD as Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering since March, 1967. Prior employment was listed as Cornell University for four years and his prior residences were listed as follows:

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315 North Albany
Ithaca, New York
9 months

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University of the Philippines
2 years

On 3/19/69, [redacted] was re-
contacted concerning the AAPA, at which time he advised that
there was no such organization at the UCD campus. He stated
that there was an organization named the Asian-American Concern
and another organization called the Sangha Club, which were
student oriental groups and that these groups appear to be
basically social clubs for those of Oriental origin. [redacted]
stated that the Sangha Club has been in existence at UCD for
approximately two years and that around January, 1969, the Asian-
American Concern came into existence and did, in fact, seem to
assimilate the membership of the Sangha Club. He stated that
even though these two clubs have different officers, this is the
only thing that seems to be separate or distinct about them.
[redacted] furnished a list of the officers of these two clubs,
at this time, which are as follows:

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Sangha Club

President -
RAYMOND K. YOKOMI
320 K. Street
Davis, California

Vice-President -
ALLEN KUWAHARA
1005 J. Street, #335
Davis, California

Secretary -
JOYCE FZAKI
1005 J. Street, #66B
Davis, California

SC 105-508

Treasurer -
CHARLENE AOYAGI
515 Sycamore, #108
Davis, California

Asian-American Concern

Steering Committee No. 1

RAY YOKOMI
320 K. Street, #10
Davis, California

BRIAN TOM

JUNE OTOW
321 East 8th
Davis, California

Members -

TOM TERAOKA
320 K. Street
Davis, California

ED CHANG
525 I. Street, #10
Davis, California

[redacted] also stated that in an issue of the "Woodland Democrat," a newspaper of general circulation in Woodland, California, in an article dated 5/3/68, it was reported that some 72 UCD faculty members signed a statement during a noon rally on the campus which supported young men who resist the draft for reasons of conscience. A statement said the program was sponsored by the student backers of

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the Resistance movement. A release said the signers recognized the humanitarian contributions of student resisters to world peace and domestic freedom. Among the 72 signatures, was the name ISAO FUJIMOTO.

[redacted] stated that in an issue of the "California Aggie," it was reported that a Bay area organization of Japanese-Americans and Asian-Americans held a seminar at Berkeley, Calif., on 1/11/69, to explore Asian-American experience and identity. Members of the Sangha Club, an Asian-American group on campus, attended this seminar and are holding a symposium on 1/23/69, to discuss their reactions. b7D

This article stated that RAY YOKOMI, president of the Sangha Club, attended the Yellow Identity seminar and stated that the Asian-Americans must define their minority group identification. He stated that he believes that those Japanese and Chinese have assimilated very well into American society but he believes that Asian-Americans have much to regain by retaining ties with their cultural heritage. He stated, further, that he feels that orientals are often a buffer between blacks and whites who were held up as examples to the blacks of minority groups that made it. He stated that, in fact, Asian-Americans have not been completely acceptable and that the purpose of the seminar and organizations like the Sangha Club is to go beyond the myths and explore the Asians real identity.

This article stated that the Sangha Club symposiums will have ISAO FUJIMOTO as a speaker, speaking on the topic, "The Myths of Making It."

[redacted] also furnished a copy of an application for a room permit made by the Asian-American Concern through RAY YOKOMI, for a room on 2/6/69, for a student group meeting with an estimated attendance of 30 people. b7D

[redacted] stated that in a notice in the "California Aggie," dated 2/26/69, there was a call to all Asian and Asian-American students to attend the meeting of Asian-American Concern to be held 2/28/69, at Freeborn Hall, UCD. The notice indicated the topic would be concerned with the Asian-Americans in America and other relevant topics.

b7D

[redacted] advised that the 2/6/69, meeting had an approximate attendance of 30 oriental students and faculty members. He stated that the 2/28/69, meeting had approximately 75 people in attendance, all of whom were oriental. He stated that he estimated the membership of the Sangha Club and the Asian-American Concern to be between 35 and 50 members. He stated that this meeting, on 2/28/69, seemed to attract a large number of orientals but that he was unable to ascertain any particular reason why the attendance would be greater than the meeting which was held on 2/6/69.

b7D

[redacted] advised that on 3/12/69, that he had identified a young, female oriental who was passing out leaflets at the Woodland, California, Grayhound Terminal to inductees being sent to Oakland. He stated that these leaflets were concerning the draft and the other people handing out these leaflets all were members of the Resistance or the Students for a Democratic Society. He stated that this female's name was JUNE OTOW, and she is described as follows:

b7D

Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	125 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Occupation:	Student at UCD

b6
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[redacted] advised that he is not aware of any subversive purposes of the Asian-American Concern and considers it

b7D

SC 105-508

to not have the potential for becoming such, inasmuch as the present membership is small and it appears that they are not able to enlist the support of any additional orientals in their club. He said he has not heard of any meetings or discussions having been planned since 2/28/69, and that this, in itself, would indicate a lack of support for the organization.

The following individuals were contacted concerning the existence of the AAPA in the Sacramento area and advised they had no knowledge of this organization or any similar-type organization:

[REDACTED]

Intelligence Division
Sacramento Police Department

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

Intelligence Division
California State Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation

b6
b7C

Rev. HIRAM FONG
1430 V. Street
Sacramento, California

DAVID WING
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California

Of the above-mentioned individuals, only Rev. FONG advised that he had heard of a group called the Young Buddhist Association Workshop. He stated that this is a religious organization with Japanese membership and has their headquarters at the Buddhist Church on Freeport Boulevard in Sacramento.

Since it does not appear that the AAPA has established itself in Sacramento, and since the Asian-American Concern

SC 105-508

appears to be basically a student group with less than active support, Sacramento is closing this case.

The officers of the Asian-American Concern and the Sangha Club, however, have been furnished to the Bureau for indexing.

Date prepared

Fall 1969

Date received

12/10/69

Received from (name or symbol number)

[Redacted] PSI

Received by

PAUL C. FULLER

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Fall 1969

Dictated _____ to _____

Date(s) of activity

Fall 1969

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Brief description of activity or material

University of California, Davis,

Student Organizations Fall 1969

File where original is located if not attached

[Redacted]

b7D

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

18 - Sacramento

- 1 - 100-1109 (CARL BUTZ) [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-2218 (INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS) [Redacted]
- 1 - 14-1 (The Resistance) [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-2255 (JOHN HEINE) [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-273 (SDS)
- 1 - 100-1110 (MARGARET WASSERMAN) All pertinent information disseminated to appropriate law enforcement, state or federal agencies.
- 1 - 100-2212 (SHELDON E. JONES)
- 1 - 100-2002 (DANIEL B. TAFT)
- 1 - 100-2192 (DAVID HUBIN)
- ① - 105-508 (Asian American Concern-UCD)
- 1 - 157-86 (Black Student Union-UCD)
- 1 - 157-1288 (LANA EDWARDS)
- 1 - 105-154 (Chinese Student Assoc.-UCD)
- 1 - 157-882 (RICHARD MC CLENNEY)
- 1 - 105-155 (Organization of Arab Students-UCD)
- 1 - 25-3478 (STEVE SPENCER)
- 1 - 100-NEW (GARY W. CLARIDA)
- 1 - 100-2130 (Viet Nam Moratorium)

CAUTION
IF MATERIAL IS DISSEMINATED
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105-508-4

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED <u>llh</u>
SERIALIZED <u>llh</u>	FILED <u>llh</u>
DEC 12 1969	
FBI - SACRAMENTO	

INDEX To
105-508

ASIAN AMERICAN CONCERN

~~Art Mitsutome~~
404 K St.
753-7287

~~Pat. Yee~~
1905 Anderson Rd., #47
756-2042

~~Brian Tom~~
4 Asbill Court
756-5502

105-508
105-713-1p40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 1/29/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/18/69 - 1/12/70
TITLE OF CASE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)		REPORT MADE BY CONFIDENTIAL JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY cmp
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - MISCELLANEOUS	

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/23/69 at San Francisco;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/12/69;
 Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 7/22/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 8/19/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/10/69;
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 12/11/69;
 San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 1/16/69, all captioned as above.
 Los Angeles report entitled "GIDRA" dated 11/29/69.

- P -

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

Classified and Extended by SP1 6-25-81
 Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
 Date of Review for Declassification 1-29-90

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED ~~Classified by SP2~~
 COPIES ~~Declassify on:~~ OADR 1-11-84

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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00-58

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Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

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105-508-5

SEARCHED INDEXED
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 FEB 1 1970
 SAC, SACRAMENTO

9/14/77

Notations
Give men up from serial 4

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SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE

(U) This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to further protect the identity of the informants, particularly SF T-1, SF 2496-R, who is furnishing valuable information on a continuing basis in the Racial and Internal Security fields.

Information copies of this report are furnished to offices having sizeable Oriental population and/or known AAPA chapters. Two copies are furnished to Los Angeles and Sacramento in whose territory the AAPA is quite active, and to New York in view of the possibility that AAPA may become more and more active there.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-R

170-570

SF T-2 is

Instant file, and
105-23731

(U) in
San Francisco Bay Area
(by request)

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SF T-3 is

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(by request)

[Redacted]

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SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-5 is

[Redacted]

New York airtel and LHM
dated 8/1/69; copy in
SF 105-24100 re NAKATSU

SF T-6 is
NISO, San Francisco
Report 5409000869

157-1202-348

b7D

SF T-7 is

[Redacted]

Cited in Los Angeles letter
to Bureau dated 7/22/69, copy
in SF 100-61299

(U)

SF T-8 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-9 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b7D

SF T-10 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-11 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-12 is
Intelligence Unit
San Francisco PD

100-61299-179
100-64141-4

b6
b7C

SF T-13 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

SF T-14 is

[Redacted]

105-23692-67

University of California PD
(by request)

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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[redacted]
University of California PD
(by request)

~~⊗~~

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b7C
b7D

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Los Angeles territory.

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in Sacramento territory.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Will follow AAPA activity in San Francisco territory.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - INS, San Francisco (RM)
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - OSI, 19D (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF Office: San Francisco, California
Date: 1/29/70

Field Office File #: 100-61299 Bureau File #: 100-452260

Title: ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
~~Classified by SP3
Declassify on: OADR
4-12-84~~

Synopsis:

The Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) is self-described in its literature as "A people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society." Organized in 1968 at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB), the AAPA now has chapters at other institutions, but principal activity remains centered at UCB. The AAPA participated in the Third World Liberation Front student strike at UCB (1/22/69-3/14/69). Some AAPA people were involved in the May 4th rally, a Red Guard activity on 5/4/69 at San Francisco. AAPA is deeply involved in development of Asian studies at UCB and AAPA leader is employed as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. AAPA people participated in Asian Coalition protest activities against Japan Week (9/5-20/69) at San Francisco and led protest demonstration against visit by Japanese Prime Minister in November, 1969. AAPA newspaper published at Berkeley, California, appears irregularly. October, 1969 issue of "AAPA" newspaper has article stating AAPA position on Vietnam which claims

Classified and Extended by SP1 6-25-81
Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review for Declassification 1-29-92

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GROUP I

All information contained herein is excluded from automatic unclassified except where shown otherwise. Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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"America is conducting...technological genocide in Vietnam."
Article further states AAPA supports the ten demands of the
National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Handwritten initials: KM

- P -

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DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

In leaflets and in its newspaper, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) describes itself as "a people's alliance to effect social and political changes." The sixth issue of the "AAPA" newspaper, dated October, 1969, carried a statement entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA." This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA as follows:

"The Asian American Political Alliance is people. It is a people's alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism, both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society.

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position so that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them. Consequently, we have been psychologically so conditioned by the blue-eye-blond-hair standard that many of us have lost our perspective. We can only survive if 'we know our place'--shut up and accept what we are given. We resent this kind of domination and we are determined to change it.

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"The goal of AAPA is political education and advancement of the movement among Asian people, so that they may make all decisions that affect their own lives, in a society that never asks people to do so. AAPA is not an isolated group, and should never profess to be such. Its only legitimacy and value is in the effects it has on many people, not just a small group of people. In the same vein AAPA is not meant to isolate Asians from other people; it is unhealthy as well as unwise to do such a thing. AAPA must constantly expand and grow, and reach out to other people and groups. At the same time, AAPA must meet the needs of its own members and deal with its own problems...."

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it--that we Asian Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and asserting our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation."

STRUCTURE OF THE AAPA

(U) According to SF T-1, the AAPA has no membership as such and no fixed cadre of officers. SF T-1 states that there is a Steering Committee or Central Committee consisting of the more active members, but the makeup of this Steering Committee varies from time to time. Any member of the Steering Committee of the AAPA may act as chairman at a meeting according to common consent of those present. According to SF T-1, the

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following persons have served as chairman at AAPA meetings during 1969:

RICHARD AOKIE

BRYANT FONG

FLOYD HUEN

(U) According to SF T-1, the leadership of the AAPA has varying ideas concerning AAPA policies and at times there has threatened to be a split within the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UCB) on account of these differences. In August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee had been held on August 8, 1969 at UCB for the purpose of attempting to heal an impending split within the AAPA. According to SF T-1, Professor PAUL TAKAGI was called in to act as a mediator during the discussions. According to SF T-1, a list of grievances directed against PAUL WONG, concerning latter's attitude toward the Asian Studies Program was presented by WAI-KIT (PAUL) QUON, FLOYD HUEN and BING THOM. SF T-1 said that opposing these grievances and supporting WONG was RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. Steering Committee members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN remained neutral in the dispute. According to SF T-1, this meeting of the AAPA Steering Committee ended with all parties dissatisfied and hostile.

Subsequently in August, 1969, SF T-1 reported that an emergency meeting of the AAPA people at UCB was held on August 11, 1969, attended by fifteen to seventeen persons. According to SF T-1, the principal purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity for BRUCE OCCENA to ask PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of Asian American Studies at UCB. According to SF T-1, OCCENA was supported by FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU and several others. SF T-1 indicated that PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTY HIROTA while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral.

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According to SF T-1, the above mentioned dispute was resolved and FLOYD HUEN became coordinator of Asian American Studies with the title Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB.

In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that due to the Internal Organizational Chaos within the AAPA, BRYANT FONG who was serving as Chairman of the Central Committee of the AAPA selected nine AAPA people, representing all of the factions of the AAPA to form a Central Committee. SF T-1 said this Central Committee held its first meeting on September 13, 1969 and consisted of the following persons:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

BING THOM

(U) ~~NORMAN WONG~~

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG

ROY TAKAI

MARK HAYAMIZU

In describing the various viewpoints of AAPA leaders, SF T-1 on September 26, 1969 classified these leaders as follows:

Militants

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

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Moderates

BING THOM

PAMELA LEE

BRUCE OCCENA

HARVEY DONG (According to SF T-1,
DONG occupies a middle position
between militant and moderate)

Conservatives

MARK HAYAMIZU

(U) FLOYD HUEN

YUJI ICHIOKA

In October, 1969, SF T-1 identified eight members of the Central Committee of AAPA who had been present at a meeting which the Central Committee held at UCB on September 20, 1969. These persons were the following:

BRYANT FONG

RICHARD AOKIE

NORMAN WONG

ROY TAKAI

PAMELA LEE

BING THOM

HARVEY DONG

The non-structure under which the AAPA operates is described in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, in the

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article entitled "UNDERSTANDING AAPA" as follows:

"We have adopted a structure which better fits the needs and goals of our alliance in a structure to which we have to adjust ourselves. Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interest join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action."

(U) [SF T-2 advised in August, 1969] that his work with college age youth in the San Francisco Bay Area has brought him into frequent contact with members of the AAPA.
(U) [SF T-2 stated] that the organization does not appear to have an organized cadre of officers. He said that there are persons such as YUJI ICHIOKA, FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and others, who have been leaders in the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA and source added that the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA located on the campus of the UCB is recognized as the leading chapter of the AAPA. However, source stated that there appears to be little formal organization and the work appears to be done through a Steering or Central Committee of the leaders and through other committees set up for special purposes. (U) [In January, 1970, SF T-2 advised] that to the best of his knowledge, the AAPA still operates with no formal cadre of officers or connectional structure.

(U) [SF T-3 advised in August, 1969] that in his work with youth in the San Francisco area he has come in contact with several persons who are connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, California and at San Francisco. He said that the headquarters of the AAPA appears to be at the UCB in Berkeley, but he added that the group does not have elected officers and appears to operate on a committee basis, with a central committee consisting of the active leaders. Source said FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON appear to be two main leaders of the AAPA at Berkeley.

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AAPA PERSPECTIVES

Recent issues of the AAPA newspaper have all carried a section entitled: "AAPA PERSPECTIVES," consisting of five short paragraphs. These are quoted below as they appear in the last issue, Volume 2, Number 1, dated November, 1969:

"We Asian Americans believe that we must develop an American Society which is just, humane, equal and gives the people the right to control their own lives before we can begin to end the oppression and inequality that exists in this nation.

"We Asian Americans realize that America was always and still is a White Racist Society. Asian Americans have been continuously exploited and oppressed by the racist majority and have survived only through hard work and resourcefulness, but their souls have not survived.

"We Asian Americans refuse to cooperate with the White Racism in this society which exploits us as well as other Third World people, and affirm the right of Self-Determination.

"We Asian Americans support all oppressed people and their struggles for Liberation and believe that Third World People must have complete control over the political, economic and educational institutions within their communities.

"We Asian Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government."

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JES:jo

ACTIVITIES

An article entitled, "Understanding AAPA", which appears on page 7, issue number 5; and on page 3 of issue number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, claims that since the AAPA began in May 1968, it has grown to become "a powerhouse for Asian thought and action". In discussing the activities of the AAPA, the article states that "past activities of the Berkeley AAPA include Free Huey rallies at the Oakland Court House, Chinatown forums, McCarran Act lobbies, MASC boycott, Third World Liberation Front Strike, development of Asian studies and liason with and development of other AAPA's a throughout the state". The article lists recent activities of the AAPA as participation in Japan Week, development of Asian studies, community work, and Third World orientation for the fall quarter of the UCB.

It is noted that AAPA participation in the rallies seeking release of the BPP leader HUEY NEWTON, the AAPA participation in a Chinatown forum and protest march on August 17, 1968, AAPA support of the MASC, (Mexican American Student Confederation) boycott at the UCB, and AAPA activity in maintaining information lobby tables at the UCB against the McCarran Act all are activities which took place in 1968.

Participation in Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) Student Strike at UCB

This strike activity took place at the UCB from January 22, 1969 through March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike, but only a very few of these arrests were of students of Asian descent.

The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article which described the Third World as the World of Color, the First World being identified as the United States and its allies, and the Second World being identified as the Soviet Union and its satellites. The article indicated that the groups which had united their efforts in the TWLF at the UCB were the AAPA, the MASC, and the AASU (Afro-American Student Union). This AAPA newspaper

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carried an opinion letter complaining about Asian students who were ignoring the student strike. The February 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper also complained that three AAPA people, SHIH SHUNG (RANDOLPH) QUON, JEFF LEONG (JEFFREY T. LEONG), and STAN ABE (STANLEY KENJI ABE), had been arrested during the strike at the UCB. According to the opinions expressed in the newspaper, QUON was arrested on "trumped up charges of assault", and the others for obstructing a public passageway.

During early January 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, an AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the AASU at the UCB, who were seeking AAPA support for a student strike. According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected to gain sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB Campus so as to show the strike as a TWLF movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for a Black Studies Department, particularly the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors. In mid-January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of Third World leaders was held on January 16, 1969, to determine whether the three ethnic student groups, AAPA, MASC, and AASU, would unite in a TWLF student strike. According to SF T-1, the AAPA people present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and PATTI IYAMA. According to SF T-1, agreement was reached that the memberships of these three groups should be polled for a strike vote and the results reported to a TWLF steering committee meeting on January 17, 1969. According to SF T-1, ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, and RICHARD AOKIE were sent to this TWLF steering committee meeting but no final vote could be taken as the AASU representatives failed to appear. ~~Q~~

(U) According to SF T-1, a TWLF mass meeting was held on January 19, 1969, at the UCB, attended by between 175 to 200 persons. The meeting was chaired by representatives of the participating ethnic groups, with RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA. SF T-1 indicated that the following AAPA people were among those present at this mass meeting on January 19, 1969: ~~Q~~

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(U) [RICHARD AOKIE
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
LILLIAN FABROS
PATTI IIYAMA]

(U) In January 1969, SF T-1 advised that a central committee had been set up to lead the TWLF student strike, scheduled to begin on January 22, 1969, at the UCB. According to the information furnished by SF T-1, the steering committee of the AAPA assembled on January 20, 1969, with RICHARD AOKIE presiding. Those present included ALAN FONG, JEFFREY LEONG, VICCI WONG, FLOYD HUEN, and JEANNE QUAN. SF T-1 indicated that VICCI WONG, ALAN FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, and FLOYD HUEN were selected as temporary AAPA representatives to the TWLF Central Committee, however, SF T-1 further reported that AAPA representatives who actually went to a meeting of the TWLF Central Committee on the evening of January 20, 1969, to discuss last minute preparations for the student strike were RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, and JEFFREY LEONG.

(U) SF T-1 reported in January 1969, that on January 21, 1969, a meeting of the steering committee of the AAPA was held with RICHARD AOKIE as chairman and ten to 15 persons present. Others identified as present identified by SF T-1 included the following:

(U) [ALAN FONG
FLOYD HUEN
VICCI WONG
JEFFREY LEONG
PATTI HIROTA
JEANNE QUAN]

(U) [At this meeting the steering committee voted to approve actions of the TWLF. The "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB, in its issue dated January 23, 1969, reported that on January 22, 1969, YSIDRO MACIAS, Chairman of the MASC, CHARLES JACKSON, President of the AASU, and JEFFREY LEONG, representing the AAPA,

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held a news conference to announce a general student strike at the UCB. According to the newspaper report, these individuals issued a prepared statement on behalf of the TWLF declaring "racism and self-determination are the central issues of the strike", and identifying another issue as "the right of Third World people to determine the structure and content of the Third World programs on this campus". On January 30, 1969, a flyer which indicated it emanated from the AAPA at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, was distributed on the UCB Campus. This printed flyer complained that there were "many Asians attending classes as usual", and it called upon all Asians to contact the AAPA and to participate in the student strike. \

Other literature distributed on the UCB Campus in January 1969, included a statement of support for the student strike issued over the names of Chinese Student Club (CSC) Cabinet Members, namely GREG (GREGORY) MARK, President; RON (RONALD) MIYAMURA, Cabinet Advisor; FLOYD HUEN, Immediate Past President; JOHN CHANG, Tutorial Coordinator; BRYANT FONG, News Letter Editor; ALAN FONG, Social Action Chairman. [It is noted that with the exception of GREG MARK, all of these CSC Cabinet Members have been identified by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA at the UCB].

The literature distributed in January 1969 also included several mimeographed sheets headed, "Asians! What Do We Do?". These sheets set forth remarks from several persons, most remarks favoring participation in the student strike. Among comments favoring the strike were those appearing over the name JEANNE QUAN, identified with the AAPA and the CSC, and those over the name RON MIYAMURA of the NSC (NESEI Student Club). [It is noted that both QUAN and MIYAMURA have been reported by SF T-1 as active in the AAPA. SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA steering committee was held on February 1, 1969, at the Center for Buddhist Studies, 2700 Haste Street, Berkeley, California. According to SF T-1, there were 15 to 17 persons present, including the following:]

FLOYD HUEN
ALAN FONG
PAUL (WAI KIT) QUON
JEFFREY LEONG

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VICCI WONG
LALENT LICON
PATTI HIROTA
RON MIYAMURA
STAN ABE
LILLIAN FABROS
BRYANT FONG

SF T-1 indicated that a purpose of this steering committee was to elect a new steering committee to have special responsibilities regarding AAPA participation in the student strike. SF T-1 indicated that the following persons were assigned the indicated duties in the steering committee:

RON MIYAMURA, Coordinator
RICHARD AOKIE, Strike Leader
LALENT LICON, Financial Chairman
PATTI HIROTA, Bail Fund Chairman
ALAN FONG, Community Liaison
BRYANT FONG, Monitor Captain

(U) In February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on February 3, 1969, to hear reports from its representatives on the TWLF. Among the 20 to 30 present were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, JEFFREY LEONG, RICHARD AOKIE, ALAN FONG, ALVIN JA, RON MIYAMURA, and VICCI WONG. According to SF T-1, the meeting heard reports from AOKIE and LEONG on the activities of TWLF Central Committee and from HUEN, FONG, and QUON concerning a TWLF press conference. According to SF T-1, the AAPA meeting reached the consensus that student strike activities should be moderated.

During February 1969, SF T-1 reported that leaders of the TWLF student strike, including RICHARD AOKIE, representing the AAPA, had addressed a student mass meeting at the UCB on February 12, 1969. SF T-1 subsequently advised in February 1969, that on February 13, 1969, about 300 individuals stood in a heavy cold rain on the campus of the UCB to hear several speakers, including FLOYD HUEN representing the AAPA, denounce the arrest of picketing students. Later in February 1969, SF T-1 advised that a noon rally held at the Sproul Hall Plaza of UCB was addressed by several TWLF strike leaders including RICHARD AOKIE representing the AAPA.

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"The Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, in its issue dated February 23, 1969, carried an article setting forth the results of an interview with JEAN (JEANNE) QUAN, a graduate of Granada High School, Livermore, California, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. The article identified Miss QUAN as a leader of the AAPA, which was described as among the organizations that were striking to secure funds for a Third World College. Miss QUAN, according to the article, claimed that the presence of police on the UCB Campus had caused many students to rally to the side of the strikers. She also claimed that she had witnessed unwarranted beatings of students by policemen. Miss QUAN stated there had been rock-throwing instances by students, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership and that the striker's tactics were supposed to be nonviolent. Miss QUAN claimed that most police violence had been caused by members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department but she was pleased by the way in which the California Highway Patrol had handled its activities in connection with the student strike.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike by the TWLF. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences Literature Hall where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was introduced as a member of the Local Defense Committee of the TWLF. According to the article, HUEN complained that not enough people who had witnessed student arrests were filing reports with the committee and he also asked for financial contributions to the Local Defense Committee.

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the TWLF student strike at the UCB. This article indicated the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies or a Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

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The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post". This article stated that a student, FLOYD HUEN, who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN who is a sociology senior who took part in the strike, polled 2,964 to 832 for the closest of his two opponents, and received election as the first vice-president of the Associated Students of UCB.

It is noted that records of the UCB Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, a student at the University of California, was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian's access while participating in a picket line at the UCB. The records indicated this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney. FLOYD HUEN's father and other relatives have advised that this arrest was the result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

AAPA Activity in Development of Asian Studies
Department In A Third World College at UCB

Issue Number one of the AAPA newspaper dated November - December 1968, carried an article entitled, "Asian Studies At UCB", which indicated the AAPA was working on the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968: Basic Asian American History I, in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI, and a course on Student Movements in Asia, which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ?????)."

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January 1969, carried an article indicating that the AAPA, as a part of a projected Asian Studies program at the UCB, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The

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article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

"The Daily Californian", published at Berkeley, California, in its issue dated May 9, 1969, carried an article dated May 8, 1969, by the AAPA. This article is entitled, "Where's Our Third World College?". The article stated that Third World Students at the UCB had called a strike starting January 22, 1969, in demand of self-determination and a Third World College. The article indicated that "normal strike activities were suspended in good faith last quarter" but added that the UCB Administration had failed to respond with the establishment of a Third World College. The article pointed out that at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), even without student initiative and pressure, the administration had already begun operation of a Center for Ethnic Studies. The article indicated that at UCLA, funding for the fall quarter of 1969 had been appropriated, (\$150,000 for the Asian Institute alone), and personnel would be hired by May 23, 1969.

The AAPA article stated that they had been waiting earnestly since the end of last quarter for the UCB Chancellor to make a move to establish a Third World College and pointed out it was over two months since the Academic Senate of the UCB voted 550 to 5 urging the Chancellor to appoint a Department Chairman immediately and to implement an Interim Department by the fall of 1969. The article outlined various negotiating efforts that TWLF leaders had taken during April with the University Administration and pointed out that the University Chancellor during an appearance before a Third World mass meeting on April 23, 1969, announced he expected to name a chairman for the Interim Department of Ethnic Studies within six or seven days. The article indicated that May 8, 1969, was the 16th day after that meeting and no word had been received concerning the appointment. The AAPA article stated that if a Department Chairman and staff were not appointed within the next few days, personnel would not

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be available for the fall quarter because people would have made academic commitments elsewhere. The AAPA expressed the opinion that the Chancellor was purposely stalling so as to sabotage the program.

In May of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a mass meeting sponsored by the AAPA was held in Leconte Hall at the UCB on May 12, 1969, to discuss the crisis concerning the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 indicated that 35 to 40 persons were present, including the following:

FLOYD HUEN
BRYANT FONG
PATTI HIROTA
RICHARD AOKIE
ALAN FONG
BING THOM
LING CHI WANG
SHIH WIN LAW
DANNY LI

(U) Chairman of the meeting according to SF T-1 was BRYANT FONG, and the primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World College and the lack of a director for the College due to the refusal of the person who had been invited by the University to accept that position. According to SF T-1, the discussion ended in a dead lock, and a committee was created to explore feasible alternatives.

In June of 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of 15 to 17 AAPA people met in the Student Senate Chambers of UCB on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of BRYANT FONG. Other persons present included FLOYD HUEN, RICHARD AOKIE, JEANNE QUAN, STAN ABE, RONALD MIYAMURA, and GREGORY JUE. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported on the status of the Third World College negotiations but indicated no additional progress had been made.

In July of 1969, SF T-1 advised that the steering committee of the AAPA met on July 12, 1969, in the Students Senate Chambers at the UCB to discuss the position of the AAPA concerning the establishment of the Third World College at the UCB. SF T-1 advised that ten to twelve persons were

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(U) present, including BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, JEFFREY LEONG, BELVIN LOUIE, JOHN CHANG, and PAUL WONG. According to SF T-1, it was decided at this meeting that Professor PAUL WONG would deliver an ultimatum from the AAPA to Chancellor HAYNES, stating that RON LEWIS and YUJI ICHIOKA should be hired immediately as instructors in the Third World College and a budget should be established immediately, or Professor WONG would resign from his appointment as the Chairman of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College. According to SF T-1, RICHARD AOKIE stated to the group that he would refuse his appointment as an instructor in the Third World College if Professor PAUL WONG resigned. (It is noted that YUJI ICHIOKA, according to newspaper report, was the principle founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California during May and June of 1968.) He went to New York City in the fall of 1968, and in January of 1969, SF T-1 stated that one of the objectives of the AAPA alliance in its participation in the Third World Liberation Front Strike, was the appointment of an AAPA member, possibly YUJI ICHIOKA, as a coordinator to develop the curriculum in Asian American studies. SF T-1 indicated that ICHIOKA as of January 1969 was in New York City where he was employed by the Japanese Consulate. The June edition of "GIDRA", a monthly paper produced by Asian students in the Southern California area, reported that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center at the UCLA were a team of people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor of the course, "Orientals in America".

In August of 1969, SF T-1 advised that 30 to 40 AAPA people held a meeting at the UCB on August 4, 1969, to discuss the restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department of the Third World College at the UCB. According to SF T-1, AAPA members BRYANT FONG, JOHN CHANG, WAI KIT QUON, and BING THOM led a group which demanded the restructuring of the Department since they declared that the AAPA was not in complete control of it. On the other hand, AAPA members PAUL WONG, RICHARD AOKIE, LING CHI WANG, and RONALD MIYAMURA defended the present structure and argued against the complete control of the Asian American Studies Department by the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was a very heated meeting and at shortly after midnight, PAUL WONG and RICHARD AOKIE walked out of the meeting. Subsequently, at about

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(U) 2:00 A.M., on August 5, 1969, those still present passed a motion presented by JOHN CHANG calling for a restructuring of the Asian American Studies Department. ~~X~~

(U) In August 1969, SF T-1 advised that on August 8, 1969, the steering committee of the AAPA met at the UCB with Professor PAUL TAKAGI called in as a mediator in an attempt to hear an impending split in the AAPA. According to SF T-1 a list of grievances directed against Professor PAUL WONG was presented by FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM and WAI KIT QUON, while WONG was supported by RICHARD AOKIE and RONALD MIYAMURA. SF T-1 indicated that AAPA members YUJI ICHIOKA and KIM NEWMAN were present but remained neutral. ~~X~~

(U) According to SF T-1, an emergency meeting of the AAPA was held at the UCB on August 11, 1969, with about 15 to 17 persons present. According to SF T-1, the major purpose of this meeting was for BRUCE OCCENA, speaking for FLOYD HUEN, JEANNE QUAN, PAULA LI, PAMELA LEE, MELISSA WONG, MARK HAYAMIZU, and several other AAPA people to officially request PAUL WONG to resign as coordinator of the Asian American Studies Department. SF T-1 indicated that at the meeting, PAUL WONG was supported only by RONALD MIYAMURA and PATTI HIROTA, while RICHARD AOKIE remained neutral. ~~X~~

The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Orientation" concerning a student orientation session held on October 4, 1969, at the UCB for students who would be taking courses in the Asian Studies Department of the UCB. According to the article, FLOYD HUEN, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, was one of the featured speakers. According to the article, HUEN told the 150 persons present, "Some see the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country . . .". The article indicated that HUEN blamed the small turnout (150 people), on the fact that the Rice - California Football Game was the same afternoon and indicated he complained that more people were concerned about football than about Third World Studies. According to the article, HUEN criticized the administration of the UCB for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he added the corporations are "the real enemy".

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The "Daily Californian", in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Huen Quits Post". This article indicated that FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as the Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the UCB, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as the reasons which prompted him to run for that position, namely to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating, "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind,". According to the article, HUEN indicated he intended to get the Associated Students to support community projects and ethnic studies, and he now felt there was enough support that he no longer needed to continue as an officer of the Associated Students. The article reported that HUEN named three persons, namely ALAN FONG (of AAPA), DWIGHT SCOTT (of the AASU), and JESUS RUIZ (of the MASC), who would continue to represent Third World interest in the Senate and HUEN indicated that his new post as the Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a better position to work for Third World interests than he would have had by continuing in the Senate of the Associated Students. According to the article, HUEN said that as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies, his main effort would be directed toward the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department.

The October 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper, on page 4, carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES". The first section of this article, entitled, "THE CONCEPT OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that the Asian students who have developed the Asian Studies aspect of Third World Studies believe that the educational heirarchy should be inverted. According to the article, the Asian students feel they are better able to decide their educational needs in the field of Asian Studies than are University Regents and administrators who are neither students nor Third World people. The article states:

"The University establishment has told us that we lack background and training, yet Asian Studies has existed since the Winter quarter of the past academic year. Asian Studies

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began with one course under the Board of Educational Development. Since then, six classes have been offered, with a total enrollment of at least six hundred students. Each class has been designed, run, and taught by students. In addition, the Asian Studies Division, unlike the other Third World divisions, does not have a coordinator. A committee of six graduate and six undergraduate students make policy and decisions. This is innovative--the Administration has been pressured into recognizing students rather than a coordinator whose only qualification may be a Ph.D.

"Innovation is not accomplished without struggle. But struggle has produced four Asian Studies courses and a Third World Colloquium for the Fall quarter".

The second section of the article, entitled, "DIRECTION OF ASIAN STUDIES", declares that Asian Studies at UCB will be "a strongly community oriented program of study", which will emphasize Asians in America. The article indicates this direction of study is designed to reverse the trends which have drained talented persons from the ethnic communities where they could otherwise function to help prevent Asian-American communities from becoming cultural and psychological ghettos. According to the article, the Asian Studies program at the UCB will stress community oriented subjects and actual community work in order to facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the community and its network of relationships. The article states:

"The study program of Asian Studies is to include the following areas of scholarship: community commitment, awareness of the Asian-american identity, Asian and Asian-american culture, and the dynamics of racism."

The article lists the Asian Studies offered at the UCB in the Fall Quarter of 1969 as follows:

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Asian Studies 100 - The Asian Experience in America
Instructor, ALAN FONG

"An introduction to the psychology of self as determined in the history of the race. Attention is given to general historical, social and economic factors of the Asian situation which pertain both to Asia and America."

Asian Studies 130 - Asian Community Workshop
Instructor, BING THOM

"This course is designed to enable students: to become aware of the Asian communities, to involve them in the processes of social change and community action, to acquire basic and practical skills of researching Asian communities in America".

Asian Studies 160 - A-B-C Comparative Asian Student Movements

Instructor, WAI KIT QUON

"A study of both significant historical and contemporary student movements in Asia, one of the most important aspects of Asian history and culture, with emphasis on Japan, China, Vietnam, Korea, and the Philippines".

Asian Studies English 3
(No instructor listed)

"Principles of composition designed to aid Subject A students achieve proficiency in basic college-level writing. Emphasis is on expression".

Third World Studies 100 - Colloquium on the Third World Concept

Instructor, RICHARD AOKIE, CARL MACK

"An introduction to the Third World Concept and its relevance to the American context. Comparative analysis of problems and experiences of Third World people in America. Critical evaluation of alternative actions for social and political change".

Regarding the above-mentioned Asian Studies Conference at Berkeley, September 20, through 21, 1969, it is noted that the October 1969 issue of "GIDRA", which is published by students at Los Angeles, California, and which is concerned with Asian-American matters, carried an article

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over the name COLIN WATANABE, which discussed that conference. According to this article, Mr. ELGIN HEINZ, employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop, was asked to comment during the general meeting concerning the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco schools. According to the article, HEINZ was cut short by BING THOM of the Berkeley Chapter of the AAPA, who told HEINZ he should resign and let an Asian take his place. HEINZ reportedly replied that he had already told his superiors he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

The AAPA newspaper in its issue dated November 1969 (Volume 2, Number 1), carried an article entitled, "THIRD WORLD COLLEGE NOW!". This article alleges that the UCB administration has never truly cooperated with Third World people and that the development of a Third World College has been a constant struggle. The article claims that the UCB has used "stall and run-around tactics" designed to keep the Third World groups off balance and separated so that each group has had to concentrate its staff on its own immediate program in order to keep that program running. The article states the UCB administration "has finally come to terms by granting an Ethnic Studies Department" but adds that the struggle for a Third World College with degrees and a graduate program has only begun.

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried articles indicating that the Asian Studies Division of the UCB had been active in promoting study of problems of interest to the AAPA. One article noted that a symposium, "Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam" had been sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15, 1969, to show that "the Vietnamese people . . . have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." Another article indicated that Asian Studies 130 had studied the problems of women working in garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown and had decided to initiate and build a cooperative as the way to help the garment workers avoid exploitation and as a vehicle to "educate the workers to some understanding . . . of how they are exploited and suppressed."

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EXTENSION OF THE AAPA IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AND ELSEWHERE;
LIAISON WITH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHAPTERS AWAY FROM UCB CAMPUS

According to SF T-1 contacted January 12, 1970, the AAPA, although primarily located on the campus of the UCB has a presence on several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area, particularly Hayward State College, San Francisco State College and San Jose State College. SF T-1 added that there is also an AAPA presence on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles and at the University of California at Davis, California.

(U) (SF T-2 advised on January 12, 1970) that in his work with Asian students at the various colleges in the San Francisco area, he has found that the principal areas of AAPA activity aside from the campus of the UCB are San Jose State College and Hayward State college. (SF T-2) added that there also seems to be an AAPA chapter in San Francisco which is not directly related to any campus but which includes Asian students (or persons recently from campus) who are involved in community or social work activity in San Francisco. Source said it is possible a San Francisco AAPA group may center around Glide Memorial Methodist Church, since JANICE MIRIKATANI MILLER, a secretary there, has been organizing a magazine devoted to Asian-American interests, scheduled for publication in February, 1970. (SF T-2 said) he understands MILLER has some connection with the AAPA. (SF T-2) added that NEIL GOTANDA, GERALDINE KUTAKA and BARRY CHANN all have been vocal in speaking as AAPA representatives at protest activities in San Francisco during 1969. Source added that several AAPA leaders at Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, WAI KIT QUON and LING CHI WANG have their homes or other close associations in San Francisco. ((SF T-2 and SF T-3 in August, 1969, advised) BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service in Chinatown.)

It is noted that Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper, published in the Spring of 1969, carried an article concerning a statewide Asian-American Conference held in March, 1969, in which it was stated the San Francisco groups are moving away from the campuses into the streets and the ethnic communities." Farther on in this article the following statement appears: "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities."

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The "Daily Californian," newspaper of the Associated Students of the UCB, in its issue dated January 17, 1969, carried an article concerning the AAPA, which contained the following statement:

"The AAPA was founded last Spring and has chapters on a number of California campuses. These included Berkeley, SF State, San Jose State, College of San Mateo, USC, UCLA and Sacramento."

The January, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper indicated the AAPA had a presence at San Francisco, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Berkeley, San Jose and Sacramento, California, as well as New York and Hawaii. This issue of the AAPA newspaper also carried news of AAPA activity in Los Angeles, stating that most AAPA activity in Southern California was centered at the University of Southern California, UCLA. The article indicated the AAPA at UCLA had been working with Oriental Concern, described as "a campus based liberal group," active on several campuses in the Los Angeles area. Another article in the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, indicated that AAPA members from Berkeley, California had attended a Young Buddhist Association workshop at Sacramento, where they "identified individuals interested in the Asian Movement."

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in February, 1969, mentions a Statewide AAPA Conference held January 11-12, 1969. According to SF T-1, AAPA people from various campuses attended the Asian Experience In America-Yellow Identity Conference held on January 11, 1969, on the UCB Campus under the sponsorship of the Chinese Students' Club and the Nisei Students' Club of the UCB, and met together at Berkeley, California, during this weekend. (U)

Issue No. 3 of the AAPA Newspaper also made brief mention of AAPA activity in other areas, stating: "San Jose AAPA is involved with the strike and is planning Asian Studies courses, there being over 500 Asians at San Jose State. Davis AAPA has unique problems on their UC campus as its location is more isolated. It is one of the newest AAPA chapters, with some of the workers editing a ten page campus paper funded and sponsored by Campus Switchboard. There are a lot of foreign students who for various reasons (political reprisals, etc.) will not get 'involved,' and most of the people seem to be grad students. Sacramento AAPA is just getting started at City and State Colleges."

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Issue No. 4 of the AAPA newspaper, reports that a second Statewide AAPA Conference was held March 8, 1969, at which there was representation from groups at the University of California at Davis, from the Bay Area, and from Southern California. This article indicated that "because of lack of systematic organization on the part of both hosts and participants, the meeting was nowhere near as successful as it could have been." The article indicated that there was diversity of political ideas among the participants and states: "The only real basis for the two Statewide conferences that have been held is an idea - - the idea that Asian-Americans should begin to assert themselves politically as Asian-Americans." According to the article; "This conference revealed that groups have grown so far apart that any future progress will have to be based on real organization. This means organization not only at a State-wide level, but also within each group." This article indicates that the AAPA is working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland, California and on the campus of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Issue No. 4 of the AAPA Newspaper also carried an article signed by the San Jose State AAPA, advertising an EASTER Symposium to take place April 4-6, 1969. The article indicated registration and entertainment would occur on Friday, April 4, 1969, and that Saturday there would be a Third World Conference to which "All Third World organizations in the Bay Area will be invited." The article indicated "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers topics would follow **representative** speakers from **these organizations**. Activity for Sunday, April 6, 1969 was described as a "Christ Hunt" and the article indicated that this activity could not be further discussed because the San Jose State College AAPA is so small it cannot afford to lose members "behind the wrath of God." (sic).

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at San Jose State College (SJSC) had sponsored a symposium on Saturday, May 5, 1969 at the Education Building on the campus of San Jose State College. According to SF T-1, it was a Third World affair and the speakers represented Mexican-American, Afro-American and Filipino-American groups, as well as Oriental-American groups. According to SF T-1, there were between 60 to 70 persons present and SHELDON (last name unknown), a leader of the AAPA at SJSC, served as chairman.

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(U) SF T-1 said that among the eight speakers were: ~~RICHARD AOKIE~~ of the AAPA at Berkeley, California and ~~ALEX HING~~ of the Red Guard at San Francisco, California.

A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

"GIDRA," self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country, and published in Los Angeles, California, carries numerous articles concerning the activities of Asian groups. The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a notice concerning the AAPA at SJSC. This notice indicated that although there were 750 students of Asian ancestry at SJSC, only about 20 were members of the AAPA and few of the others were active. According to this notice in "GIDRA," the AAPA at SJSC can be contacted through PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apt. 1, San Jose, California. The "GIDRA" notice further indicates that SJSC offers a student-planned course entitled: "The Asian-American Experience."

An article which appeared on February 4, 1969 in "The Pioneer," published at the California State College at Hayward, California (CSCH), carried an article entitled: "Orientals Cast Lot with Third World." This article states that: "After years of watching other minorities bear the brunt of socio-economic upheaval, a group of Orientals has decided to cast its lot with the 'revolution.'" The article goes on to identify this group as the AAPA which it indicates was founded at the UCB so that Asian-Americans would have a vehicle to express their views and through which they can work with other minorities toward self-determination. The article says that: "AAPA is starting very slowly. They have three firmly established chapters, at Berkely, San Francisco State and San Jose State. They are trying to establish more. But few Oriental-Americans are joining or even turning their heads in interest." The article goes on to remark that at Cal State Hayward, the response has been so sparse that "the would-be founder" of a Hayward AAPA chapter, ALLAN FUJITA, has been unable to form even a half-strength chapter.

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"The Pioneer," student newspaper at the CSCH, in its issue dated February 14, 1969, carried an article over the name ALLAN FUJITA, advising that Asian-Americans on the campus of CSCH were forming an AAPA. In the article, FUJITA indicated the group intended to seek and provide information about the problems of Asian, of other Third World groups and of "any other oppressed segment of American society;" and that it intended: "To act toward the solution of the problems of Asian-Americans," "To actively support the liberation of other Third World groups" and "To support the liberation of other specific segments of American society." The article invited Asian-Americans to meet with the AAPA of CSCH "this Thursday." According to SF T-4, FUJITA was quite disturbed because the meeting was supposed to have been held February 13, 1969, but had to be postponed to February 20, 1969 since the announcement was not published until February 14, 1969.

(U) (In February, 1969, SF T-4 advised) that the first meeting of the AAPA chapter at CSCH was held on February 20, 1969 with approximately twelve persons present, according to the source, ALLAN FUGITA and LOUIE LEE appeared to be the leaders in forming this group. (U) Later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised that a meeting of the AAPA was held at the home of ALLAN FUJITA to formulate demands to be presented to the administration of the CSCH through a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(U) (Still later in February, 1969, SF T-4 advised) that persons connected with either the Black Students Union (BSU), the Mexican American Students Confederation (MASC) or with the AAPA at the CSCH, met on February 25, 1969 at a Mexican restaurant in Oakland, as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) to discuss demands that they would present to the CSCH administration. These demands were presented to the CSCH President on February 26, 1969. (U) (SF T-4 indicated that since the college president did not accept the demands without a question, the BSU wanted to close down the school. This action was not supported by the AAPA or the MASC. (Late in February, SF T-4 indicated these differences threatened to break up the TWLF.)

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"The Pioneer" published at CSCH, in its issue dated April 15, 1969 carried an article inviting Asian-American students to a "rap session" every Thursday afternoon, at which the problems of being an Asian-American in contemporary American society would be discussed. A subsequent article in "The Pioneer" over the name: LORETO ALMAZOL, invited Filipino students at the CSCH to attend Thursday afternoon discussion meetings of the AAPA.

In its issue dated May 20, 1969, "The Pioneer" carried a report of an interview with LOUIE LEE, described as vice-president of the AAPA at CSCH. In this interview, LEE claimed that the AAPA at CSCH has thirty members and stated: "The AAPA is predominately a California organization with other chapters at U. C. Berkeley, San Francisco State and San Jose State. According to the article, LEE declared the purpose of the AAPA is "the identification, development and articulation of the Asian-American identity. When asked if the group were militant, LEE replied: "We will fight for what we believe in." According to the article, LOUIE LEE stated the AAPA had already been successful at the CSCH in arranging for an Asian Studies class to be taught in the Fall by an Asian-American, and added the AAPA intends to establish an Asian-American Cultural Center at the CSCH. "The Pioneer" in its issue dated May 28, 1969, carried an article over the name, PATRICIA ARIAS. In this article Miss ARIAS identified herself as a member of the AAPA at the CSCH and expressed agreement with views which LOUIE LEE expressed in the interview mentioned above.

The above mentioned October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" indicates that at Hayward, California, in the CSCH, there are 200 Asian students out of a student body of 9,000 to 10,000. The article in "GIDRA" indicates that the CSCH is offering a course called: Asian-American Communities and states in addition to working on course development, the AAPA has established a center for development of community oriented programs, which will build a library of books and films on the subject of Asians in America and will offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and community people. The "GIDRA" article indicates the AAPA at CSCH can be contacted through PAM TAU, 825 Orchard, Apt. 24, Hayward, California.

It is noted that during December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning conference held December 5, 1969 on the Mills College Campus at Oakland, California, under the auspices of the Mills College chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, PAMELA TAU of the AAPA at CSCH was among the persons who attended that conference. ~~X~~

The October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" also made mention of the AAPA at San Francisco State College (SFSC) indicating that Asians and Asian-Americans comprise 47 percent of the student enrollment, and that courses in Conversational Cantonese and in Chinese-American History have been developed. According to the notice in "GIDRA" the person to contact concerning the AAPA at SFSC is PENNY NAKATSU, 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, California. The "GIDRA" notice indicates SFSC offers 18 courses in the Asian-American Studies Program.

(It is noted that an article which appeared in the October 23, 1968 issue of the "Daily Gator," a student newspaper published at SFSC carried an article which indicated that chapter of the AAPS had recently been formed at SFSC and that the AAPA organizers on the campus were PENNY NAKATSU and STAN WONG. [It is further noted that according to SF T-1, SF T-3 and SF T-5, PENNY NAKATSU on July 17, 1969, appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women Versus Facism," before the First National Conference For a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored from July 18-20, 1969 at Oakland, California by the Black Panther Party.] ~~X~~

(SF T-2 has advised that the AAPA at the SFSC supported the student strike which began at that institution in November, 1968, but source added that the situation of the AAPA during that student strike was confused since at the time the student strike began, the most militant students of Asian descent were members of the Inter-Collegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA) headed by MASON WONG.

An article which appeared in the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 7, 1969, stated that the student strike at the San Francisco State College began November 6, 1968 when the strike was called in support of "non-negotiable" demands submitted to the college administration the previous day by the Black Students Union.

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The article added that the strike was supported by several student organizations including the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

(It is noted that the "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated March 29, 1968 carried an article stating that the TWLF had just been organized at the SFSC campus by four minority groups, the Black Students Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Students Organization, and a Mexican-American group. It is further noted that the above mentioned issue of the "Daily Gator", October 23, 1968, indicated that PENNY NAKATSU, as spokesman for the newly formed SFSC chapter of the AAPA stated the AAPA would coordinate its activities with the TWLF and with the ICOSA.)

(U) Above mentioned strike at SFSC, although joined by some faculty members of the American Federation of Teachers Union employed there, failed to close SFSC and was eventually settled in the Spring of 1969. (According to SF T-2) it was settled after the Asian groups decided they would withdraw their support from the strike, when it became evident that the Acting President had no intention of permitting the strike to close the school. (U) (According to SF T-3) the withdrawal of the Asian groups was encouraged after a leading member of the Suey Sing Tong in Chinatown, whose daughter had been villified by MASON WONG for crossing the picket line to attend school, warned that any further insults by MASON WONG to Chinese girls attending SFSC would be met by punitive action against MASON WONG's person.

(U) (On January 3, 1969, SF T-6) furnished an undated leaflet issued by the TWLF declaring that students of SFSC had been on strike since November 6, 1968 and asking Third World "Brothers and "Sisters" to support the strike. Members of the TWLF were identified as follows:

Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action
Latin American Student Organization
Black Student Union
Asian American Political Alliance
Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor
Mexican-American Student Confederation

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A leaflet which was distributed on the campus of the SFSC during the student strike entitled: "Third World Liberation Front: School of Ethnic Area Studies," included a section entitled "A POSITION PAPER ON THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE SCHOOL OF ETHNIC AREA STUDIES by the AAPA. In this position paper, the AAPA declared that "as one of the six groups currently working towards a School of Ethnic Area Studies," it affirmed "the urgency and necessity" of a Japanese-American Studies program. Another position paper, by the ICSA appeared in this leaflet, supported the establishment of a School of Ethnic Area Studies and proposed that a Chinese Ethnic Studies Department be established within that School.

WAYNE BERRY, Security Officer, SFSC, who advised of the above mentioned leaflet on the SFSC campus during the student strike, later advised that the strike was settled when the college administration made concessions to the student body demands regarding the admission of minority students and the establishment of ethnic studies.

It is noted that the "Oakland Tribune," daily newspaper published at Oakland, California, in its issue dated September 23, 1969, reported that SFSC officials had stated that date the new School of Ethnic Studies at SFSC, offering courses in the history, culture and literature of Negroes, Asians, Mexican-Americans and American Indians, had enrolled 1000 students, almost double the number of students expected to enroll. The article stated that the Fall semester at SFSC began with about 18,000 students enrolled.

(U) It is noted that as indicated above, the Fourth Number of the AAPA Newspaper, issued in the Spring of 1969, carried an article which indicated the AAPA was working to establish a presence at Mills College in Oakland. [In December, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a conference had been held on 12/5/69 at Lucy Stern Hall on the Mills College campus, which conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN, a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, and sponsored by the Mills College Chapter of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, the Mills College chapter of the AAPA is headed by a Chinese girl named DARLENE JUNG (phonetic) and the source noted only three persons at the conference who claimed to be members of the Mills College chapter of AAPA.]

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(U) SF T-1 advised that about 100 persons were present with many from the Berkeley AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, BING THOM, who led a workshop on organizing garment workers in the San Francisco Chinatown, RICHARD AOKIE, who led a workshop on the Third World Movement as well as ROY TAKAI, JEFFREY LEONG and HARVEY DONG, all of whom are leaders of the AAPA at UCB. SF T-1 stated that speakers included RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA and ALEX HING leader of Red Guard in San Francisco. According to SF T-1 several other Red Guard members from San Francisco were present, including DARWIN (LEE). SF T-1 added that a Negro man who claimed to be a reporter for the "People's World" newspaper at San Francisco was present at the conference and LARRY GURLEY, a faculty member of Mills College was present as an observer. According to SF T-1, GURLEY stated in his presence that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

(U) SF T-1 stated that ALEX HING of the Red Guard headed a workshop on the Asian Students movement at the Mills College conference while a workshop concerning the Filipino Movement was led by a Chinese male from the College of Marin in Marin County, California. According to SF T-1, this person, whose name he did not learn, claimed to be a member of the TWLF at that campus. SF T-1 stated that the sixth workshop at the conference, concerning Asian Studies was led by someone from Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

(U) SF T-1 stated that GORDON YOW from Merritt College in Oakland, California, attended the conference at Mills College December 5, 1969 and stated he hoped to establish a chapter of the AAPA at Merritt College.

As is indicated elsewhere, the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969 published at Berkeley, California, indicated the First Asian Studies Conference was held at Berkeley, on September 20-21, 1969. The article indicated that representatives from various places in California were present, including representatives from Los Angeles, Stockton and the University of California at Davis, near Sacramento. The article indicated that representatives from Davis, Los Angeles, Stockton and Berkeley discussed state-wide and area-wide strategy and tentatively decided the next Asian Studies Conference on December 20-21, 1969 would be held at Los Angeles, with the Asian Studies Center of the University of California at Los Angeles as host. This article further

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indicated that plans were also made for "a radical political session" to be held in early November at Stockton, California.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, carried an article entitled: "asian radicals," which stated that Asian political activists from the Bay Area would gather on November 21, 1969 for a session on radical Asian politics. The article indicated the event would be held at Hayward, California on the campus of the CSCH, and was being sponsored by the AAPA chapter at the CSCH. The article added that the original concept of a state-wide Radical Asian Political Conference was developed at the Asian Studies Conference held in Berkeley, but never materialized due to "area problems." The article stated that it was decided instead that "regional groups should come together to discuss common problems and to attempt to bring more unity to the movement." All "serious, determined radical Asians" were urged to attend this session which was scheduled to last from 7:30 to 12:00 Midnight on Friday, November 21, 1969.

Above mentioned AAPA newspapers indicate there is also an AAPA presence at college campuses away from the San Francisco Bay Area.

The August, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" mentioned above as published at Los Angeles and concerned with Asian-American matters, carries an article which indicates the time has come for Asian-Americans to speak out concerning political and racial turmoil in America, and announces the "establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article accuses the American society of showing "every evidence of liquidating Black people" and of waging "politically and morally insane war in Vietnam," and it complains that Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances of which there is "undisputable evidence in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles. The article indicates that for further information concerning the AAPA readers should contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537.

The May, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America" being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969 issue of "GIDRA"

carried an article concerning a course entitled "Orientals in America," being offered at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the Spring of 1969, which indicated that representatives of the AAPA would be among persons appearing on panels presenting discussions before the class. The June, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article which reported that the Asian-American Student Alliance described as a loose confederation of radical student groups at the UCLA, had created a sub-group known as the AAPA.

Above mentioned August, 1969, issue of "GIDRA" carried an article stating: "A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian-American Political Alliance." The article indicates that interested persons could contact the AAPA at the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA. Principles and objectives of the AAPA as outlined in this article included the following statements: Regarding Law: "Law does not mean justice. It means power, We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws."; regarding the University: "The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents."; regarding racism: "We recognize that minority groups in America are being...oppressed...We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society."; regarding discrimination: "If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore, we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone."; regarding discrimination of women: "We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community."; regarding the working class: "We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class...not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers."

The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried an article concerning a colloquium held November 2, 1969 at UCLA concerning the Asian-American student and the University. The article indicated that various Asian-American programs, including that of the AAPA were presented. The article also indicated that FLOYD HUEN from Berkeley, California was present as a guest.

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(U) On June 4, 1969, leaflets were distributed on the UCLA campus in the name of the AAPA, which was self-described as a UCLA organization of radical students. The leaflet called for a protest rally that date and which charged the UCLA administration with attempting to isolate LAURA HO from other students on the campus. HO was described in the same leaflet as one of the founders of the AAPA. (An article in the UCLA student newspaper, "Daily Bruin" on May 29, 1969, reported that LAURA HO and others had been charged with obstructing the lawful administration of the University by disrupting a meeting of the Board of Regents. Miss HO was charged with throwing a rock and breaking a window.)

(U) (On May 14, 1969, SF T-7 advised) that the AAPA using the address 681 West 34th Street, located on the campus of the University of Southern California published an article in the Black Student Union newspaper, "Black Trojan" which indicated the AAPA was supporting the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State College.

(U) Regarding the development of AAPA activity at the UCLA, it is noted that in February, 1969, SF T-1 advised that YUJI ICHIOKA, founder of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, had resigned his position with the Japanese Consulate in New York City as of February 1, 1969 and was in the Los Angeles, California area where he planned to work in the Ethnic Studies program at UCLA. It is also noted that the June, 1969 edition of "GIDRA" states the founders of the Asian-American Studies Center at UCLA were a team of students, faculty and community people, headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History and YUJI ICHIOKA, instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

(U) The above mentioned publication "GIDRA" in its issue of October, 1969 included a notice concerning the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California, which states that a chapter of the AAPA is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian-American students at the institution.

(U) The November, 1969 issue of "GIDRA" carried a letter from DON NAKANISHI of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. This letter complained that most Asian-Americans in the Eastern United States were "bananas" (according to SF T-2, this is a term used to refer to Oriental-Americans who are pro-American, who have "yellow skin", but who are "white" inside.) However, the latter indicated that some Asian-American political organizations do exist in the East and he listed:

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AAPA at Columbia
c/o CHRIS IIJAMA
521 West 11th Street
New York City, N.Y.

AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut.

In his letter, NAKANISHI added that the addresses of the AAPA at Sarah Lawrence College and at the City College of New York could be obtained by writing to the above address.

(U) A four page newspaper entitled: "May 4, 1919-1969," made available by SF T-3 in April, 1969, carried an article concerning a symposium to be held by the Asian-American Concern of Davis, California (no date given). (U) According to SF T-1, this newspaper was a joint effort of the AAPA with other Asian-American groups in the San Francisco Bay Area. SF T-1 has indicated that the Asian-American Concern on the campus of the University of California at Davis, is closely associated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California. According to the article, the symposium was designed to overcome the "apathy which consumes the Asian community," to encourage "awareness of difficulties confronting Asians," and to establish "lines of communication within ... the Asian community." The article indicated the following would be featured speakers: GEORGE WOO of ICSA (Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action); JAMES HIRABAYASHI, Professor of Anthropology at SFSC, PAT SALAVER, campus coordinator of P.A.C.E. (Philippine American Collegiate Endeavor); ISAO FUJIMOTO, Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Davis; JOE SAN BELLE, San Francisco Attorney; JERRY ENEMOTO, National President of the Japanese American Citizens' League and GORDON LAU, Candidate for Supervisor in San Francisco.

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CHINATOWN PROJECT ACTIVITY

(U) In February, 1969, SF T-8 advised that in his work with social problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, he has learned that the AAPA from Berkeley, California is involved in the tutoring of Chinese-American children who have had school difficulties because of lack of fluency in the English language. According to SF T-8, this tutoring assistance also extends to older Chinese to a limited extent and has been conducted in home situations in Chinatown and also at the Chinatown YMCA and the Cameron House community center of the United Presbyterian Church in Chinatown. ~~(U)~~

(U) SF T-8 stated that LING CHI WANG, who is connected with the AAPA at Berkeley, and who is quite active in mentioned church, had allegedly arranged for use of the church community center. Source added that LING CHI WANG was formerly director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) and source expressed opinion that some of the tutoring relationships may be with Chinatown children who came to Mr. WANG's attention last summer. SF T-8 added that he had conversed with FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and the latter made the claim that the AAPA hopes to help Asian-Americans deal successfully with the various economic and cultural problems that beset them due to such things as racial discrimination and language difficulties. According to SF T-8, FLOYD HUEN stressed the fact that AAPA people from the UCB were devoting many hours to helping Chinatown children learn the English language. ~~(U)~~

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated January 21, 1969, reported an interview with LING CHI WANG, described as a graduate student in Near Eastern Languages at the UCB and a volunteer participant in the Chinatown project. According to the article, WANG said that the Chinatown project includes college students from several campuses in the San Francisco Bay Area and "is involved in several aspects of the Chinatown community, including tutoring,

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educational conditions, community action, work with delinquents, and cultural programs." The article quoted WANG as stating that tutoring is necessary because "the San Francisco Unified School is not meeting the demands of the students." According to the article, WANG indicated this was particularly true "in the area of teaching English as a second language." He indicated there were at least 3,000 students needing assistance in English and declared the San Francisco school system's bi-lingual programs to be inadequate because the oriental student is penalized by attending classes taught in English while he is learning English. WANG added that the parents were of little assistance, because they also were usually unable to speak English.

According to the article, WANG stated that the college students participating in the tutorial program usually work one or two nights a week on a one-to-one basis. He added that the tutorial program also includes weekend trips to such places as Golden Gate Park and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

In this same article, LING CHI WANG also discussed the community action aspect Chinatown project. "The community action aspect," he said, "is concerned with making the community aware of their problems and acting as a body to solve them." He indicated such problems include: "overcrowding, high property taxes and rent, lack of recreational facilities, high unemployment, low wages and lack of marketable skills."

WANG also expressed the opinion that many of these problems are also due to the "language barrier" which makes it difficult for Chinese adults to obtain employment away from Chinatown, or to apply for government jobs which require the knowledge of the English language.


In the reported interview, LING CHI WANG said that other aspects of the Chinatown Project include work at a Draft Counseling Center and work with delinquents. He indicated that students would be working with a street fair at the end of February, designed to raise money for youth work in Chinatown. WANG added that the Chinatown Project had sponsored public forums where the Chinatown community could discuss its problems and had sponsored a march on August 17, 1968 to bring these problems to the attention of municipal, state and federal agencies. 11-CV-2131-4b-504

The article quoted LING CHI WANG as stating that Chinese: "grow up ashamed of Chinese culture, because they don't know anything about it." He said that therefore the Chinatown Project is concerned with promoting knowledge about Chinese culture through Asian studies on all educational levels and in cultural programs in the Chinatown community.

(U) An article which appeared in the May 9, 1969, issue of the "Daily Californian", was entitled: "Asians Move from Deference to Self-Determination." This article indicated it was written by JOHN CHANG, described as a member of the Senate of the Associated students of the University of California at Berkeley. (JOHN CHANG has also been identified by SF T-1 as an active member of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).) In this article, CHANG indicated that among the 2,300 Asian students at the UCB, constituting almost ten percent of the student population, the overwhelming majority have fitted comfortably into a passive social role. CHANG declared that: "the stereotyped image of the Oriental as quiet, acquiescent and peaceful" derives from the deference to the Caucasian majority which Asian immigrants to America developed as a "defense mechanism". CHANG declared that self-expression by Asian students is a recent development, coming in the wake of the civil rights movement and the student protest movement in America. CHANG stated:

"The recent Third World Liberation strikes at S.F. State and Berkeley have set precedents for Asian students in terms of breaking out of the traditional deference role." Further on in the article CHANG stated: "Two characteristics are associated with this Asian activism: 1.) the spread of social awareness and 2.) political organization. . . Last year this awareness boiled into social action with the establishment of the Chinatown Tutorial Program which referred U.C. students into San Francisco's Chinatown. This act was a response to a need; this need was discovered by an awareness, not only of specific problems, but also the problems of inequities of the society at large." In the article,

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CHANG states further that "The second characteristic of Asian activism, political organization, has arisen along with social awareness. With members of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) in the lead, many Asian students have been organized politically, not only in the sense of radical activism, but in the sense of utilizing the established political process of voting in student elections." 

Regarding this tutorial activity in Chinatown, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN's father advised on November 25, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN assured him that his Asian-American group, the AAPA, is only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage and in helping them to learn things such as the English language. He added that FLOYD HUEN had mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends were conducting in the San Francisco Chinatown. FLOYD HUEN's sister and brothers who were contacted in early December, 1969, likewise stated that FLOYD HUEN has indicated to his family, that he and his friends at the UCB are doing constructive things to help people in Chinatown, such as painting the Senior Citizen's Center and conducting a tutoring program there.

An article which appeared in the "Daily Californian" issue dated November 6, 1969, is entitled: "SAC Teaches English; Aids Chinese Students". This article states: "Teaching English to China-born adults, tutoring Chinese-American students, and conducting mobile chest X-ray programs for San Francisco's Chinatown residents are some of the programs being undertaken by the Chinese Student Association Social Action Committee (SAC) here." The article indicates that one of these student projects is at the English Language Center (a social service agency at San Francisco) where adults are taught basic skills of English grammar. According to the article, some forty members of the SAC are involved in tutoring young students in Chinatown and about 60 youngsters, ranging from five to fifteen years old, are given help in their schoolwork. The article indicates that MARK LI, a junior at the UCB, is involved in the tutorial program and has stated this work gives him great satisfaction. (No information has been received indicating MARK LI belongs to the AAPA.) The article states that

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the SAC maintains a telephone exchange for Cantonese speaking Chinese who need help in expressing themselves in English. (This telephone exchange at the English Language Center in San Francisco is a part of that agency, but is largely staffed by volunteers, including students.) The article further indicates that the SAC had conducted a campaign to inform residents of the San Francisco Chinatown of benefits they may receive under various government social service programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

(U) The article concludes with remarks concerning SAC plans to conduct a survey among the garment workers in Chinatown, to find out about their living and working conditions. According to the article, a panel discussion was to be held November 14, 1969, in the Student Union building at the UCB concerning the problems of Chinatown garment workers, at which the panelists would be : PAUL WONG, Assistant Professor in Asian Studies at the UCB; LING CHI WANG, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers; and Mr. SHIH SHUNG QUON, member of that committee. (It is noted that these three panelists all have been identified by SF T-1 as members of the AAPA.)

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-3 furnished a copy of a newspaper with the heading "MAY 4 1919 1969", which newspaper according to SF T-3 was being circulated in the San Francisco Chinatown, by ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at the UCB. This newspaper, which advertised a rally at the Portsmouth Square, May 4, 1969, in commemoration of the May Fourth Movement (Chinese national movement which began on May 4, 1919, in protest to Versailles treaty provisions which would have given Japan concessions in China), also devoted considerable space to protest the impending demolition of the International Hotel, in the San Francisco "Manilatown", which had served as an inexpensive residence for many persons of Filipino descent.

The front page of this newspaper had a letter by FRANK CELADA entitled: "AN OPEN LETTER". This open letter stated that a crisis existed at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco. The letter described the hotel as "a low rent dwelling unit" and stated that the residents include elderly people, disabled veterans, and other persons who cannot afford higher rents elsewhere. The article indicated that some residents

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of the hotel were Chinese, but more were Filipinos. The article stated demolition proceedings were scheduled to begin June 1, 1969, deplored what was called: "...the collaboration of the City and the hotel owner to destroy this residence for a parking lot." The article declared: "Individuals and groups have mobilized to protect the people's rights; they are striving to fend off the invasion of big business in this area of Manilatown." The center part of the above mentioned May Fourth Newspaper featured a large cartoon showing the International Hotel being demolished with a Chinatown playground clubhouse next in line. Below this cartoon was an article signed by FRANK CELADA, entitled: "FORGET MANILATOWN!" This article describes the San Francisco "Manilatown" as the "home of the forgotten Filipino", states the average age of residents is around 63 years and declares that although "Manilatown" is a part of the Chinatown-North Beach target area of the Economic Opportunity Council, that agency has failed to allocate adequate funds or personnel to its problems. The article indicates that CELADA and other interested Filipino students from the UCB, saw the need to focus attention on "Manilatown", and the need for a program to help its residents in the four problem areas of education, recreation, health, and housing.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated May 5, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Students Protest Demolition of Internat'l Hotel". This article stated that students from the Asian Studies courses at the UCB joined with members of the San Francisco Filipino community to protest the demolition of the International Hotel. The article reported that both groups participated in an informational picket line outside a testimonial dinner being given for the San Francisco Recreation Commissioner, whose firm was alleged to be the owner of the International Hotel. The article indicated that according to STEVE WONG, a student in Asian Studies at the Berkeley campus, the group of 20 to 25 pickets included Filipinos, Chinese, Mexican-Americans and black people. The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating: "The hotel is like a little community, a little family. They have their restaurants next door and their pool hall across the street. ...The Filipino community is going to be dispersed just like the Japanese Community when they tore down buildings to build the Japanese Cultural Center."

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The "Daily Californian" article of May 5, 1969, went on to quote a second picket, STEVE KADENS, another student in Asian Studies at the UCB, as saying: "The concept of community is important to Third World people because they are a minority." The article further indicates that FRANK CELADA, described, was organizer of the Manilatown Project sponsored by students in Sociology 198V at the UCB.

The article quoted STEVE WONG as stating that although "The International Hotel compares favorably with many boarding houses in Chinatown", the owners decided to tear it down instead of meeting the city's safety regulations, feeling "it would be more profitable to have a parking lot in place of the International Hotel.

Issue No. 6 of the AAPA Newspaper dated October, 1969, carries an article entitled: "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL". This article indicates that through pressure from the community, students and service agencies, in conjunction with the United Filipino Association, (UFA) a lease was secured from the owners of the hotel, but the UFA then faced the dilemma of raising funds and refurbishing the hotel. The article states that a fund-raising project was initiated with the cooperation of government officials and community people and that various groups responded to the call for volunteers to help repair the hotel. The article states however that: "the bulk of the load was carried by students. Besides members of the AAPA, contingents from the Davis campus came several times to paint the hotel while others came from Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose, and as far away as Fresno." The article indicated that the commercial spaces abandoned when the owner threatened to demolish the hotel were also renovated and indicated that most of these spaces had been re-rented. The article concluded with the reminder that the problems of the International Hotel had not been solved, since the lease from the owner stipulates the hotel will be torn down in two or at most three years.

(U) (In November, 1969, SF T-3) advised that the International Hotel is becoming a gathering place for members of the Red Guard, particularly at the space being used as a Draft Counseling Center by AAPA people from the Berkeley campus of

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the University of California. (SF T-3 stated) he had noted several Red Guard people at that location, making use of a "pad" or hippie style living quarters in an area partitioned off from the main office of the Draft Counseling Service. ~~SF T-3~~ advised that the Draft Counseling Service, which was formerly located at a city-owned community center, moved to the International Hotel after students from the UCB, believed by source to be AAPA people, were successful in helping the United Filipino Association secure a lease of the hotel from the owners.

(It is further noted that in August, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised that BARRY CHANN was directing a Draft Counseling Service at the International Hotel on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, carried an article signed LJK entitled: "Draft Help in Chinatown", which stated that Chinatown had a "new Draft Help center." The article alleged that many young Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown are in extreme hardship situations supplying up to two-thirds of the family income, but are unaware of their right to a deferment. The article adds:

"Besides supplying information on rights and alternatives, we also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men. The immigrant who has just arrived is submitted to a system which uses him to fight greedy wars while others who have been here for decades remain 'free'. Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America. Chinatown Draft Help is being formed by Asian brothers who intend to provide information and assistance to all Chinese young men and to put an end to the Draft's racism."

As indicated above, AAPA members LING CHI WANG and SHIH SHUNG QUON were identified in the "Daily Californian" of November 6, 1969, as members of an Ad Hoc Committee for the Welfare of Chinese Garment Workers. (SF T-2, SF T-3 and ~~SF T-9~~) all advised during November, 1969, that AAPA from Berkeley, California, had been taking a special interest in the efforts being made to unionize the Chinese women who work in the small garment factories of San Francisco Chinatown. (SF T-9 stated that LING CHI WANG and STEVE WONG, both of whom are AAPA) ~~(SF T-9)~~

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people, had indicated to him that an ad hoc committee had been set up, headed by LING CHI WANG, to investigate working conditions in the little sewing shops which in the aggregate, employ hundreds of Chinese women.

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, numbered Vol. 2, No. 1, devotes most of Page 4 to an article entitled: "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative for GARMENT FACTORY WORKERS". This article discusses the rival efforts by the Teamster's Union and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) to organize the Chinese women who work in the sewing shops and/or garment factories in the San Francisco Chinatown; and recent efforts to rezone the Chinatown area to exclude these little garment factories. The article states in part:

"The situation of the garment factories in San Francisco Chinatown has been a political issue for years. In an atmosphere of conflict amongst power and interest groups such as the Six Companies, ILGWU, Teamsters, City Council, contractors, and the Human Rights Commission, the welfare of the garment workers has been ignored and neglected. The struggles going on in Chinatown now indicate an attempt to unionize in the main interest of the ILGWU and Teamsters; to re-zone under the guise of integration; to strengthen the stronghold economic position of the contractors; and to maintain the subordination of the workers to the dictates of the Six Companies. These attempts have shown little or no concern for the woman worker's needs or the feasibility of letting her have control of her own life and lifestyle. The re-zoning issue has tried to obscure the real problems of exploitation which exist in Chinatown. "

The AAPA Newspaper article indicates that the efforts to have the garment factories re-zoned out of Chinatown, results from efforts of ILGWU organizers who persuaded the San Francisco Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission of San Francisco, to advocate that such re-zoning take place. The article claimed that "The ILGWU's real interest is money. If the Chinese garment workers were part of a white market and shops, they would more than likely be forced to unionize and pay the \$5.60 dues sought by the ILGWU." The article blamed

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the failure of the organizing efforts of the ILGWU on communication and cultural difficulties and a "basic distrust of whites and their institutions (which) exists in Chinatown." The article reasons that if an all-Chinese union local were formed in Chinatown, such a local would probably be forced to affiliate with AFL-CIO or the Teamsters, and the article describes the former as "racist" and the latter as "notorious for being a powerful bossism trade union, with tendencies to negotiate with management and employers and not for workers". The article states that Asian Studies 130 class at the UCB has studied the problems of the women working in the Chinatown garment factories and proposes "to initiate and build a cooperative." The article claims:

"This would be a progressive, self-perpetuating and revolutionary alternative. In this type of organization, the workers will have the chance to partake in operations and administrative processes of the co-op . . . The cooperative will serve to educate the workers to some understanding of the intricacies and contradictions of the American economic system. The cooperative will provide the workers with a consciousness of political, social and economic problems in American society. They will be aware how they are exploited and suppressed in their community and job."

The article goes on to state:

"This article has been written to solicit help from fellow Asians. We cannot implement the idea discussed above without adequate resources, including social and political commitment and funds. We are starting by getting and gathering all information on sewing, cutting and financing that we possibly can. We are still on a low level stage in that there are a lot of areas with which we are not familiar. We need at this time a person who has had years of experience as a tailor. We need people who are well versed in the legal proceedings for getting into business. We need people who know how to cut material. We also

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need people who have connections in getting sewing and cutting machines, at minimum prices. All persons interested and willing to help please contact Steve Wong in the Asian Studies Office, 3405 Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley."

The article further indicates that any ideas for fund raising to promote the project of a workers cooperative for Chinatown garment workers should be brought to the attention of STEVE WONG at the Asian Studies Office at the UCB, and adds: "We are forthrightly sponsoring films on November 14 and 16 to raise funds." It is noted that page 3 of this same November, 1969, issue of the AAPA Newspaper carries a notice of films that will be shown by the AAPA on November 14, 1969, and November 16, 1969. These films are titled: "CHINA, 1/4 OF HUMANITY" and "HANOI 13". The notice indicates these films will be shown November 14, 1969, at 4 Le Conte and on November 16, 1969, at the UMCA, 2400 Bancroft, both Berkeley, California. Donation of \$1.25 to the AAPA was requested of persons coming to see these films.

(U) (It is further noted that on July 22, 1969, SF T-3) made available a copy of a handbill which advertised the showing of a free film called: "THE CHINA STORY, ONE FOURTH OF HUMANITY", to be shown on the evening of July 25, 1969, and on the afternoon and evening of July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearney, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of footage collected by the well-known China correspondent, EDGAR SNOW, outlining Chinese history and concentrating on SNOW's most recent trip to China. The handbill indicated it had been prepared by The Neighborhood Arts Program. (U) (SF T-3 stated) he had received this handbill from the AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN and added that other AAPA people who were distributing the handbill included VICCI WONG, ALVIN JA and SHIH SHUNG QUON. (U) (SF T-3 stated) The Neighborhood Arts Program is directed by a LONI DING and is staffed by students, including AAPA people from Berkeley.

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(U) Information from SF T-10, received on September 22, 1969, disclosed that the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and the Neighborhood Arts Program of San Francisco also cooperated in an "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" held at San Francisco on July 25 - 29, 1969. SF T-10 made available a printed flyer which indicated this "ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL" would be held at the Commodore, Stockton Elementary School, 855 Sacramento Street, in the San Francisco Chinatown, and that it was sponsored by the San Francisco Art Commission's Neighborhood Arts Program and by the AAPA. The flyer indicated that films would be shown starting at 7:00 p.m. and that admission was free. Films to be shown on each date were set out and are listed as follows:

September 25, 1969

IKIRU (dealing with Japan),
TET OFFENSIVE (dealing
with Vietnam).

September 26, 1969

TIMELESS TIMBERIA
(dealing with Malasia).

September 27, 1969

SONG OF CHINA (dealing
with China);
CITY OF CATHAY (dealing
with China).

September 28, 1969

SPRING FRAGRANCE
(dealing with Korea);
THEATRICAL FESTIVAL
(no country of reference
listed).

September 29, 1969

LOWER DEPTHS (dealing
with Japan);
STOLEN CHILDHOOD
(dealing with Vietnam).

(U) SF T-3 advised in October, 1969, that he had attended some of these film showings, and had noted that while some were more or less travelogues, other, such as the "TET OFFENSIVE", were little more than anti-American propaganda. (U) SF T-3 said he had talked with LONI DING, Director of the Neighborhood Arts Program, and learned DING is her maiden name, that she is married to caucasian named DAVID WELSH, and formerly was married to FRANZ SCHURMANN, professor of Asian History at the University of California, Berkeley.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RED GUARD AND
WITH MAY FOURTH RALLY, 5/14/69

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A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.

(U) In April, 1969, SF T-3 made available a newspaper consisting of four folio size pages, entitled: "MAY 4 1919 1969," which indicated it was published by the Bay Area Asian Students Coalition (BAASC). (SF T-1 has advised this paper was a joint effort of the AAPA and other Bay Area Asian-American groups, including the Red Guard which operates in the San Francisco Chinatown.) (U) SF T-2 and SF T-3 have advised the BAASC appears to have been set up solely to promote the May Fourth rally, May 4, 1969, and does not exist as a regular organization. (U)

(U) (SF T-3 advised) he had received this newspaper from ALVIN JA, a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, who invited him to attend a rally at Portsmouth Square in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, which would honor the fiftieth anniversary of the May Fourth Movement. Source added that ALVIN JA told him that the rally was being organized by Asian-American students from various campuses in the San Francisco Bay area, who had joined in a coalition for this purpose. (U) (SF T-3) remarked that the May Fourth Movement is an honored episode in Chinese history, when a movement started by university students at Peking, China, opposing provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given to Japan the German concessions in China, grew from a student protest on May 4, 1969 to a nation-wide strike which forced the Chinese government to order its delegation to refuse to sign the treaty. (SF T-3 said) that although the Chinese communists' (Chicoms) connection with the May Fourth Movement was negligible, the Chicoms now claim credit for it. Source pointed out that an article in the above-mentioned newspaper, signed by the initials L.K., quotes the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, as stating, "You are powerless until you are supported by the masses," adds that MAO learned the lesson of May Fourth in his youth and contends that the most important effect of the May Fourth Movement, was not the rejection of the Versailles Treaty, but that "May 4th ushered in a revolutionary spirit and a new bond between the students and the people."

A tentative schedule for the May Fourth rally on May 4, 1969, was set out in the mentioned newspaper and indicates that the speakers would include: Prof. CHEN, who would speak on

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the May Fourth Movement; a Chinese Consulate speaker who would discuss Literature and Art, GORDON LAU, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG, and PAM LEE, last being identified as an AAPA speaker. The tentative schedule further indicated that a band and also the "Guerrilla Theatre" would offer entertainment.

(U) (According to SF T-1, DANNY LI, BRYANT FONG and PAM LEE all are affiliated with the AAPA at Berkeley, California.) X

The "MAY 4 1919 1969" newspaper carried an article over the name DAN LI, entitled: "May 4th is coming," which devoted a paragraph to the Cultural Revolution in Communist China and declared: "The only way we can successfully relate to the Cultural Revolution IS by studying its real beginning, namely, the May Fourth Movement which took place exactly half a century ago." The article discussed the historical events surrounding the May Fourth Movement and indicated that the Movement profoundly changed the intellectual mood in China, teaching of classics giving way to the Chinese vernacular. The article added that: "the memory of the Western democracies... betrayal of China at the Paris Peace Conference reminded Chinese intellectuals of the hollowness of the so-called democratic ideals. All of a sudden it dawned on them, not the least of whom were students like CHOU En-lai...that not only was a revolution needed to overthrow the oppressive Confucian order in China; but that there was an equally pressing -- if not more so -- necessity to destroy the ruthlessly exploiting imperialistic society as well. With that kind of realization Chinese intellectuals ... were out for real revolution."

(U) This May Fourth Newspaper also indicated that the rally on May 4, 1969 at Portsmouth Square would propose that square be renamed to honor Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China. A petition to rename the square was printed in the newspaper and an article signed by STEVE WONG contended that Americans should not have named the square after the battleship that was used to conquer the Spanish and the Indians, (latter being described as "our Asian relatives" and as real owners of the land). STEVE WONG's article declared that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who is honored by all Chinese, regardless of political or religious beliefs. Other articles were set forth over the names: PAULA LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, and over the initials, R.T., which SF T-1 states represents ROY TAKAI, editor of the AAPA Newspaper. SF T-1 has added that STEVE WONG, PAULA LI and SHIH SHUNG QUON are all connected with the AAPA. SF T-3 has advised that SHIH X

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SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. ~~X~~

On April 29, 1969, SF T-10 made available a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers: ~~X~~

"JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic
of China;
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc." ~~X~~

(JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles. GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency.) (SF T-2 stated he had contacted a friend at the Chinese Consulate and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally, but that the latter would not be able to accept. SF T-2 later advised that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency.

It is noted that the "Daily Californian," published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "asian cultural revolution," which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew to a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs," so they "abandoned the isolation

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of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared; "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic; insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action," and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul (sic) and Chinatown."

(U) (According to SF T-2 and SF T-3,) the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

(U) (In May, 1969, SF T-3 advised he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco. SF T-3 said the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style "uniforms" holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propaganda in favor of the Chicoms. (SF T-3 said that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement. (SF T-3 said that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard rally. (SF T-3 described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power." (SF T-3 said the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by

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(U) almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in back-ground. (SF T-3) could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

(U) (SF T-3) noted that a short skit was presented by a group introduced as the Guerrilla Theatre, which purported to show Asians resisting American imperialism. (SF T-3) stated the people taking part in this skit were described as students and he recognized VICCI WONG (VICTORIA DIANA WONG) who is active in the AAPA at Berkeley and who had been present at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco on several occasions when he visited there in March and April, 1969. Source further advised that WAI KIT QUON and his younger brother, SHIH SHUNG QUON, both of whom are in the AAPA at Berkeley, were both present at the May Fourth rally and that the latter was attired in a North Korean style army coat and hat and was holding a Chinese Communist flag.

(U) (SF T-3) commented that ALEX HING, a leader of the Red Guard, spoke at the Red Guard rally and seemed to be more-or-less like a master of ceremonies. (SF T-3) commented that ALEX HING formerly attended the University of California and has friendship with a number of AAPA members. (SF T-3) expressed the opinion that most of the Red Guard members at San Francisco were delinquents, and school dropouts who would not be capable of organizing a rally such as this May Fourth rally. He stated he believes it was actually organized by ALEX HING and some of his friends from the University of Berkeley, such as ALVIN JA, VICCI WONG and SHIH SHUNG QUON, and that some of the work may have been done by Asian students who did not even know it was to be a Red Guard rally with display of Chinese Communist (ChicomO) flags and posters. (SF T-3) added that ALEX HING appears to be friendly with FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUAN, whom source considers leading personalities in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and added that PATTY HIROTA, whom he saw at the Red Guard headquarters in San Francisco, describes herself as a member of the AAPA at Berkeley, California.

(U) (In May, 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-8 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-3) concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and both identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. Both added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times," a Chinese language daily newspaper published at San Francisco,

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(U) FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers. [SF T-2] commented that shortly before the May Fourth rally, he heard rumors among Chinese-American students that the rally might turn out to be a pro-Chicom affair dominated by the Red Guard. He said that he warned his friend, GORDON LAU, an attorney of Chinese descent who had tentatively accepted an invitation to speak, that he had better not make an appearance if he wanted to preserve a good political reputation. [SF T-2] added that he noted many college students of Asian descent present when the rally was starting on May 4, 1969, including many who are active in the AAPA. Source added, however, that quite a few of them left the area when it became evident the affair was being run by the Red Guard and he declined to make any attempt at listing the names of persons in the audience, because he pointed out that many probably came thinking the rally was simply to be in honor of the May Fourth Movement and had no idea it would be pro-Chicom in nature. [SF T-2] said that to the best of his recollection, the remarks by FLOYD HUEN were brief and had mostly to do with the idea that Portsmouth Square should be renamed for Dr. SUN Yat-sen.

Regarding the appearance of AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, as a speaker at the May Fourth Movement rally on May 4, 1969, it is noted that his family members, during interview, have advised this came to their attention at the time and was quite disturbing to the family. FLOYD HUEN's brother, TONY HUEN, advised on December 10, 1969, that FLOYD HUEN told his parents the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. Mr. TONY HUEN added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chicom flags and posters. FLOYD HUEN's mother on that same date, December 10, 1969, stated that when they learned that FLOYD had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she had FLOYD's father demand that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. According to Mrs. HUEN, FLOYD said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went there to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a United States warship, to SUN Yat-sen, in honor of the Chinese statesman who worked both in China and in the United States to bring about the Chinese Republic.

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(U) The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper," dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I, Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally." (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7, this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco.)

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities as the people became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers, naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a "guest speaker" and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

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Regarding above indication from SF T-3 that the Red Guard leader, ALEX HING, was friendly with some AAPA leaders, it is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that ALEX HING of the Red Guard at San Francisco, was one of the speakers at a symposium sponsored by the AAPA at San Jose State College on April 5, 1969.

(U) (On May 29, 1969, SF T-3 remarked) he has had a growing concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may have an interest in the development of the Red Guard. Source stated he is sure that with the exception of ALEX HING, there are no Red Guard leaders who would have been capable of organizing and sustaining a revolutionary program, but he warned that because of the friendship that exists between ALEX HING and some of the leaders of the AAPA, there is a danger that the latter could make use of the Red Guard as the open or surface element of a revolutionary movement. (SF T-3 stated) that the Guerrilla Theatre dramatization given at the May Fourth rally of the Red Guard on May 4, 1969, was undoubtedly put together by AAPA members, such as VICCI WONG who took part in it. He added that he felt it was significant that WAI KIT QUON, ALVIN JA and FLOYD HUEN, who are AAPA leaders, were present and in the company of ALEX HING on that date. Source pointed out, however, that he had no information to prove any agreements had been made between AAPA leaders and Red Guard leaders, but only wished to note the possibility that with AAPA leadership, the Red Guard could become a possible threat to the peace of the San Francisco Chinatown.

(U) On July 15, 1969, SF T-1 reported that on July 9, 1969, a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard was held at 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, and was attended by 12 to 15 persons. SF T-1 indicated the purpose of the meeting was to jointly discuss the manner in which Asian Americans would relate to the forthcoming United Front Against Fascism Conference being sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP). (The BPP is described in an appendix page to this report.) According to SF T-1, AAPA leaders present included BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE from Berkeley and PENNY NAKATSU and NEIL GOTANDA from San Francisco, while Red Guard leaders present included ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

(U) SF T-1 reported on July 28, 1969, that a second joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guards was held at 202 4th Avenue on July 16, 1969, to further discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the above-mentioned BPP sponsored United Front

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(U) Against Fascism Conference. According to the source, it was decided to make no formal plans, but to arrange that legal defense would be available to any members of the "Asian Coalition" of AAPA and Red Guard people who might be arrested during the conference. SF T-1 indicated that 12 to 15 persons were present, including ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, the AAPA members present included: NEIL GOTANDA, BARRY CHANN, PENNY NAKATSU, RICHARD AOKIE and BRYANT FONG. ~~X~~

(U) According to SF T-1, representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969, after the above mentioned BPP sponsored conference, to have a critique of that conference and to discuss plans for picketing during Japan Week festivities in September. ~~X~~

(U) (Japan Week demonstrations are discussed under that heading in this report.)

(U) On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an Asian-American coalition, composed of the AAPA and the Red Guard, would participate in demonstrations against the Japan Week festivities, starting with a demonstration at the pier on September 4, 1969, protesting the arrival of the Japanese warship bringing the Japanese dignitaries to participate in the ceremonies and programs scheduled at San Francisco from September 5 - 20, 1969. ~~X~~

(U) On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theatre, 622 Broadway, at which time it was announced that an Asian Coalition had been formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA to protest the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. The four persons giving the press conference were identified by [SF T-3] as CLIFFORD TOM, Red Guard President; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, and NEIL GOTANDA and GERALDINE KUTAKA, both members of the AAPA. ~~X~~
(U) ~~X~~ [SF T-3] pointed out that the Committee Revue Theatre was being utilized by the Red Guard as a sort of headquarters since the Red Guard was evicted from its former location.

(U) On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was acting in a liaison capacity between the AAPA and the Red Guard. ~~X~~

(U) (Further information regarding KUTAKA and NEIL GOTANDA is set out in the section of this report dealing with Japan Week demonstrations.)

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(U) SF T-1 and SF T-3 both advised in September, 1969, that AAPA members and Red Guard members participated jointly in a demonstration at Pier 39, when the Japanese warship carrying dignitaries arrived there on September 4, 1969. ~~X~~

(U) Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that a joint meeting of the AAPA and the Red Guard, meeting as an Asian Coalition, was held on September 14, 1969, at the home of NEAL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969 protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with the Japan Week, and that ALEX HING would speak at the rally, representing the Asian Coalition. SF T-1 further advised that later on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the Asian Coalition with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, with ALEX HING present as the chosen representative of the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, there were 35 to 40 persons present and AAPA members included: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG and RICHARD AOKIE. This joint meeting was to coordinate strategy for a protest rally and march on September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference. ~~X~~

(U) In November, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA had stated on November 20, 1969, that to the best of her knowledge, there was no plan for the AAPA and the Red Guard to participate in demonstrations against the Japanese Premier SATO during his visit to San Francisco over November 23, 1969. According to SF T-11, Miss KUTAKA stated that the AAPA and the Red Guard can't seem to cooperate any longer. ~~X~~

(U) [In December, 1969, SF T-3] reported that the Asian Coalition between the Red Guard and the AAPA is no longer in existence and had been formed only to strengthen demonstration efforts during Japan Week.

(U) It is noted that in December, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information concerning a conference which had been held at Mills College in Oakland, California, on December 5, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Mills College AAPA. According to SF T-1, this conference was organized by FLOYD HUEN of the Berkeley, California, AAPA and there were six workshops, one of which, concerning the Asian Students movement, was directed by ALEX HING of the Red Guard. According to SF T-1, ALEX HING was also ~~X~~

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(U) one of the speakers at the conference, and there were several other Red Guard people, including DARWIN (LEE), among the approximately 100 persons who attended the conference.

(U) (During December, 1969, SF T-3 advised) that the Red Guard is frequenting the AAPA's Draft Counseling Center at 842 Kearney Street, in the International Hotel building. (SF T-3 stated) that this center is staffed by ARNO KAWANO, who has been active in the Red Guard, and by BARRY CHANN, who is active in the AAPA, and by a Japanese-American, whose first name is LARRY and who has indicated to source that he is a college student and connected with the AAPA. (SF T-3 remarked) that at the rear of this Draft Counseling Center, a room has been fixed up with a sofa, chairs and a rug and added that the Red Guard reportedly congregates in this room. (SF T-3 added) that although the Draft Counseling Center has been operating at 842 Kearney Street for some time, ever since the AAPA campaign to delay demolition of the International Hotel was successful, it is only recently that the building has been renovated sufficiently to comply with city building codes. (SF T-3 said) that now the Draft Counseling Center plans a "formal opening" soon and he added that ARNO KAWANO had charge of getting the refreshments for that occasion. (SF T-3 said) he has learned that KAWANO is attempting to secure these refreshments by the same methods which the Red Guard used in gathering food which it used in its ineffective breakfast program for children, which, (according to SF T-3) the Red Guard copied from the children's breakfast program of the Black Panther Party.

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RELATIONS WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND
ACTIVITY RELATED TO UNITED FRONT
AGAINST FASCISM CONFERENCE
JULY 18-20, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is appended to this report.

An article entitled: "UNDERSTANDING AAPA," which appeared in the October issue of the AAPA newspaper, includes as a past activity of the AAPA, "Free Huey Rallies at the Oakland Courthouse."

It is noted that the "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled: "Why I'm Marching to Free Huey." The article concerned a demonstration led by the BPP in vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse at Oakland, California, protesting the trial of the BPP leader, HUEY NEWTON, on trial for the killing of a police officer and the wounding of another. The article indicated the demonstrators included members of the AAPA, who carried signs demanding: "FREE HUEY," printed in Chinese, Japanese, English and Tagalog. AAPA member LILLIAN FABROS, described as a UCB student from Salinas, was quoted as stating: "I see his struggle as the same the Filipinos have had." AAPA member YUKI ICHIOKA, described as a Japanese-American from San Francisco, was quoted as stating: "We believe HUEY is a political prisoner."

Mrs. KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of the Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, gave an interview over Radio Station KNEW on January 3, 1969, during which she responded to the question as to whether the BPP accepts other non-white people as members. In her answer, Mrs. CLEAVER stated in part as follows:

"...every colonized group has its own specific community and its cultural inherit...uh, historical backgrounds and it's best for these people to organize their own political party with a program directed toward their own organization, and then we form a coalition with them, such as with the Asian American Political Alliance..."

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" daily newspaper, in its issue dated February 17, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Newton's Message At Berkeley Party," which carried an account of a rally held by the BPP at the Berkeley Community Theatre on the evening of February 16, 1969, as a birthday party for its imprisoned leader, HUEY NEWTON. The article indicated that more than 2000 persons crowded the theatre and that BPP Chairman BOBBY SEALE made a call for donations to a defense fund for NEWTON and for BPP leader ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. The article indicated donations were given by a number of persons and organizations, including the AAPA.

As indicated above, in the section on relationship with the Red Guard, SF T-1 advised in July, 1969, that joint meetings were held by representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard, at the home of AAPA member NEIL GOTANDA, 202 4th Avenue, San Francisco, on July 9, 1969 and July 16, 1969 to discuss how Asian-Americans should relate to the United Front Against Fascism Conference which was being sponsored by the BPP at Oakland, California, on July 18-20, 1969. According to SF T-1, the representatives decided that the groups should operate in a unified fashion under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE of the Berkeley AAPA. SF T-1 said plans were made to have legal defense available to any members of this "Asian Coalition" who might be arrested during the conference. ~~X~~

(U) During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that it was planned that an Asian bloc would attend the United Front Against Fascism Conference, consisting of ten delegates from the Berkeley chapter of the AAPA, ten delegates from the San Francisco chapter of the AAPA, and seven delegates from the Red Guard, with the entire Asian bloc to be under the direction of RICHARD AOKIE. According to source, AOKIE indicated he had declined an invitation from the leaders of the BPP, to appear as a speaker at the conference. ~~X~~

(U) According to SF T-1 and SF T-3, PENNY NAKATSU, of the AAPA at San Francisco State College, appeared as a member of a panel which discussed the subject: "Role of Women Against Fascism" on July 18, 1969, before the United Front Against Fascism Conference on July 18, 1969 at the Oakland Auditorium. ~~X~~

(U) During July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that in addition to Miss NAKATSU, other AAPA people who attended sessions of the United Front Against Fascism Conference, at Oakland, California, ~~X~~

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(U) included NEIL GOTANDA, RICHARD AOKIE, PATRICIA IYAMA, SHIH SHUNG QUON, JOHN CHANG, BRYANT FONG, JAMES HIRABAYASHI, BARRY CHANN, LALENT LICON, FLOYD HUEN and SHARON URATSU. SF T-1 added that Red Guard members who attended these sessions included: ALEX HING and ARNO KAWANO.

(U) Later in July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that representatives of the AAPA and the Red Guard met again on July 23, 1969 to have a critique of the BPP sponsored United Front Against Fascism. According to SF T-1, it was decided that the new coalition between the BPP and Communist Party elements, arising out of that conference, could be detrimental, and that Asian-American involvement should be very limited.

RELATIONS WITH STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS) AND THE SDS REGIONAL
CONFERENCE, AUGUST 2-3, 1969
AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

(A characterization of the SDS is appended to this report.)

(U) In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that AAPA people attended a meeting of the SDS which was held at 1925 Grove Street, Berkeley, California, and which was attended by from 20 to 30 persons. SF T-1 identified BRYANT FONG, RICHARD AOKIE, NEIL GOTANDA and FLOYD HUEN as among the AAPA people who were present. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the SDS meeting was to discuss plans for a Regional SDS Conference that would take place early in August. SF T-1 stated that the AAPA spokesman advised the SDS people that an Asian-American coalition intended to engage in protest activity during Japan Week in September, 1969, and suggested that since SDS elements were reportedly planning to demonstrate in protest against the role of the Stanford Research Institute in the International Industrial Conference being held in connection with Japan Week, a united working front might be built between SDS and the Asian Coalition.

(U) During August, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the SDS Regional Conference was held at 560 Bissel Street, Richmond, California, on August 2-3, 1969. SF T-1 stated that Asian Coalition people were present on both dates and he identified these as including NEIL GOTANDA and RICHARD AOKIE of the AAPA and ALEX HING of the Red Guard. SF T-1 added that RICHARD AOKIE, representing the Asian Coalition, spoke to the conference.

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(U) on August 2, 1969, concerning the Japan Week, with its Japanese Trade Fair. X

(U) As is indicated below, in the section of this report dealing with demonstrations during Japan Week, in September, 1969, SF T-1 furnished information which disclosed that SDS elements joined with the Asian Coalition (consisting of the AAPA and the Red Guard) to coordinate activity in protest of the Japan Week ceremonies and conferences. SF T-1 advised in September, 1969, that a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, San Francisco, on September 14, 1969, to coordinate plans for a protest rally and march which SDS elements planned for September 15, 1969 to protest the sponsorship of the International Industrial Conference by the Stanford Research Institute of Stanford University. X

(U) It is noted that in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that SDS elements planned to march down Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley, California, on October 15, 1969, without benefit of a police permit to show their support for the Vietnam Moratorium. SF T-1 said that the AAPA at Berkeley would not become involved in such activity but would support the Vietnam Moratorium through a symposium which would be held at the UCB on October 15, 1969. (Details of this symposium are set out below in the portion of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.) X

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF KOREA,
AUGUST 21, 1969

(U) (On August 7, 1969, SF T-12 advised) that on August 6, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was contacted at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco, California, the headquarters of that committee. According to (U) SF T-12, BARRY DAVID stated that the SMC was basically an anti-war student organization which supports strikes and (U) demonstrations by other such organizations. (SF T-12) indicated that the AAPA was one such group and that the AAPA was calling for demonstrations in September during the Japanese Cultural Week when the President and Vice-President of the United States (U) are supposed to visit San Francisco. According to (SF T-12) BARRY DAVID mentioned two names as those of AAPA leaders and indicated both were also associated with the Red Guard at (U) San Francisco. (SF T-12 stated) these two were NEIL GOTANDA and BARRY CHANN.

(U) (SF T-13 has advised) BARRY DAVID is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and that the SMC was developed by the SWP.

The SWP has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U) (On August 13, 1969, SF T-12 advised) that the SMC held a press conference at San Francisco on that date, at which BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN of the AAPA acted as spokesmen, to announce a demonstration on August 21, 1969 at San Francisco, in connection with a scheduled meeting that date between President NIXON and President CHUNG HEE PARK of Korea. The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue for August 13, 1969 reported this press conference and noted that HARRY CHAN of the AAPA said the protest is born out of belief that the foreign policy of the United States in Korea is the same as South Vietnam, namely, to suppress the struggle for liberation.

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(U) In its issue dated August 22, 1969, "The Militant," official newspaper of the SWP, carried an article entitled "Bay Area Action to Welcome NIXON, S. Korean Puppet," which was dated August 13, 1969, and listed GEORGE JOHNSON as author. (SF T-13 has advised) GEORGE JOHNSON is a member of the SWP.) This article reported that at a news conference in San Francisco on August 13, 1969, BARRY DAVID of the SMC and BARRY CHANN, spokesman for the AAPA, announced a demonstration to be held August 21, 1969 protesting the scheduled meeting that date at San Francisco between President NIXON and CHUNG HEE PARK, the President of Korea. The article indicated the demonstration would demand removal of American and Korean troops from Vietnam and the removal of American troops from Korea and further indicated this was part of the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war in Vietnam. According to the article, a "so-far nameless Bay Area coalition for the fall offensive" had endorsed the August 21, 1969 demonstration at a meeting on August 12, 1969.

The article in "The Militant" reported that BARRY CHANN, as spokesman for the AAPA, stated his organization had chapters on most California college campuses and that it was joining the action on August 21, 1969 because "the struggles of the Korean, Japanese and Okinawan peoples are inseparably tied with the Vietnam war...". According to the article, CHANN further stated that the Bay Area's fall offensive against the war will also include demonstrations during September 5 and 20, 1969 when Japanese and American officials will be in the Bay Area "as part of a public relations job for renewal of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which expires in 1970."

(U) (On August 20, 1969, SF T-12 advised) that GEORGE JOHNSON, as chairman of the SMC, had indicated the SMC expected 2000 people would participate in the demonstration on August 21, 1969 in Union Square in front of the hotel where President NIXON and President PARK would meet.

Observation by Special Agents of the FBI on August 21, 1969 disclosed the crowd gathered at Union Square to see the dignitaries attending the state dinner was so large it was not possible for the SMC leaders to get picket lines

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formed and moving, and it was apparent the crowd was more interested in the arriving dignitaries than in the demonstration speakers. After BARRY DAVID announced the SMC rally was over, the crowd dwindled to about 300 demonstrators who began to engage in rowdy activity and then were dispersed by the police.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated August 22, 1969, reported that the anti-war protest against the conference between President NIXON and President PARK of Korea, consisted of "hours of disorganized demonstrations" and indicated there was only a "brief flurry of violence" after the SMC's permit to use Union Square expired and most of the demonstrators had left the area.

(U) (During August 1969, SF T-2 and SF T-3 advised) ~~that~~ BARRY CHANN recently appeared in the San Francisco Chinatown as organizer of a Draft Counselling Service, which was set up first at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Center and then was moved to the International Hotel, after that hotel was renovated by students. These sources indicated they considered CHANN an intellectual advocating orderly protest, rather than an agitator advocating violent confrontation.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN WEEK,
SEPTEMBER 5 - 20, 1969

The Summer 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, designated as Vol. 1 No. 5, devoted considerable space to Japanese-American relations and called for demonstrations against Japan Week and the International Industrial Conference, during the period September 5 - 20, 1969, when Japanese officials were scheduled to be in San Francisco and to meet with the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The articles in the AAPA Newspaper indicated that the demonstrations against Japan Week would be under the direction of the Asian Coalition and would include a demonstration on September 4, 1969 to meet a Japanese warship which would arrive at San Francisco carrying Japanese dignitaries. Articles in the Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper, mentioned in more detail in the section of this report which describes the various issues of the

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newspaper, attacked the present government of Japan as "running dog of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam," and declared that Japan has "become the mainstay of U.S. military operations in the Far East." The claim was made in the AAPA newspaper that the Japan Week emphasis on cultural and trade linkages between Japan and the United States was "a mere sham" and that the "true purpose is to further cement the relations between U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism." The AAPA Newspaper declares that the U.S. imperialists are very anxious to retain Japan as a faithful running dog" and adds that "this arrangement is also very profitable to the Japanese ruling class." The newspaper indicated that during 1970 the governments of Japan and the United States will attempt to renew their Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, but adds that "the (Japanese) people" have vowed their struggle will intensify "to prevent this evil deed from transpiring, (and) We, in this country, must also participate in the struggle."

The Summer issue of the AAPA Newspaper declares "The forthcoming 'Japan Week' is merely another example of the running dogs and their master's attempts to hide the nefarious nature of their world wide imperialist system. The people here must be informed ... and they must take positive action. For further information, please contact the Asian American Political Alliance, 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley."

On August 15, 1969, THOMAS CAYLOR, Manager, World Trade Department, Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, advised that the Japan Consulate in San Francisco, the Japanese External Trade Organization, and the Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, were jointly sponsoring Japan Week in San Francisco, from September 5th to September 20th, 1969. Mr. CAYLOR provided literature which reflected the purposes of Japan Week were to feature a Japanese trade fair, to preview Expo 70 (a world's fair scheduled for 1970 in Osaka, Japan), and to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States.

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(U) On July 30, 1969, SF T-1 reported that plans were being made by an Asian-American Coalition to participate in demonstrations at ceremonies relating to Japan Week activities in San Francisco, California. SF T-1 stated this Asian-American Coalition was composed of the membership of the AAPA and the Red Guard. X

(U) SF T-1 further advised that the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) would be participating in demonstrations during the International Industrial Conference portion of Japan Week, scheduled for September 15 - 19, 1969, because of its opposition to the defense contracts held by the Stanford Research Institute which is sponsoring that conference. X

A characteriztaion of the SDS is appended to this report.

(U) On August 27, 1969, a press conference was held at the Committee Revue Theater, 622 Broadway, San Francisco, at which time it was announced that the Asian Coalition was being formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA, and would demonstrate during Japan Week against renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. (On September 2, 1969, SF T-3 identified CLIFF TOM, Red Guard Chairman; ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education; NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA member; and GERALDINE KUTAKA, AAPA member, as those persons who conducted this press conference.

(U) On September 2, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE N. KUTAKA, residing in Oakland, California, but employed in San Francisco, had stated to him that she was a member of the AAPA and was functioning in a liaison position between the AAPA and the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-11 further advised that NEIL GOTANDA identified himself as a graduate of Stanford University and as a graduate student at the UCB. SF T-11 further advised that the AAPA and the Red Guard planned to picket at the pier on September 4, 1969, when the Japanese destroyer arrived at San Francisco, bringing Japanese dignitaries to Japan Week, and to pass out leaflets opposing the renewal of the mutual defense treaty between Japan and the United States. X

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(U) During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 4, 1969, between 35 to 50 persons participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Asian Coalition at Pier 39 in San Francisco, when the Japanese destroyer carrying Japanese officials arrived at that pier. SF T-1 identified the following persons as among the AAPA members participating in this demonstration: NEIL GOTANDA, BRYANT FONG, FLOYD HUEN, NORMAN WONG, WAI KIT QUON, RICHARD AOKIE and JEANNE QUAN. Source also identified ALEX HING as among the Red Guard members who participated in that demonstration. ~~X~~

The September 8, 1969 edition of the "Red Guard Community Newspaper," official publication of the Red Guard, contained an article concerning the formation of the Asian Coalition. This article stated: "The Red Guard is working with a group of Asian students in an Asian Coalition to expose Japan Week ceremonies to be held in San Francisco between September 5th and September 20th." The article also listed the following Asian Coalition demands for Japan Week: (1) end the Asian war at home and abroad; (2) death of the U.S.-Japan Security Pact, and (3) community control of police.

The September 1969 edition of the "GIDRA," an Asian-American student publication in Southern California, described the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian American and student organizers including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Asian Coalition, according to this publication, announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 to September 20, 1969.

(U) During September 1969, SF T-1 advised that on September 10, 1969, the Asian Coalition sponsored a picket line demonstration in front of the Masonic Auditorium where the Governor of California had been scheduled to appear at a Japan Week banquet-luncheon. According to SF T-1, some 35 to 45 persons took part in this demonstration, and the following were among the AAPA members who participated: NORMAN WONG, LALENT LICON, JEANNE QUAN, RICHARD AOKIE, BRYANT FONG, and FLOYD HUEN. SF T-1 further indicated that Red Guard members including the Red Guard leader ALEX HING, also participated in this demonstration. ~~X~~

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(U) SF T-1 has advised that a meeting was held September 14, 1969 at the residence of NEIL GOTANDA, 202 Fourth Avenue, San Francisco, at which time it was decided that the Asian Coalition would participate in a rally September 15, 1969, in San Francisco directed against Japan Week activities. SF T-1 reported that ALEX HING, Red Guard Minister of Education, was selected to speak at the rally as representing the Asian Coalition.

(U) SF T-1 further advised that on September 14, 1969, a joint meeting of the SDS and the Asian Coalition was held at 1729 Waller Street, in San Francisco with ALEX HING of the Red Guard present and officially representing the Asian Coalition. According to SF T-1, NEIL GOTANDA and BRYANT FONG were among the AAPA members who attended this joint meeting. SF T-1 said the purpose of this meeting was to coordinate the SDS-Asian Coalition demonstration rally and march scheduled for September 15, 1969, protesting the International Industrial Conference being held at San Francisco in connection with Japan Week. SF T-1 indicated 35 to 45 persons attended this joint conference.

(U) On September 15, 1969, a rally was held at Washington Park Square in San Francisco. Speakers were identified by organizations they represented and not by their individual names. One of the speakers was identified as representing the Asian Coalition. The speaker urged those in attendance to march from the park to the Fairmont Hotel to demonstrate their opposition to the International Industrial Conference being held there in conjunction with Japan Week activities. This march subsequently took place that date.

(U) (On December 30, 1969, SF T-3) reported that the Asian Coalition is no longer in existence and was merely formed for the purpose of strengthening the Asian-American protesters in the demonstrations connected with Japan Week.

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PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam," which stated:

"Dissatisfaction with the current Anti-War movement and its orientation toward saving American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives, led to the symposium 'Towards An Asian Perspective on Vietnam,' sponsored by the Asian Studies Division on October 15. The theme of the symposium was that the Vietnamese are a noble and gracious people who have been forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression."

The article stated that about 600 people, including about 100 Asians, attended the symposium at the UCB on the UCB campus, many coming from a noon-time rally sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, in support of the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium. According to the article, the symposium consisted of speeches by Professors MASAO MIYOSHI, FRANZ SCHURMANN and ISAO FUJIMOTO, a musical piece dedicated to the Vietnamese people by SHERLYN CHEW, a film, and a student panel representing various Asian groups.

The article reported that following MIYOSHI's talk about personal experiences with "war-time hysteria," SCHURMANN spoke against what was termed "NIXON's War Plan For the Conquest of Southeast Asia," and praised the Vietnamese people for their resistance, while FUJIMOTO discussed chemical and biological warfare and the effects of the Vietnam War on American economy. The film, "Good Times, Wonderful Times" was described in the article, as portraying the contrast between trite remarks at a cocktail party and the "brutality" displayed in the American bombing of Hiroshima and in Nazi concentration camps. The student panel was reported as featuring representatives of the AAPA, of Chi Nu Omega sorority, and of the Asian Studies Division of the UCB. The article stated that each representative read a statement from his group, opposing the war in Vietnam and that the AAPA opposed both American manpower and American technology in Vietnam and "cautioned against a cessation of the Anti-War movement with Vietnamization -- the pullout of men, but not of American technology and all its evils."

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According to the AAPA newspaper, a workshop was held following the symposium, with FRANZ SCHURMANN discussing with students concerning the "possibilities of future action in the community concerning the Vietnam War."

Another article in the November 1969 issue of the AAPA newspaper entitled "Vietnam Workshop," reported that growing out of the symposium and workshop on the war in Vietnam held October 15, 1969, a series of workshops were being held each Monday evening at Dwinelle Hall on the campus of the UCB, under the sponsorship of the Asian Studies Division. The article indicated these workshops "will emphasize the humanity of the Vietnamese people, and how it was that they came to such a war not only against the American forces, but also against the French colonialists after World War Two." The article further indicated that as the workshop progresses, information will be assembled into a syllabus looking toward the possibilities of an Asian Studies course on the Vietnam war during the winter quarter at the UCB, and community education classes to educate people, particularly Asians concerning the Vietnam war.

The AAPA Newspaper for November 1969 included an article entitled "ASIANS TO MARCH FOR THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE," which announced plans for Asian-Americans to gather as a group on November 15, 1969, to participate in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco. This article called upon Asian-Americans "to express solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the NLF (Viet Cong), and to demand an end to imperialism, political repression, and exploitation of Third World people," by making a strong showing in the Vietnam Moratorium March. The article urged "all determined Asian sisters and brothers" to assemble at the Japanese Trade and Cultural Center in San Francisco, and to march together to join the main march to the Polo Field in Golden Gate Park, where a "massive" rally would demand an end to the war in Vietnam. The article declared "Asian-Americans have arranged a march specifically for Asian-Americans to come together and condemn this filthy, racist, imperialistic war, which is killing thousands of our Asian sisters and brothers." The article claimed that "the United States is committing genocide on Asian peoples," and added that most anti-war groups calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam fail to recognize that Vietnamese lives and not only American lives are at stake. The article states "American presence in Vietnam in the perpetuation of the white man's war of colonial exploitation and the bloodletting of Asian peoples."

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(U) [SF T-s] who participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March on November 15, 1969, advised in November 1969 that there were very few persons of Asian ancestry among the many thousands of persons who marched to the Polo Grounds at Golden Gate Park where a series of speakers spent the afternoon in denouncing the war in Vietnam and in calling for immediate withdrawal of American troops from that country. (U) [SF T-3] stated that the AAPA group from Berkeley, although joined by a few other Asian-Americans, did not amount to more than about fifty persons, and was a negligible factor in the march. (U) [SF T-3] added that the AAPA group included militants like ALVIN JA and WAI KIT QUON, as well as people who advocate peaceful protest as the proper means of bringing social change. As examples of Asian-American participants of the latter nature, (U) [SF T-3] cited himself and Professor PAUL TAKAGI of the UCB.

Newspaper and police reports indicate that as many as 100,000 people may have participated in the Vietnam Moratorium March and the rally at Golden Gate Park in San Francisco on November 15, 1969 and that the overwhelming majority of the participants were of caucasian racial descent. Only a relatively very few appeared to be of Asian-American descent. The march and rally were orderly and the only incident of unusual nature occurred when DAVID HILLIARD, speaking as representative of the Black Panther Party, made a threat against the life of the President of the United States.


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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER OF JAPAN,
NOVEMBER 23, 1969

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The Department of State, Washington, D.C., advised on November 10, 1969 that EISAKU SATO, Prime Minister of Japan and his party would arrive at San Francisco International Airport, November 23, 1969, would stay at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco and would depart San Francisco early on November 25, 1969, enroute to Japan.

On November 20, 1969, SF T-11 advised that GERALDINE KUTAKA advised that as of that date, the AAPA had no plan to hold a demonstration against Premier SATO, and added that to the best of her knowledge, the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown also has no plans for a demonstration. SF T-11 indicated Miss KUTAKA continues to live in Oakland, California but has taken employment in San Francisco as a "topless" waitress to earn money for a trip to Japan. 

(U)

The November 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper carried an article entitled "SATO-NIXON TALKS," concerning the meeting between Premier SATO of Japan and President NIXON, at Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1969. The article alleged that SATO's visit is not one of "friendship," but of "desperation" because "the SATO government cannot survive the political ramifications eminent in reversing the Security Treaty." The article hints that SATO might not live to meet NIXON, since "Japanese students vow to stop him at Tokyo International Airport on November 17, by any means necessary." The article contends that the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan has given the latter a "privileged" position, the loss of which would force Japan into the socialist camp. The article states that "The SATO government, for its own survival, and that of the 'zaibatsu' - Japan's own monopoly - capitalists, must hold back the Japanese people while it negotiates with the U.S. ...". The article contends that two major unions in Japan plan economic disruption if the treaty is renewed in 1970 while "a radical alliance, the Zenkyoto, is ready for revolution."

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(U) (On November 21, 1969, SF T-14 and SF T-15 advised that a rally was held that date at the Sproul Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the AAPA. According to these sources, HUEN read a statement which he stated was from "AMPO," a Japanese New Left paper. The sources reported that this statement as read by HUEN contained background information regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts by Japanese New Left students to oppose the security treaty between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier SATO from coming to the United States. The sources indicated that as read by HUEN, the statement from the Japanese New Left students declared in effect "we in Japan were unable to prevent SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the United States. Therefore it is up to our brothers in the United States to prevent SATO from leaving the United States." (U) (According to SF T-14 and SF T-15, HUEN at this point, without further comments, invited those present, who numbered about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco on November 23, 1969 for a demonstration against Premier SATO.

Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party.

The "San Francisco Examiner" in its issue dated November 24, 1969, carried an article concerning the demonstration on November 23, 1969 in front of the hotel where Premier SATO was staying in San Francisco. The article indicated the demonstration was generally orderly and listed the AAPA and the Red Guard from the San Francisco Chinatown, as among the participating groups.

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AAPA NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(U) SF T-1 has advised that other than leaflets and flyers, the only publication of the AAPA, to the best of his knowledge, is the AAPA newspaper which is published at Berkeley, California at irregular intervals. ~~X~~

(U) SF T-1 stated on January 12, 1970 that the AAPA newspaper is edited by ROY TAKAI, who is on the Central Committee of the AAPA at the UCB in Berkeley, California. Copies of the AAPA newspaper have been furnished by SF T-1 and/or SF T-2 and each newspaper has been found to consist usually of four folio pages. The contents of each issue of the AAPA newspaper are discussed as follows: ~~X~~

(U) Issue Number 1 dated November - December, 1968, on Page 1, set forth an article entitled, "ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT UCB". This article indicates that the UCB campus, with over 27,000 students, has minority group representation as follows: about 10%, or 2,700, are oriental; 1/2%, or about 100, are Mexican American; while 2 - 3% are black; and there is a small handful of native Americans. The article indicates that the AAPA is working for the development of an Asian American studies program at the UCB and that they are initiating at least two courses for the winter quarter of 1968; namely, Basic Asian American History I in which the principle lecturer and sponsor will be Professor PAUL TAKAGI. The second course is a study of student movements which will be concerned with student movements in Asia and which will investigate the meaning of: "The Chinese Cultural Revolution (1911 and 1949), the May 4 Movement in China (1919), the Overthrow of the Government of Korea (1954), the Zengakuren in Japan and the Red Guard (1965, 1968 - ???)". This article, which goes on in length concerning the contents and purposes of Asian American studies, is signed WONG. [SF T-1 has indicated he believes this article was written by the PAUL WONG who is particularly interested in Asian American studies.] ~~X~~

Page 1 of Issue Number 1 also carries an article entitled, "CHINATOWN AND THE CHINESE IN THE US" by L. LING-CHI WANG (Mr. LEANDER LING-CHI WANG, usually known as LING CHI WANG, is a graduate student at the UCB and was formerly Director of the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Opportunity Council at San Francisco).

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In his article, Mr. WANG indicates that Chinatown is a ghetto resulting from cultural and language barriers. He points out that economic and cultural problems exist in the San Francisco Chinatown, speaks of historical injustice against Chinese in the United States and makes the accusation that Chinese who have achieved success have maintained a "hand-off 'Uncle Tom' attitude" which permits the exploitation of the Chinese by their own "war lords" and by the white majority to continue.

Page 1 of the first issue also set forth a Balance Sheet on the cost of the Vietnam War as against the cost of various worthwhile programs and in addition advertises a six week study course on the "Thoughts of MAO", starting November 27, 1968 at the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

(U) Page 2, in addition to continuations of the first page articles, sets out an article entitled, "STUDENTS AND THE MAY 4th MOVEMENT" by A. JA. (According to SF T-1, this person is ALVIN JA who is active in the AAPA at the UCB.)
This article discusses the movement that began May 4, 1919 when students at Peking, China protested the Versailles Treaty provisions which would have given German concessions in China to Japan. The article states that the May 4 movement proved a turning point in Chinese history in that it began the mobilization of people from all segments of society to combat imperialism and to create a new, independent China.

(U) Page 2 carries a poem entitled, "REVOLUTION" by BRYANT FONG and also a poem by WEN I-to who is described as a revolutionary poet. It is indicated that this poem was translated by W.K.Q. (According to SF T-1, these initials are those of WAI KIT QUON, also known as PAUL QUON, a leader of the AAPA.)

Page 2 also carries an advertisement of the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste, Berkeley, California, indicating it is a place to buy books, posters and magazines of "today's China".

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(U) Page 3 is devoted to an article entitled, "WOULD YOU BELIEVE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR AMERICANS?" by YUJI ICHIOKA (ICHIOKA was a founder of the AAPA and signed an article announcing the formation of the AAPA, which article appeared in the May 31 - June 6, 1968 issue of the "Berkeley Barb", a newspaper which is self-described as a member of the "underground press". ICHIOKA received a MA Degree in 1968 and in the fall of 1968 took employment with the Japanese Consulate in New York City. [According to SF T-1, he subsequently went to Los Angeles where he was employed by the University of California at Los Angeles.]

(U) SF T-1 states that the AAPA hopes that YUJI ICHIOKA can teach Asian American studies at the UCB.

This article by ICHIOKA discusses the relocation of Japanese Americans in internment campus during the Second World War and expresses concern that minority elements in the United States may again experience relocation in "concentration camps" unless the emergency detention camp provision of the Mc CARRAN Act is repealed by the United States Congress. The article mentions a report issued May 6, 1968 by the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled, "Guerilla Warfare Advocates in the United States" and expresses concern that American militants are in danger of being placed in concentration camps.

Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AAPA IS". This article sets forth the principles and objectives of the AAPA and is signed W. and Q. [According to SF T-1, W. may refer to PAUL WONG and Q. to WAI KIT QUON.] Another article entitled, "HOW AAPA WORKS" is signed L. This article purports to be by an individual who was invited to attend a meeting of the AAPA. The author indicated that prior to attending this meeting it seemed to him that the AAPA objective of increasing the political awareness of Asians at the UCB was remote but that when he attended the meeting he was inspired by the varying political attitudes and ideas that were expressed.

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A short article on Page 4 of Issue Number 1 entitled, "MELLOW YELLOW?" advertised a symposium on the question of yellow identity of the Asian American in the United States which was to be held January 11, 1970 by Oriental groups on the UCB campus. This article indicated that further information was available from ALAN FONG and GREG MARK, in care of the Chinese Students Club of the UCB.

Another short article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSEL" stated that a draft counseling center was being organized in the San Francisco Chinatown and that persons interested in helping should contact the Asian Draft Counseling at 509 Eshleman Hall, UCB, Berkeley, California. (It is noted that this is the address listed as the address of the AAPA at the UCB.)

A third article is entitled, "JOHNNY IS RUNNIN'". This article requests support for JOHN CHANG. He is one of the candidates running for Student Senator in the student elections at the UCB on November 25 - 27. The article states that JOHN CHANG is a member of AAPA, the Chinese Students Club, that he is Coordinator of the Chinatown Tutorial, and that he is a recent staff member of the "Daily Californian", the newspaper of the Associated Students of UCB. The article further states that the election of JOHN CHANG was important since FLOYD HUEN, another member of the AAPA, was the only non-white already in the Student Senate.

Two advertisements appeared on Page 4 of the first issue of the AAPA newspaper, one for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, and one for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 2 of the AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969 on Page 1 sets forth the agenda of a symposium to be held at the UCB on January 11, 1969, entitled "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity". Page 1 of this issue also carries an article entitled, "EDITORIAL FROM SAN FRANCISCO STATE" by HSIEH Yu-hsien (contact with the father of ALVIN JA at San Francisco, California disclosed that this is the Mandarin translation of the Chinese name of ALVIN JA). This article discusses the student strike at San Francisco State College and the actions of the Acting President, S.I. HAYAKAWA. The article supports the strikers at San Francisco State and declares "HAYAKAWA... looks like an Asian and thinks like an American. HAYAKAWA is a puppet, a running dog".

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Page 1 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES 100X". This article indicates that the AAPA, as a part of a projected program, had instituted a course for the winter quarter tentatively entitled, "The Evolution of the Asian-American". The article indicates that Mr. PAUL TAKAGI, a professor in the Education and Criminology Departments of UCB, was the co-sponsor and that the course would deal with background situations in China and Japan from whence the first immigrants came with the settlement of Asians in the United States and with the feelings of Asian students relative to their situation in America.

Page 1 of Issue Number 2 also carries an advertisement for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Page 2 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "AREA MOVEMENTS--AAPA". This article discusses the fact that four AAPA Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, in Montreal, Canada on November 28 - 31, 1968 and indicates that they joined with others as a radical caucus and were instrumental in demanding that the thrust of the conference change from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism organizing session". This article indicated that delegates of the North Vietnamese and of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) were present and states that for AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus. This article declared "the one unifying factor was the presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented, the struggle, the long, long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry of U.S. imperialism". [Information from SF T-1 and other sources reveals that the four AAPA people who attended the conference in Montreal, Canada, were WAI KIT QUON, FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA WONG, and LILLIAN FABROS.]

Under Area Movements, another item discussed activities at the Los Angeles Center in the University of Southern California, while a third item discussed activities at Sacramento, California, where members of the AAPA, Berkeley, attended the Young Buddhist Workshop.

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Page 3 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper sets forth the full text of the statement entitled, "THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIET-NAM PROBLEM". This statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front (NLF) is dated November 3, 1968. It denounces Americans as imperialist aggressors, declares the NFL to be the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and calls on progressive peoples of the world, including those of the United States, to support the stand of the NFL.

Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "DRAFT COUNSELORS NEEDED IN CHINATOWN". This article states that a draft counseling center will begin operation in the San Francisco Chinatown on January 4, 1969 and asks for volunteer help. The article indicates draft counseling is needed because language barriers and cultural isolation has deprived many Chinatown youths of deferment opportunities:

Page 4 also carries advertisements for the Dynasty Restaurant and the Kapok Restaurant and a notice that a subscription to the AAPA newspaper (ten issues) can be secured for \$1.00 and that larger donations would be appreciated.

A notice on Page 4 of the second issue of the AAPA paper declares that the Boalt Hall Minority Student Association is recruiting minorities for admission into the Boalt Hall School of Law and that interested students should write to BENSON LEE, 570 Union, Number 203, San Francisco, California.

Another notice on Page 4 indicates that AAPA recommends support for the Free University for Chinatown Kids, Unincorporated, located at 737 1/2 Clay Street, San Francisco, and that the AAPA recommends attendance at a movie, the "Red China Diary", to be shown January 13, 1969 and January 15, 1969 on the campus of UCB. The announcement of this movie includes the statement, "S.F. Newsreel Films: Good".

Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper, dated February (1969), deals primarily with the student strike at the UCB by the Third World Liberation Front. (This strike ran from

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January 22, 1969 to March 14, 1969.) The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "3RD WORLD POWER". The article states in part: "The Planet Earth is divided into three worlds: The First World is composed of America and all her 'allies', the Second World is made up of the Soviet Union and all her 'satellites', the Third World is the World of all peoples of COLOR--all nonwhite people. The people suffering from economic, political, psychological, and educational exploitation at the pale hands of the first two worlds." (sic).

The article declares that in California, students are in revolt and describes the strike at San Francisco State College is a prime example of the "dynamic struggle of Third World People in America." The article says that at the UCB the struggle recently took the form of a campus-wide strike. According to the article, the strike at UCB arose after the Academic Senate turned down the proposals of the Afro-American Student Union (AASU) for an autonomous Black Studies Department.

The article indicates that precedent for an autonomous college existed in the Boalt Law School at the UCB which is "run by students who hire, fire, and plan curriculum." The article declares that the Third World groups on campus, the AASU, the AAPA and the MASC (Mexican-American Student Confederation) decided to go on strike as the best means of gaining demands for a Third World College.

According to the article, the AAPA joined the strike to show solidarity with the Black students and to create an Asian Studies Department within a Third World College. This article on the student strike is over the initials F., Q. and W. [SF T-1 believes these initials may refer to ALAN FONG, WAI KIT QUON and VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.]

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The other article on Page 1 of Issue Number 3 is entitled, "HOLY (OBSCENE)!!" and is signed W.K.Q. The article tells of a trip which the author and his girl friend, PATTI, made to Hong Kong. It complains about the attitude of the immigration checkpoint officer, a Chinese woman, and calls her "a running dog of British Imperialism". A photograph of the author and his girl friend accompanied the article. (The father of WAI KIT QUON identified this as a photograph of his son and latter's girl friend, whom he described as a Chinese from Hong Kong now studying art at some college in Berkeley, California.)

Pages 2 and 3 of this third issue of the AAPA newspaper is chiefly devoted to photographs of student strikers of Asian descent. Small articles complain about the arrest of three AAPA people, namely, SHIH SHUNG R. QUON, arrested February 4, 1969; STANLEY ABE, arrested February 11, 1969; and JEFFREY LEONG, arrested February 13, 1969. Persons who witnessed these arrests are asked to call Third World Legal Defense, 143 Boalt Hall, telephone 642-1629.

Another short article indicates AAPA is active at Los Angeles, at San Jose State College, as well as at San Francisco State College, and that the AAPA is getting started at City and State Colleges in Sacramento and at the Davis, California campus of the University of California.

Page 4 of Issue Number 3 of the AAPA newspaper continues the lead article from Page 1 and has a short untitled article signed "VWONG", which uses a stream of consciousness method of describing American movie and television ideas about Oriental women and then has the "quiet, gentle, docile, clean" Oriental take a gun and shoot for "political power". Article ends by stating, "Oriental woman annihilated; Asian woman well and alive, smiles." (According to SF T-1, "VWONG" is VICCI (VICTORIA) WONG.)

A small note asks for housing for a female coming from Chicago at the end of March and requests contact be made with SHO ARAI at 3744 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, or by phoning 845-7156 at 2005 Hearst Street, Berkeley, California.

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The balance of Page 4 of Issue Number 3 prints a picture, a North Vietnam poster, and advertisements for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for the Dynasty Restaurant, 1841 Euclid, Berkeley, California; and for the Yen-an Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is numbered Volume 1, Number 4, but is undated. However, articles on Page 1 discuss a rally already held March 22, 1969 in the San Francisco Chinatown by the Red Guard and a coming Easter Symposium to be held by the AAPA Chapter at San Jose State College, April 4 - 6, 1969.

The lead article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 discusses a Statewide Asian-American Conference held March 8, 1969. This article indicates groups from the University of California at Davis, from the San Francisco Bay Area and from Southern California were represented. According to the article, this conference was "nowhere near as successful as it might have been", because of the diversity of interests and the lack of organization. The article discusses the need for state-wide organization and presents ideas to make a state-wide conference more useful. The author indicates that Asian-Americans "are working to establish a presence on campus" at Mills College (in Oakland, California) and at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Possibly referring to the activity of the Red Guard, the author of this article states, "In San Francisco, because of oppressive conditions in Chinatown, the political vanguard has shifted from the college campus to the streets. In other parts of California, college campuses are still the focal points of political activity within largely indifferent communities." This article is signed with initials N.G., identified by SF T-1 as NEIL GOTANDA, AAPA leader at San Francisco.

Another article that starts on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper is entitled, "RED GUARD RALLY". This article states, "The recently formed Red Guard Party, which is organized along lines similar to that of the Black Panther Party, held a rally at Portsmouth Square on the afternoon of Saturday, March 22."

See Appendix for characterizations of the Red Guard (RG) and the Black Panther Party (BPP).

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This article, which is unsigned, discusses the projects of the RG and reports remarks of DAVID HILLIARD of the BPP who was last speaker at the RG rally. According to the article, HILLIARD accused the Chinese of having been the "Uncle Toms" of the non-white peoples of the United States and called upon the Chinese to show solidarity with the BPP and to "unite against the oppressor".

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "THIRD WORLD ROOTS: BANDUNG". This article declares the Bandung Conference of April, 1955 was "one of the major impetuses in the development of Third World consciousness...." The article then quotes excerpts from the speech which the Chinese Communist (Chicom) leader, CHOU EN-lai, made at the conference.

At the top middle of Page 1 of Issue Number 4 is set forth a quotation from the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung.

Another article on Page 1 of Issue Number 4, entitled, "EASTER SYMPOSIUM", discusses an "Easter Symposium" hosted by the AAPA of San Jose State College, "to provide a place and a situation where Asian people can participate in a...experience relating to yellow identity and Third World."

According to the article, after registration on April 4, 1969, participants were to view "the debut of the first Asian Guerilla Theatre." The article indicated that on April 5, 1969 there would be speakers and "rap sessions" to discuss the speakers' topics, with a dance at the end of the day, and on April 6, 1969 the traditional Easter egg hunt would be replaced by a "Christ hunt", meaning of which term could not be further discussed because "San Jose State AAPA is small enough...(it) can't afford to lose any members behind the Wrath of God."

Page 2 of Issue Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper carried an article entitled, 'HAYAKAWA AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN; DIV IS ION IN THE COMMUNITY', which article was signed by ROGER OYAMA and TOM MAYEHARA. This article discussed a speech given on February 21, 1969 by Dr. S.I. HAYAKAWA, Acting President of San Francisco State College, before about 200 members of various Japanese-American communities at a dinner sponsored by Japanese-Americans who have formed the

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"Community Interest Committee of Nihonmachi (Japanese town)". This article attacked Dr. HAYAKAWA's speech and indicated the sponsors backed the latter's strong position against the student strike at San Francisco State College. The article declared Dr. HAYAWAKA "is an Uncle Tom of Grade A class" and said he did not speak for the authors or many other Japanese-Americans.

The other article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 4 is entitled, "LETTER TO A SCAB:" This article is addressed to the Asian-American students who refused to get involved in the student strike at the UCB. The letter tells of social problems in Chinatown and warns the Asian-American student who had ignored the student strike: "white people might slit your throat someday--if not your own people." This article is signed TENG Jen-ming (possibly identical with HARVEY DONG).

Page 3 of Issue Number 4 carries an article entitled, "THE STATUS OF ASIAN SCHOLARSHIP: SLANTS & BIASES". This article, signed by FELICIA OLDFATHER, MARTHA KENDALL, JACK NICHOLL, "and others in the Asian Scholarship Study Group". It complains that the writing of scholars about Communist China "portrays Communist leaders as manipulative and deceitful... (and) depicts the Chinese peasant as a passive personality..." The article further complains that "the Red Guards have been consistently analyzed as if they were mere automatons in a power struggle between MAO Tse-tung and LIU Shao-ch'i". The article expresses the fear that viewing "the Chinese as 700 million people easily manipulated by a calculating elite" is only a step from the "image of 'yellow hordes'" crossing the Pacific with H-bombs.

Page 4 of Issue Number 4 consists mostly of continuations of articles, but carries also a "letter to reader" which requests that financial support and written contributions for the AAPA newspaper be directed to:

"Asian-American Political Alliance Newspaper,
509 Eshleman Hall, University of California,
Berkeley 94720".

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Advertisements appear on this page for the Kapok Restaurant, 2541 Telegraph, Oakland, California; for E. CHANG, Chinese and Japanese groceries, 2515 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California; for the Yenon Bookstore, 2506 Haste Street, Berkeley, California; and for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, California.

On Page 4 of Issue Number 4, there also appears a "papercut" with the caption, "A PLA (Peoples Liberation Army) SOLDIER HELPS RED GUARDS STUDY CHAIRMAN MAO'S WORK".

The next issue of the AAPA newspaper consists of eight pages instead of the usual four pages. Page 1 shows a full page photograph (possibly of a riot situation in Japan) and a headline "JAPAN WEEK, SEPTEMBER 5 - 20". Nothing else appears on Page 1 except words declaring this to be the Summer Issue, Volume 1, Number 4 of the AAPA newspaper.

Articles on Page 2 of this issue all denounce Japan Week. One article entitled, "RUNNING DOGS MEET THEIR MASTERS" denounces the present Japanese Government as "a running dog of U.S. aggression in Vietnam". The article states that during Japan Week ceremonies in San Francisco, September 5 - 20, 1969, Japanese dignitaries will arrive from Japan to meet with U.S. dignitaries, including the Vice President and later the President of the United States, so that "Running dogs will meet their masters".

The article declares that the "true purpose" of Japan Week is "to further cement the relations of U.S. imperialism and Japanese neo-colonialism". The article states that the Japanese bourgeoisie, described as "a lackey of U.S. imperialism", has also "extended its own nefarious neo-colonialist tentacles into the Third World". After citing several alleged examples of such activity in Korea, Brazil and Africa, the article indicates the people of Japan are rising in protest and that Asians in America must also participate in the struggle. This lengthy article is signed by R.A., who is identified by SF T-1 as RICHARD AOKIE, a militant leader of AAPA.

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Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue entitled, "JAPAN WEEK" declares: "The Asian Coalition, whose goals in the Japan Week 'festivities', are best exemplified by its slogans--'Death to the Security Pact' and 'End the Asian War', needs your help." This article lists a schedule of events at which readers are asked to appear in protest. The article is not signed.

Another article on Page 2 of the Summer Issue, likewise unsigned, denounces the Treaty for Mutual Cooperation and Security concluded in 1960 between Japan and the United States, and indicates that "death to the Security Pact" will be heard in San Francisco as the Asian Coalition and its allies plan for Japan Week.

All of Page 3 of the Summer Issue is devoted to an unsigned article entitled, "REVOLUTIONARY FIRST AID". This article denounces police as "pigs", and warns: "It can be expected that the further the movement spreads, the further the revolution progresses, the frequenter (sic) the pigs will beat and intimidate the people". The article tells what people should do to protect themselves, how they should act when they are being arrested, and what first aid should be given for various injuries which police might inflict upon them.

(U) Pages 4 and 5 carry an article entitled, "ON WOMEN'S LIBERATION", signed by G.L., who is identified by SF T-1 as an AAPA member named GRACE LEE. This article declares that despite the freedom and the rights which women are supposed to have in the United States today, women still suffer discrimination and subjection in subtle forms. The article indicates there is much hypocrisy in this regard within the Third World, with women being asked to let themselves be exploited by "a Third World brother" instead of by "whitey", or being permitted to "do all the dirty work of the movement while men make the decisions". This article declares that women want progress without new styles of subjection. The article concludes: "It is freedom for everybody or freedom for nobody."

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The upper half of Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper is devoted to an article entitled, "COMBAT LIBERALISM", which article lists MAO Tse-tung as its author. This article states that "liberalism negates ideological struggle and advocates unprincipled peace,...." The article concludes that "all loyal, honest, active and staunch Communists must unite to oppose the liberal tendencies shown by certain people among us, and turn them in the right direction."

(U) An article which starts on Page 2 of Issue Number 5 is entitled, "GAS ON OKINAWA". This article indicates that the United States removed its stockpile of nerve gas from Okinawa to placate the people of Okinawa and Japan, but alleges the United States can bring such weapons back to the island "whenever an 'emergency' situation arises". The article adds that according to a recent television essay, the United States has also produced a rice-killing disease and hints this is designed for use against Asians. This article is signed by A.J., who according to SF T-1, is ALVIN JAJ.

(U) Page 7 of Issue Number 5 of the AAPA newspaper carries an article entitled, "BOMBS IN JAPAN" signed by R.S.T. According to SF T-1, this article was written by ROY S. TAKAI, the editor of the AAPA newspaper. This article discusses the effects of the two atomic bombs dropped on Japanese cities during World War II, and alleges that the anti-United States sentiment is growing in Japan, but is ignored by the Japanese Government officials who fear losing profitable trade with the United States. The article predicts that violent mass demonstrations in Japan will increase in 1970 and hints that the Japanese officials coming to San Francisco (for Japan Week) will be greeted with appropriate protest action.

Page 7 of Issue Number 5 lists "AAPA PERSPECTIVES" in five short paragraphs and set out AAPA principles, structure, and objectives in an article entitled, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA". (These are mentioned elsewhere in this report.)

A short article on Page 7 entitled, "DRAFT HELP IN CHINATOWN" is signed L.J.K. This article states that Chinatown

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has a new Draft Help Center and declares: "We also explain the basic racism involved in drafting young Chinese men.... Chinese are inducted into an army to fight a war against other Asians in a nation that is being exploited by America".

Another short article entitled, "ASIAN STUDIES", lists the three primary courses established in the Asian Studies Department of the Third World College at UCB.

An advertisement appears on this page for the University Nursery operated by Y. SATO at 1132 University Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper, dated October, 1969 at Berkeley, California, consists of four pages. As the lead article, starting on Page 1, it sets forth the "WILL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH". Another article on Page 1 is an unsigned article entitled, "AAPA POSITION ON VIET-NAM". This article briefly reviews events in that country and declares: "America is conducting a war of technological genocide in Vietnam". The article claims that: "the Paris Peace talks are just a maneuver by the U.S. Government to give the proper facade for its senseless war." The article ends with the statement: "The Asian-American Political Alliance supports the ten demands of the National Liberation Front and recognizes the Vietnamese as people". Page 1 is also decorated with a picture of the late President HO, and with photographs of Vietnamese injured or killed in the struggle there.

A third article starting on Page 1 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "JOIN THE NLF THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RECRUITER". This article alleges that secret operations are being launched in Vietnam to capture American deserters fighting for the Viet Cong. The article concludes that: "The deserters have realized who the true oppressors of the people are and have refused to be their instruments of destruction and have turned against them."

Page 2 of Issue Number 6 has an article entitled: "CHRISTIANS-FAKING IT". This article warns that "jesus people" have taken to the streets in Berkeley, California, and tells readers to beware of the group calling itself The Christian

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World Liberation Front (CWLF). The article complains that this group interfered with the "Asian people's demonstration" against Japan Week in September and it adds: "Asian people have many more American problems: the Vietnamese burn, bleed, die and struggle for liberation; the Filipino people beg and starve under an unresponsive, corrupt government; the South Koreans are imprisoned with an oppressive and backwards (sic) warden-president, a self-appointed dictator. Asian people want to end their misery and dying and make the world fit to live. Jesus people want us to 'live' in heaven....The U.S. is killing all us Asian people and sending us down to heaven".

The article suggests that the "white jesus friends" should die themselves and "go down to heaven". The article cautions readers against having any "meaningful dialogue" with the CWLF, hinting such dialogue might be used in court trials. The article declares:

"... times are not revolutionary now and words without meanings can be thrown around. We can tolerate misuse now - by ourselves as well as by jesus people. We cannot tolerate co-optation nor can we tolerate it or them later. And later is coming and the whole Christian world...will decay as a malignant cancer that fed off and wasted the poeple of the world".

(The CWLF, 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, California. according to its founder, JACK SPARKS, was established in May, 1969 to present the Christian Gospel to radicals and street people at Berkeley, California. Mr. SPARKS, formerly a professor of statistics in Pennsylvania, states his movement has gained converts who were former members of militant hate groups, such as the BPP and converts who were dependent upon drugs before conversion. Mr. SPARKS said that the radical elements in Berkeley seem to be particularly distrubed by "RIGHT ON", the newspaper of the CWLF, which uses New Left and "hippie" style and terminology to present Christian viewpoints.)

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Another article on Page 2 of Issue Number 6, entitled, "REALITY", muses on the question: "what is real". Scenes in Berkeley, California, are counterpoised against the Vietnam war. The kill ratio in Vietnam is mentioned and the accusation is made that Viet Cong bodies are not considered real because they are "Yellow, not white". Injuries which caused these deaths are mentioned with the statement: "How can even the Great White Invader justify that?"

A poem on Page 2 of this Issue indicates its author is GREG JUE. (It is noted that this is the only name or initial listed as writer or editor anywhere in Issue Number 6, except for one other poem on Page 4, which is ascribed to the late HO Chi-minh of North Vietnam.)

Page 3 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper prints the same list of AAPA "PERSPECTIVES" and the same article, "UNDERSTANDING AAPA", that appeared in Issue Number 5. Three other articles appear on Page 3. An article entitled, "new york chinatown" indicates the author has been in the New York Chinatown for three months but has accomplished little. Another article entitled, "INTERNATIONAL HOTEL" discusses efforts to keep the International Hotel in the Filipino area of San Francisco (near Chinatown), as a cheap place of residence for tenants and indicates the landlord in granting a lease has stipulated the hotel will nonetheless be demolished in two or three years. The article claims that the AAPA and other students were chiefly responsible for raising funds to delay demolition of the hotel and for repairing it to make it livable.

The other article on Page 3 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "10/10" and discusses the Double Ten Day which commemorates the founding of the Chinese Nationalist Government by SUN Yat-sen on October 10, 1911. The article indicates this is a legitimate holiday because "It was also the start of the Communist movements to complete the war, which Sun Yat-sen began..." and because the Chinese Communist Party still celebrates SUN Yat-sen's birthdate.

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Page 4 of Issue Number 6 of the AAPA newspaper contains a lengthy article concerning "Asian Studies", which article is discussed elsewhere in this report, in a section concerning AAPA participation in development of Asian Studies at the UCB.

Another article on Page 4, entitled, "asian studies conference", reports that a two-day conference on Asian Studies was held at Berkeley, California on September 20 - 21, 1969, which was attended by more than 120 Asian-Americans, including representatives of 18 groups who gave reports and perspectives on the development of Asian Studies in their areas. The article indicates tentative plans were made to hold "a radical political session" in Stockton, California early in November, 1969 and to hold a Second Asian Studies Conference, December 20 - 21, 1969, at the Asian Studies Center at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

The other article on Page 4 of Issue Number 6 is entitled, "STUDENT IN HIS COMMUNITY". This article indicates that a student who goes from the campus to work in Chinatown finds difficulty in relating to the vastly different social situation in Chinatown. Two examples of bad personal situations of persons living in Chinatown are described.

The November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is numbered Vol. 2, Issue 1, and bears the notation that it is published by the AAPA at UCB. Subscriptions are priced at \$1.00 for a volume of six issues with notation that donations should be sent to: AAPA Newspaper, 509 Eshelman Hall, Berkeley, Calif., 94720.

Page 1 of the November, 1969 issue prints an article captioned: "Asians to March for the Vietnamese People," which calls upon Asian-Americans to come together and march as a group in the Vietnam Moratorium March at San Francisco on November 15, 1969. This article is discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

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Another article which starts on page one of this issue is entitled: "Sato-Nixon Talks" and contends that the talks between President NIXON and Premier SATO of Japan scheduled for November 19, 1969 at Washington, D.C., are designed to provide SATO with a timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japan so that he can hold off the Japanese people while a renewal of the treaty between Japan and the United States is negotiated, thus securing the survival of his own government and that of the "monopoly capitalists" of Japan. The article states that "Meanwhile, the U. S. pig media dupes the American people into feeling brotherhood (where it once peddled hatred)" toward Japan. This article is further mentioned in the section of this report concerned with the demonstration against Premier SATO at San Francisco on November 23, 1969.

The third article on page 1 is "Free All Political Prisoners" and is accompanied by a picture of BOBBY SEALE, captioned "BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, BPP, Political Prisoner." This article contends that the Chicago trial of the 8 persons charged under Federal Statute for activities related to the riots at Chicago during the last National Convention of the Democratic Party, is "the beginning of a new wave of oppression by the 'Man'" and alleges that what it terms "the blatant denial of BOBBY SEALE's rights" by the presiding Judge "can only be interpreted as a racist reaction by the White Mother Country." The article alleges that the latter "espouses Freedom and Justice for all and demonstrates that only the White bourgeoisie can enjoy such 'luxuries'." The article charges that since "the pigs in the Oakland community failed to oft BOBBY SEALE, the 'Man' is now attempting to railroad him through a kangaroo court."

This article goes on to declare: "The persecution of the White Mother Country Radicals by the power structure is beginning to heighten the contradictions in this country for White people. For the first time in recent years, pigs were brought to quell violence on college campuses by the use of excessive force." After mentioning incidents which occurred during confrontations between police and militants at Berkeley, California, the article tells "Third World People" that "if you cannot be bought off, the 'Man' will wipe you out."

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The article adds: "If White Mother Country Radicals and Liberals are being persecuted by the racist power structure, do you honestly think you will escape the oppression."

A notice at the bottom of page 1 of the November issue is entitled: "Message to the Peace Movement" and quotes MAHATMA GANDHI as having declared his preference for "violence" over "cowardice" or "the emasculation of a whole race."

The AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969 carries an article on a "Vietnam Workshop" conducted by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB, which article is discussed further in the section of this report dealing with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Also on page 2 of the November, 1969 issue is an article captioned: "New York Chinatown," which declares that the New York Chinatown is geographically divided into tong-controlled areas and alleges that the youth of the New York Chinatown is divided into mutually antagonistic groups. The article contends that the cycle, one gang fight developing from another, "can only be broken by a violent confrontation with a third element that will force the youth to see beyond their immediate feuds." The article indicates that in the San Francisco Chinatown the police (termed "the pigs") constitutes such a third element, but claims this situation cannot happen in the New York Chinatown because the Fifth Precinct is controlled by the Chinese community and "most residents of Chinatown agree that the pigs receive supplementary salaries from the conservative Chinese establishment." The article suggests that "perhaps the White tourists" can be used as the third element and adds that: "If the merchants lost the tourist trade, they would be forced to concentrate on the Chinese community and the internal problems rather than externalize all this energy. Such is the case of Harlem which has no tourist trade to depend on; the businessmen are compelled to be community-minded."

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Page 2 of the AAPA Newspaper for November, 1969, reprints an article from the "Asian-Americans for Action Newsletter" of October, 1969, by MARY KOCHIYAMA, entitled: "ROBERT WILLIAMS." This article discusses WILLIAMS as the American "Black leader" who left the United States eight years ago to travel in Cuba, China, Vietnam and Tanzania, and who by returning to the United States "may be the motivating power and pivotal leader who may draw the large and fragmented Black movement into a flexible but united Black front." The article devotes considerable space to the remarks of MAO Tse-tung and WILLIAMS when they met in China, and prints a photograph of that meeting. The article describes WILLIAMS as opposing "U. S. imperialism" in Thailand and in Vietnam and mentions that a biography of WILLIAMS was recently published in Japan by YORIKO NAKAJIMA. The article indicates Miss NAKAJIMA was a Professor of Political Science at Oberlin College when she first heard WILLIAMS speak at the University of Michigan in 1960. The article states that Miss NAKAJIMA visited WILLIAMS in 1961 and 1962 and that after he fled the United States, WILLIAMS recommended her to FIDEL CASTRO so that she received a special invitation to the July 23rd celebration in Cuba.

Article on page 3 of the AAPA Newspaper, 1969, November, include an article on an "Asian Studies Symposium on Vietnam" held October 15, 1969 sponsored by the Asian Studies Division of the UCB on the theme that the Vietnamese people were "forced to war by French and American imperialist aggression." The article indicates the Asian Studies personnel sponsored the symposium because they were dissatisfied with the emphasis of the "current anti-war movement" upon "the saving of American lives, instead of Vietnamese lives." This article is discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerned with AAPA participation in Vietnam Moratorium activities.

Another article on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue, entitled: "Third World College, Now!" calls for the establishment of an autonomous Third World College at UCB. Still another article on page 3 is captioned: "asian radicals" and discusses a gathering of "Asian political activists" to be held November 21, 1969 at Hayward, California, under the sponsorship of AAPA at California State College at Hayward. Both articles are discussed further, elsewhere in this report.

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A photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ appears on page 3 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper, over an announcement that the AAPA is sponsoring the showing of the films: "China = 1/4 of Humanity" and Hanoi 13" on November 14, 1969 in Berkeley, California. A statement of "AAPA Perspectives" appears on page 3 and also an article entitled: "Japantown a Sleeping Community." The article complains that the Japanese community is unresponsive to the problems of other Third World people and that Japanese have adopted and accepted "many of the racist attitudes which are held by the greater white majority." The article indicates that the job of Japanese activists is to start building a community consciousness.

The larger article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned "The Cooperative: A Viable Alternative For Garment Factory Workers." The article maintains that the sewing machine operators in the many little sewing factories in the San Francisco Chinatown have been "exploited and suppressed" and kept subordinate to the dictates of the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association). The article discusses efforts to unionize the garment workers and contends that even if an all Chinese local were created it would be forced to affiliate with "racist" union organizations. The article offers the cooperative as a solution arrived at by the students of Asian Studies 130 at UCB and indicates that this Asian Studies Class intends to initiate a cooperative which will "educate the workers" to "be aware of how they are exploited and suppressed." The article solicits help and financial support for this project, indicating interested persons should contact STEVE WONG in the Asian Studies Office at UCB. The article indicates that the funds raised by showing films on November 14, 1969 and November 16, 1969 will be used for this project.

The other article on page 4 of the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is captioned: "East Bay Chinese Youth Council." The article indicates captioned council was established last summer by community workers, mostly students, to meet the needs of Chinese youth in the Oakland-Alameda-Berkeley area but indicates it has been too loosely organized and "just another social gathering. The article further indicates that the council should be used as a vehicle to build unity first among Chinese youths and then should "evolve into an Asian Youth Council, and promote Asian unity and consciousness."

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The article indicates that the Education Committee of the East Bay Chinese Youth Council, working in conjunction with students from Asian Studies 130 at the UCB, is setting up a counseling and tutorial program for Asian students in the Oakland, California high schools.

The only advertisement in the November, 1969 issue of the AAPA Newspaper is for China Books and Periodicals, 2929 24th Street, San Francisco, which advertisement points out that writings of the Chicom leaders, MAO Tse-tung, LIN Piao are available there.

(U) [In April, 1969, SF T-3] made available a newspaper titled: "May 4 1919-1969," consisting of four folio pages, which is similar in format and appearance to the AAPA Newspaper. (U) According to SF T-3, he received this newspaper from ALVIN JA of the AAPA, who was distributing it in the San Francisco Chinatown. (U) (SF T-1 subsequently advised that this newspaper was produced by a coalition consisting of the AAPA and other Chinese youth in the Bay Area, including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown.)

This "May 4" newspaper was self-described as published by the Bay Area Asian Student Coalition (BAASC) and its staff were listed by initials only, as follows: MC, CM, BK, PL, PL, DL, FC, SSQ, DY, NW, MW, LK, RT, RAK, SK and WKQ. The layout personnel responsible for the newspaper were listed by initials as BK, CM, NW and MC.

(U) SF T-1 and SF T-3 have both advised that the BAASC was a temporary coalition of Asian students and other Asian youth including the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, formed for the purpose of commemorating the May Fourth Movement which began May 4, 1919 in China.

(U) SF T-1 has advised that although the "May 4" newspaper was not strictly an AAPA newspaper, it was largely put together by AAPA people. SF identified the following AAPA, Berkeley people as among those whose initials were listed as responsible for the newspaper: PAULA LI, DANIEL LI, SHIH SHUNG QUON, ROY TAKAI, WAI KIT QUON and possibly PAMELA LEE, NORMAN WONG and STANLEY KADANI. SF T-1 added that the initials FC are those of FRANK CELADA, a UCB student of Filipino descent.

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(U) (SF T-3 advised he believed the above initials MW refer to MASON WONG and that the initials DY refer to DOROTHY YEE, both of whom were active as militants in the student strike at San Francisco State College and both of whom were active in leading the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action, which was formerly active at SFSC and in San Francisco Chinatown.

(U) (SF T-3 identified DOROTHY YEE as one of the people who appeared on the platform on May 4, 1969 when a May Fourth Movement rally was held in San Francisco under sponsorship of the Red Guard)

The mentioned "May 4" newspaper contained two article concerning the May Fourth Movement, one signed by the initials L. K. and another over the name, DAN LI, as well as another article over the name, STEVE WONG, which indicated one objective of students who published the newspaper, was to have Portsmouth Square in San Francisco renamed in honor of Dr. SUN Yat-sen. All three of these articles are discussed in more detail in the section of this report concerning AAPA relations with the Red Guard and participation in the May Fourth Movement rally which was sponsored by the Red Guard.

An open letter on page 1 and an article inside the paper appear over the name FRANK CELADA and discuss the student action to save the International Hotel in San Francisco's "Manilatown" as a low cost residence for elderly Filipinos. These items are discussed more fully in the section of this report concerned with AAPA community projects.

(U) Another article in this "May 4" newspaper is captioned: "Sociology 191V" and appears over the initials, R. T. [According to SF T-1, these initials represent ROY TAKAI, who is the editor of the AAPA newspaper.]

(U) This article indicated that over 150 students were enrolled in the Chinatown Workshop being taught by Professor PAUL WONG as Sociology 191V, and indicated the course is aimed at developing in students a consciousness for community problems. Students are required to participate in some aspects of community life, performing some meaningful service in the Chinatown or Manilatown areas of San Francisco, in the Oakland Chinatown or in highschools. [(SF T-1 has identified initials R.T. as those used to represent ROY TAKAI, who is editor of AAPA Newspaper.)]

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Another article, over the name, PAULA LI, discussed a "Delano Weekend" when Asian-American students traveled to Delano, California, as the center of the grape workers strike. In this article Miss LI stated that the students gained: "A greater consciousness of the need for worker-student unity," and she acknowledged that the background of academic success on the part of many of the students was "painfully inadequate" in the reality of attempting to communicate with the workers, but she added that "able labor organizers" assisted the students in learning about the problems. Miss LI declared: "The struggle for life and human dignity by the workers of America has been a sad epic," and she indicated that racial discrimination was a basic cause of the problems of workers in Delano.

It is noted that in April, 1969, SF T-1 reported that a meeting of the AAPA at the UCB on March 24, 1969, was devoted to a discussion of a recent trip which AAPA members had taken to Delano, California. SF T-1 added that judging from the discussion, a "wild party" must have taken place at Delano during this trip. SF T-1 mentioned that there were 15 to 20 persons present including: FLOYD HUEN, MELISSA WONG, STEVE WONG, LEMARR FURGESON, RICHARD AOKIE, BRUCE OCCENA, and BRYANT FONG, who served as chairman of the meeting. ~~(U)~~

The other article which appeared in the "May 4" Newspaper, was captioned: "High Schools Organize" and was over the name, SHIH SHUNG QUON. This article praises the historical May Fourth Movement as a student-created movement and indicates that Asian high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area are finally coming together to resolve their differences and unite against "racist" school policies, instructors and administrators. The article indicates, however, that oriental students at Lowell are not interested and should "wake up." (Lowell High School at San Francisco is open to any student with high academic achievement and is attended by many students of Chinese and Japanese descent.) ~~(U)~~ [SF T-1 and SF T-3 both] ~~(U)~~ identify SHIH SHUNG QUON as active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California. ~~(U)~~ [SF T-3] adds that SHIH SHUNG QUON associates with the Red Guard at San Francisco. ~~(U)~~

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Above mentioned Los Angeles publication "GIDRA", in its May, 1969 issue, carried a notice over the initials, AAPA, soliciting material for a new journal devoted to Asian-American interests. The notice indicated material concerning social and political activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, in care of Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, California.

An article in the October, 1969 issue of "GIDRA", indicated this new Asian-American journal would be issued quarterly and was titled: "AION" (CTC 0337). The article stated the ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist term meaning wholeness, totality, universal harmony, the self. The article indicated the term "AION" means a new state of mind, a new psychic era. According to the article, the quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America, and the article declares that the "AION" staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the "AION" Staff, San Francisco and adds that for further information and to submit manuscripts, contact should be made with JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER at 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

On January 12, 1970, Dr. and Mrs. SIDNEY ANDERSON, 60 Leavenworth Street, San Francisco, retired missionaries from the China Mission Field, who are affiliated with Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, advised that JANICE MILLER is the Secretary of the Reverend CECIL WILLIAMS, pastor of that church. Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON said that several months ago, the church bulletin carried a discussion of a new Asian-American publication and they recalled the notice indicated JANICE MILLER had some connection with this proposed publication. However, they added they do not believe this Asian-American journal has yet started publication.

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(U) On January 12, 1970, SF T-2 advised he is well acquainted with JANICE MILLER at the Glide Memorial Church and Urban Center, and knows she has been interested in the publication of a quarterly journal to be entitled "AION", which will be devoted to Asian-American interests. (U) SF T-2 stated it is his understanding that this journal will be devoted to various aspects of Asian-American interests and that it will not be solely a publication of the AAPA, although, he added, MILLER, who is of Japanese descent, has indicated she is affiliated in some way with the AAPA. (U) SF T-2 said he understands the new publication is supposed to represent a wide spectrum of Asian-American interests. (U) SF T-2 added that "AION" has not yet reached publication, but is expected to come out sometime in February, 1970.

(U) On January 12, 1970, SF T-1 advised he has heard that the AAPA chapter at San Francisco is interested in bringing out a quarterly publication which will be called "AION", but source added he is not aware of any details concerning the publication of this journal. SF T-1 said that the only AAPA publication he knows about, is the AAPA Newspaper, which is published at Berkeley, California, at irregular intervals, about six times a year, and which is edited by ROY TAKAI of the AAPA at the University of California, Berkeley.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 29, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
Character	IS - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF, dated and captioned as above.

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

SAC, New York

2/12/70

Director, FBI

~~DI WOR KUEN~~
~~5030/0735/2164~~
IS - CH

ReNYairtel with LHM 2/3/70.

During contact with [redacted]

[redacted] he furnished Bureau origin and background of captioned organization as received by him from Chinat sources. He advised as follows:

Captioned has origin in Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), a group started in San Francisco and Los Angeles approximately one year ago. AAPA is made up of young Japanese-Americans and Chinese-Americans and advocates line similar to Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Since Autumn, 1969, AAPA movement has spread to New York City. At Columbia University there are approximately thirty individuals active, and the chairman of the group is a Japanese-American. Most active of the Chinese-Americans is Carmen Chow.

A splinter group of the AAPA has recently formed in New York and has been identified as captioned organization. They are referred to as "Boxers" or "Boxer Movement." They contend that the yellow race is oppressed and should fight for equality. They have initiated a publication known as

- 1 - New York (100-167076) (Asian Americans for Action)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (AAPA)
- 1 - New York (York Wong)
- 1 - New York (105-100796) (Carmen Chow)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (AAPA)
- ① - Sacramento (AAPA)
- 1 - San Francisco (105-61299) (AAPA)

105-508-6

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Letter to SAC, New York
RE: I WOR KUEN
5030/0735/2164

"~~Getting Together~~," which advertises free medical service for Chinese in Chinatown, New York City, and draft counseling. To date the group has expressed no view on China policy but has focused on anti-Vietnam war propaganda and antiestablishment criticism. To date membership is small (approximately twelve activists), but the meetings have been well attended. The group is made up exclusively of Chinese-Americans mainly from Columbia University and educational community.

Leaders of this group are Doctor and Mrs. York Wong, both from Hong Kong. Wong is Deputy Associate Director, Computer Center, Columbia University; his wife is employed at Computer Center, Teachers College, Columbia University. They formerly resided in Brooklyn and presently reside at unknown address in Chinatown, New York City. Wong was leader of approximately twenty individuals who stormed East Asian Studies Center, Columbia University, during a war moratorium demonstration on 11/15/69. He also participated in picketing the New York Office of FBI in late November, 1969.

Other leaders include Donald Yee, teacher, Newark Community College, and two brothers named Yuman Chin and Yuhan Chin who arrived in New York from Hong Kong and presently reside at 30 Market Street, New York City.

Bureau files indicate that office space at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, was rented by a group known as Asian Americans for Action, in July, 1969. One-year lease was signed by Donald P. Yee, identified as treasurer of group. In connection with demonstration at New York FBI Office on 11/21/69, handbills were distributed with name "Don Yee" at bottom.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Yuman Chin or Yuhan Chin.

New York Office continue efforts to identify membership of captioned and ascertain activities in detail. Surep results.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

3/30/70

SAC, SACRAMENTO (105-508)(C)

ASIAN AMERICAN CONCERN
IS - CH
OO: SC

Rerep of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF at San Francisco,
1/29/70.

On 12/10/69, PSI [redacted]

[redacted] furnished a list of campus organizations, one of which was the Asian American Concern (AAC), which listed three members as follows: ART MITSUTOME, PAT YEE and BRIAN TOM, all of Davis.

Sacramento indices are negative regarding these individuals.

On 3/2/70, [redacted] (protect per request), a person of unknown reliability, furnished various leaflets concerning an organization named Asian Americans for Action (AAFA) at Sacramento State College. These leaflets indicated that the group has as its purposes the advancement of Chinese and Asian students on the campus, assistance for Asians in the community needing instruction and tutoring in English, various cultural goals and only one political goal such as the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act. The leaflets indicated this group has been successful in obtaining various Asian-type courses at the school and that they intend to continue along these lines. According to the leaflets, the only questionable statement contained therein is that they claim they must be informed of the policies and actions which allow the exploitation of America's minority population. They suggest solutions begin with action.

2 - San Francisco (RM)

① - Sacramento

TPG:epg

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epg

[Handwritten signature]

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SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
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SC 105-508

This source evaluates this organization as being quite peaceful and on 3/18/70, he advised he attended one of the meetings of the organization, at which he assessed it as being quite moderate, only desiring to help the Asian community and its relationship with society.

Source indicated that he had heard similar information concerning the Asian American Concern at UCD and feels they too are quite moderate and desire only to help the Asians on campus and in the community.

In light of the above, it is apparent that the AAC and the AAFA are moderate organizations and pose no threats to the security of the community. Source indicated that he knows of no connection between either of the organizations and the organization at University of California-Berkeley, the Asian American Political Alliance. Sacramento is considering this case closed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pacifists, Militants Fear Concentration Camps, Circulate Repeal Petitions

By Scott Tompkins

On the alkali plateau south of the Gila River in Arizona stands a decaying United States Prison Camp. Its occupants are 100 men, mostly selective service violators awaiting trial.

The camp at Florence, Arizona, however, was not designed for the specific purpose of imprisoning draft resisters. Florence, and five other camps like it, were set up by a fearful Congress during the Joseph McCarthy era as a means for imprisoning suspected conspirators and saboteurs in a declared national emergency.

But the 1950 Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) is still on the books and many pacifists, hippies, peace groups and assorted liberals are fearful that its provisions may be enacted completely in the future.

Starting this week a group of Fresno State College students (the Asian-American Political Alliance) began circulating petitions calling for a repeal of the McCarran Act. The petitions, which will be sent to Fresno Congressman B. E. Sisk, support a bill introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, which is pending in the House.

The part of the McCarran Act at which the bill is aimed is Title II, also known as the "Emergency Detention Act". Title II currently gives the President the power to declare an "Internal Security Emergency" in the event of an invasion of the territory or possessions of the U.S., a declaration of war by Congress, or an insurrection within the U.S. in aid of a foreign enemy.

While this "emergency" is in effect, "the President, acting through the Attorney General, is

hereby authorized to apprehend and by order detain . . . each person as to whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that such person PROBABLY WILL engage in, or PROBABLY WILL conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or of sabotage."

The law has been a target recently for several reasons. Perhaps most importantly because it contradicts Constitutional due process of law. Under Title II's provisions, persons would be held without bail until tried before a "preliminary hearing officer." His decision could then be appealed to a "detention review board."

During the course of the hearing the government can decline to

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

Pg 2

"Insight"
(Weekly publication
of Dept. of Journalism)
Fresno State College
Fresno, Calif.

Date: 4/9/70

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Asian-American
Political Alliance

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

105-508-8

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1. [Redacted] MENTO [Signature]

2. [Redacted] [Signature]

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produce any evidence against the defendant whatsoever. As a result, the burden of proof rests on the defendant, who must prove that he is not guilty. This provision squelches the American legal concept that every person is innocent until proven guilty.

Substance is given to fears of the liberal groups by a disturbing modern precedent. During World War II the federal government incarcerated 109,650 Japanese-Americans and confiscated their property without hearings or redress. The Japanese, whose only crime was being Japanese, were held in 10 "relocation centers" even before the McCarran Act gave the president legal authority to do so. In 1943 the Su-

preme Court unanimously upheld the president's decision, and that decision was cited in Congress in 1950 as a justification for passing the McCarran Act.

The modern camps are far different from those that imprisoned the Japanese during World War II, but the fact is, such camps still exist.

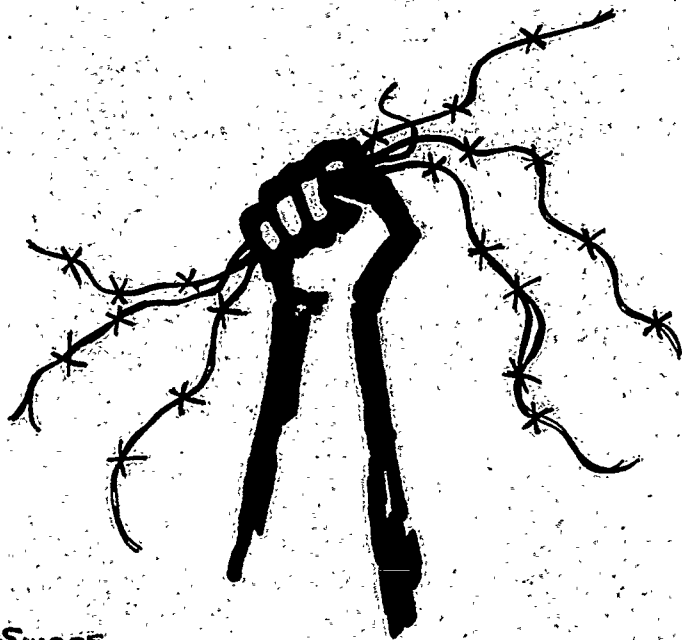
After the Internal Security Act was passed the attorney general specified six sites for "detention camps," including the one at Florence. Today only three of the camps are still federally administered. The others have either been leased or sold to real estate developers.

The six sites included Florence and Wickenburg, Arizona; Tule Lake, California; El Reno, Oklahoma; Avon Park, Florida; and the biggest of the camps still operating at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Allentown still holds 250 prisoners, most of whom are draft resisters.

Today, with hardening political and social polarization in the country, speculation about revitalizing the camps is not taken lightly. The mass arrests at the Chicago Convention, People's Park in Berkeley, and other large-scale protests have made mass justice a modern reality. Even several "right wing" organizations speculate that the McCarran Act could be used to imprison them if a "left wing" government came into power.

William Langer, a North Dakota senator who fought the McCarran Act during the 1950's said, "We can be certain that concentration camps are for only one purpose: Namely, to put in them the type of people we don't like."

Ramsay Clark, a former attorney general who dealt with ad-



Swope

ministration of the Internal Security Act said, "Rumors become rampant in times of tension like this." According to Clark (Look, 5-23-68) there "have been and will be no concentration camps" in this country. He also said, "I don't think Title II poses any threat for us. It's all so academic because it's so remote. I don't believe it has even been brought to my attention except in the context of emergency measures in the event of foreign attack."

Myrl Alexander, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, stressed none of the present camps are being used for their original purpose. He added that to the best of his knowledge there are no plans to build any more.

"But I think," said Alexander, "if I lived in the South Side of Chicago or in Harlem, all this would be a highly creditable rumor to me."

Top military men in Washington have acknowledged that detaining dissenters on a limited basis could conceivably take place in the event of prolonged and apparently coordinated attacks on the cities. However, they point out that the scale of the violence must have reached a point at which martial law would be required.

Martin Luther King, Jr., said just three days before his death, that he could foresee "whole sections of the ghetto cordoned off into concentration camps."

Currently in Congress there is another bill that could make King's vision a reality. Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., has proposed an Internal Security Act of 1970 which would apply strict wartime definitions of treason to peace-time activities. A similar bill was defeated in 1968.

The American Civil Liberties Union has several times attempt-

ed to get a favorable Supreme Court ruling on the McCarran Act and the other bills introduced by Eastland. But their success has been limited and as a result, grassroots efforts like the one at FSC have been springing up across the nation.

Their ultimate success, however, is dubious at present. As one Congressman said recently, "With the mood of our country as it is now, you probably couldn't get a majority of the citizens to sign a petition endorsing the Bill of Rights."



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
November 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been the leading personality in this organization which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism," especially with respect to Asiatic nations and peoples.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held-

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Group I - Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

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11-CV-2131-4b-584

*Declassified to SP8
on 10-26-80*

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

for the staff, at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on April 6, 1970, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

The April 10, 1970 issue of the "Daily California" published by the Associated Students of the University of California, carried an article entitled "Asians Sponsor War Teach-in." This article indicated that the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley would join with the Statewide Committee for Asian Solidarity to sponsor a symposium concerning the war in Vietnam, on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at the Committee Review Theatre, 622 Broadway, San Francisco. Various groups and individuals were listed as participating but no mention was made of the AAPA. However, FLOYD HUEN was listed as one of three persons, all at the Asian Studies Main Office on the Berkeley campus, who could be contacted for more information concerning the symposium.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-2 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity," a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFSWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal for Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam," intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended

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ALLIANCE (AAPA)

at Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970. SF T-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

On October 2, 1970, SF T-3 advised that on the previous evening, the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist (Chicom) Peoples Republic of China, pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Source indicated he had not been present at the film showing but added that according to persons who did attend, there was an audience of 75 to 100 people present, including persons of all ages. SF T-3 advised that as a student of Chinese descent he has some acquaintances with the staff of the Asian Studies Division of the University of California at Berkeley, which operates the Asian Studies Field Office at 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco. He said it is his understanding that the Asian Studies staff is now dominated by persons who consider the AAPA to be a dead issue and who look to revolutionary confrontations rather than political actions as the most potent way to advance an Asian-American program.

On October 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA, formerly headed by FLOYD HUEN, is now a dead issue and is not even mentioned by HUEN. SF T-1 stated that those who formerly were active in the AAPA for the most part are now active in the Asian Studies Program of the University of California at Berkeley.

On November 6, 1970, SF T-4 advised that FLOYD HUEN has changed his major course of study from Sociology and Asian Studies to Mathematics. He said he is certain HUEN was not involved in the showing of pro-Chicom films at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CONFIDENTIAL

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)

on October 1, 1970, because HUEN was married during the latter part of September, and planned to be away from the area, on a trip with his bride. SF T-4 said that HUEN has indicated that the AAPA is no longer active at the University of California at Berkeley, and that Asian-American interests are now channeled into the Asian Studies Program there.

On November 17, 1970, [redacted] of the On-Campus YMCA in the San Francisco area, advised that the Asian-American students with whom he is in contact have advised him that the AAPA has died out. [redacted] who has been personally involved in the Asian-American Studies Program at San Francisco State College, stated it appears that persons who formerly had an interest in the activities of the AAPA, now are devoting their attention to the Asian Studies programs at their various colleges.

b7D

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2014/F64M92K24

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 11/30/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299) (C)

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA)
IS - AAPA

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70 at San Francisco.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy each of this LHM is designated to the indicated offices for information in view of Asian-American activity in their territory. Enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the identification of SF 2496-R who is continuing to furnish information of value. Copies of this LHM are designated to 115th MIG, OSI, 19th District, NISO, 12th Naval District and INS, San Francisco.

Sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
SF T-1 is	170-570
SF 2496-R	
SF T-2 is	
Former	
SF T-3 is	
Former	

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
- 1 - Boston (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (105-28089) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Honolulu (100-6563) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-26223) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New Haven (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-100715) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Sacramento (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - San Francisco

(2 - 105-New; Asian-American Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco)

JES/cmp Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan (18)

STRIPPED AND CONSOLIDATED
DATE 5-24-71 BY [signature]

105-508-10
[Handwritten notes and signatures]

b7D

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-590

Classified and Extended by [signature]
 Reason for Extension FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 Date of Review for Declassification 11-30-70



SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Where Located

(U)

SF T-4 is

b7D

In view of the fact that pro-Chicom films were shown at the Asian Studies Field Office, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco, on 10/1/70 and since, as indicated in enclosed LHM, sources have indicated that former interest in the now defunct AAPA has been channelized into Asian Studies Program, an investigative case is being opened at San Francisco entitled "ASIAN STUDIES FIELD OFFICE".

Enclosed LHM sets out all available information concerning the AAPA since date of last report, and indicates the AAPA is no longer functioning as an organization. San Francisco, therefore, considers the AAPA investigation closed with this communication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 11/21/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15/69 - 11/12/69
TITLE OF CASE "GIDRA"		REPORT MADE BY NORMAN R. JOHNSON	TYPED BY rb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - ASIAN-AMERICAN	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 11/6/69, captioned "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka IS-CH."

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed report contains summaries of information found in the April through October issues of "Gidra". No effort has been made at this time to report any additional background available concerning individuals or groups mentioned. Concerning these, it is anticipated that a thorough file review will be conducted and information obtained will be included in a subsequent report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:	
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
APPROVED						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE:						105-713-1		
See Cover Page B						SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
						SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Sacramento</i>						NOV 29 1969		
						FBI - SACRAMENTO		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency								
Request Recd.								
Date Fwd.								
How Fwd.								
By								

11-CV-2131-4b-345

LA 105-27572

- 9 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - Las Vegas (RM)
 - 1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - New Haven (RM)
 - 2 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - Sacramento (RM)
 - 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (RM)
 - 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM)
 - 7 - Los Angeles (105-27572)
-

Two copies of this report are being submitted to offices which have individuals or organizations mentioned within their territories. Information copies are submitted to offices conducting Chinese investigations in order to alert those offices of these groups. Dissemination to military authorities is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of: **NORMAN R. JOHNSON**
Date: **11/21/69**

Office: **Los Angeles, California**Field Office File #: **105-27572**

Bureau File #:

Title: **"GIDRA"**Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY -- ASIAN-AMERICAN**

Synopsis: "Gidra" is self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It commenced publications in April 1969, and was incorporated as a non-profit organization in California on 6/6/69. It claims to have circulation of 8,000 to 9,000. The paper is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles. A review of the issues from April through November, 1969, reveals numerous articles concerning the Third World (non-white) activities. It claims to advocate no political system nor does it avow allegiance to any organization. The paper contains background and information concerning numerous campus and civic Asian-American organizations, many of which are associated with New Left and militant activities. Details concerning the backgrounds of these organizations are set forth. Identities and background of individuals associated with the paper and with the various organizations as obtained from the April through November 1969, issues are set forth. Founding directors are SEIGO HAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and COLIN WATANABE.

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DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

FOUNDING AND PURPOSE

The October issue of "Gidra" contains a self-description as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It began publishing in April 1969, and has a press run of 7,000 to 8,000 copies per month. All staff labor is donated.

The October issue states that "Gidra" became a registered non-profit corporation on June 6, 1969.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The files of the Corporations Office, Los Angeles County Courthouse, as reviewed on October 30, 1969, reveal that "Gidra" filed incorporation papers on June 6, 1969.

The directors are:

TRACY OKIDA
2714 South Rimpau Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

SEIGO HAYASHI
10026 Graham
Los Angeles, California

COLIN WATANABE
5230 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

The purpose of this organization is "to engage exclusively in charitable and educational activities in order to develop initiative and leadership in Asian-American youths and to inform Asian-American youths of current matters affecting

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themselves and other minority groups, including but not limited to the providing of educational, welfare, vocational training and medical services as are permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1954, or the corresponding provisions of any future Internal Revenue Law".

LOCATION

The first issue indicated that Gidra was located at 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles. In the June issue this was changed to 1926 La Salle Avenue, Los Angeles. Subsequent issues merely furnish the location as P.O. Box 18046, Los Angeles, telephone 734-7838. Investigation has determined that "Gidra" is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles.

An article in one of the issues indicates that the title, "Gidra" was obtained from the name of a serpent or monster that appeared in a Japanese movie.

GENERAL CONTENTS

Volume 1, number 1 edition of "Gidra" was published in April 1969. The lead article on page one explains the background of the Third World Liberation Front at Berkeley and San Francisco State College, stating that one of the major demands is a Third World College, which is a program to be administered by Third World People.

The article describes the Third World as follows:

"Recently a different kind of organization has appeared on many college campuses. Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans, American Indians, and other people of color have come together to form what have come to be called 'Third World' organizations.

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"At Berkeley and at San Francisco State, an organization known as the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is trying to 'create programs that are responsive to the needs of people of color.' Student strikes, violence, both by police and striking students, and mass arrests have marked this struggle for 'self-determination.'"

The first edition carries an article concerning the firing of Dr. THOMAS NOGUCHI as Los Angeles County Coroner, as well as articles titled, "Yellow Prostitution," "Yellow Power," and "Yellow Brotherhood Plans Car Wash."

The paper lists the staff members by first name only and states that it is published monthly by the Gidra Staff, 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles.

The October issue carries an editorial stating that "Gidra" is a student-initiated newspaper that attempts to provide a forum for discussions of issues confronting individuals of Asian ancestry in contemporary America. "Gidra" advocates no political system. They avow no allegiance to any organization and solicit the support of all.

The May issue contains an article with obscenities concerning oppression of the Orientals by Caucasians as well as an article concerning the repeal of Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950. A picnic, which is referred to as "cincip" is publicized. This was to be held on July 27, 1969, and was sponsored by the Asian-American Studies Center of University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Pioneer Project, Council of Oriental Organizations, Asian-American Political Alliance, Yellow Brotherhood, and Oriental Concern.

The various issues from April through November 1969, contain information concerning formation and background of Asian-American organizations as well as obscene articles and stories concerning beatings of Orientals by Caucasians, and location of draft counseling services.

The November issue contains an article from "Nommo", the news magazine of the Black Student Union (BSU) at UCLA, and states that they have agreed for an exchange of a series of articles.

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STAFF MEMBERS

The various editions list the following as staff members:

DINORA GIL (May 1969 - July 1969)
SEIGO HAYASHI
LAURA HO (May 1969 - September 1969)
MIKE MURASE
JAMES OKAZAKI
TRACY OKIDA
COLIN WATANABE
CAROL HATANAKA
CAROL MOCHIZUKI
LOIS MORI
KRISTINE TASHIMA (May 1969 - October 1969)

Added in July 1969 edition:

ERNEST HIROSHIGE

Added in September 1969 edition:

JULIA AIHARA
KAY FUNAKOSHI
WARREN FURUTANI
GLENN ISHIMOTO (dropped October 1969)
DIANE JUE
NATHAN JUNG
JANET KANEKO
AUDRE MIURA
IRENE MIYAGAWA (dropped November 1969)
FRANK OGATA (dropped October 1969)
ALAN OTA
JUNE SAKAUYE
LAURA SHIOZAKI
NAOMI UYEDA
EDDIE WONG
SUZI WONG (dropped October 1969)
ROBERT WU

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MIKE YAMAKI

Added in October 1969:

MELVIN AKAZAWA
IVY IWASHITA
YURI KURAHASHI (dropped November 1969)
CRAIG MATSUMOTO
JIM MATSUOKA
VIVIAN MATSUSHIGE
AMY MURAKAMI
ELAINE TANI
MARY TANI

Added in November 1969:

YUKI KITAHARA
IVAN OHTA
YASU OSAWA
JAMIE TOTSUBO
SUZANNE TOTSUBO

ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

The following Asian-American organizations are mentioned in "Gidra" editions from April through November 1969:

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)
San Francisco

The May edition carries an article signed by AAPA soliciting material for a new Asian-American Journal, the title of which is undecided. Material concerning political and social activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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The October issue reveals that a new Asian-American quarterly has been established, and titled 'AION' (CTC 0337). The article states that AION means a new state of mind--a new psychic era. The ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist diction meaning wholeness totality, universal harmony, the self. The quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America. The AION staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the AION Staff, San Francisco, and adds for further information and for submitting of manuscripts to contact JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.

The October issue also contains an article by COLIN WATANABE, concerning a nationwide conference on Asian-American studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969. During the general meeting a member of the audience pointed to Mr. ELGIN HEINZ and asked him to comment on the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco primary and secondary schools. Mr. HEINZ is employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as the Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop: Asian Experience in America. As HEINZ rose to speak, he was cut short by BING THOM, Berkeley Chapter, AAPA, who said, "If you were a man of integrity, you would resign and let an Asian take your place." HEINZ replied that he had reported to his superiors that he felt "ineffective" and that he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE, Los Angeles

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"'A time comes when silence is betrayal.' That time has come for Asian-Americans in relation to the political and racial turmoil in America. Asian-Americans on the whole either have deluded themselves that the turmoil need not concern them, or feigned ignorance of it. Who among us can deny this fact!

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Notable exceptions there have been to be sure; and to them we pay the respect which is their proper due. But the fact remains; most of us are guilty of silence and apathy, whatever the degrees may be. Thus, believing that all existing organizations in the Asian-American community are too committed to the status quo and believing that silence must cease now, we as Asian-Americans announce the establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance.

"Our organization will speak out on issues which have a direct bearing on Asian-Americans as well as on others. To take stock of our own particular position in present-day society, to reassess our relationship to the dominant white majority, and even more important to define our relationship to the Black, Mexican, and Indian liberation movements----these are the initial main purposes for which this organization has been established. The crucial question facing us today is not that of integration. Now there is the more compelling question which we must pose first, and that is: what is this society which we have sought, too often with ludicrous fervor, to become integrated into? Is it that society which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people? Is it that society which is waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam? Such questions and others like them, we feel, must be raised, and in doing so we wonder whether American society as it exists as present is worth integrating into. That we are Americans, we do not deny. What kind of Americans we are, however, is for us to decide.

"Because we have elected to remain silent, our existence has been taken for granted. That we Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances can not be denied. Conditions in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles give indisputable evidence of them.

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"And despite the hallowed and much heralded 'success' of many Asian-Americans there still remain subtle forms of discrimination in society which most of us experience one way or another. Moreover we have been, and still are, used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities. Those who say to oppressed Minorities 'follow the example of the oriental,' or variations thereof are making racist statements, for they are saying in fact 'they know their place.'

"For those Asian-Americans who wish to break their silent betrayal and join us, we welcome you. We do not presume to judge those Asian-Americans who have preceded us in the past. But we will not hesitate to judge those who persist in dragging up past examples as shining models to be followed in the present and those who elect to remain silent.

"For further information contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI, ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537."

ASIAN-AMERICAN
EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE (AAEC)

The August 1969 issue of 'Gidra' contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian-American Experimental College was created during June of 1969. The objectives of the College were to enable Asians to get together and discuss interesting, as well as socially relevant subjects such as Social Conflict and the Process of Change, Creative Writing, Chinese Theater, and Movement Exploration as seen from an Asian viewpoint.

"The classes have since acquired a loyal following, although the response in terms of numbers has been less than first expected. As

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"a result, a camaraderie has sprung up between the class members, as well as many enlightening rap sessions, resultant forthcoming projects, and an enjoyable time.

"It is the hope of those currently involved with the Asian-American Experimental College that the idea of this type of College will perpetuate itself, and that the classes this year will be marked as the first (stage) with many more to come.

"For those interested in the College, contact ALAN NISHIO or LINDA IWATAKI at 746-2537 or write to the Center for Social Action, 681 West 34th Street, Los Angeles 90007."

The June issue of "Gidra" states that the AAEC was formed during the summer of 1969, and that it meets at the homes of participants.

ALAN NISHIO would lead a class on Social Conflict and the Process of Change. This class will examine from the Asian-American point of view, the role of conflict in society as a way to bring about social change. Other topics will be: revolution vs evolution; conflict and community action; creative risk taking; accomodation, protest, confrontation, and negotiation.

The instructors for a course entitled Asian-American Leadership Development will be ALAN NISHIO and LARRY KUBOTA. Some of the other courses will be: the dance by YVONNE NAKAMURA; Asian Drama by JEANNIE JOE; and Oriental Youth by MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA.

The July edition carries an article by LINDA IWATAKI describing some of the courses of the AAEC. The Writers Workshop meets Tuesday evenings at 2959 Somerset Drive, and is conducted by RON WAKABAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and LINDA IWATAKI.

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Oriental Youth meets Wednesday nights at 4125 Olympiad, and is conducted by VICTOR SHIBATA and MIKE YAMAKI, organizers of the Yellow Brotherhood.

Chinese Theatre is held Wednesday nights at the Inner City Cultural Center (ICCC), 1615 West Washington Boulevard. It is conducted by JEANNIE JOE, who is on the Administrative Board of the ICCC.

ASIAN-AMERICAN MOBILIZATION AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The September 1969 issue of "Gidra" carries an article that the above is a newly formed organization that will hold a meeting on September 14, 1969, at the residence of DEWEY AJIOKA, 2563 Nichols Canyon Road, Hollywood Hills, California.

The meeting is open to all interested in helping to educate and involve our Asian community in American policies. Unlike most social and civil rights groups, this organization is composed of old and young--second and third generation Asians, who have united for a common cause.

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR PEACE

The October 1969 issue of "Gidra" states that the above organization was recently formed to work for greater equality for Asian-Americans in the formulation of American domestic and foreign policies. It endeavors to eliminate the stereotype image of the Asian as a "quiet American," through political involvement.

The initial project for the organization is the National Vietnam Moratorium for October 15, 1969.

This same edition of "Gidra" reveals that there will be a meeting of this organization from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., October 19, 1969, at the Centenary Church, 3500 Normandie Avenue.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA;
Also Known As ASIAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains an article concerning a meeting of the representatives of the Asian-American Movement, which was held at Centenary Methodist Church, Los Angeles, during which the "Sunday Evening Movement Crowd" of about 40 discussed the possibility for an "umbrella" organization of Southland Asian-American organizations.

WARREN FURUTANI of the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL) and VICTOR SHIBATA of Long Beach State College and the Yellow Brotherhood, co-chaired the program. They proposed "better coordination and communication" among the organizations and established the following committees: Educational Opportunities and High Potential Programs Recruitment; Communications Center and Information Clearinghouse; Asian-American Studies and Related Curriculum Development; Social Action; and Fund-Raising Committees.

Another meeting will be held November 23, 1969. For information contact WARREN at 626-4471 or VICTOR at 430-9514.

Elsewhere in the November 1969 issue is a notice that the Asian-American Organization of Southern California will meet at Centenary Church, 3500 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, at 7:30 p.m., November 23, 1969. All Asians invited. For further information call 734-7838.

ASIAN COALITION

The September 1969 edition of "Gidra" describes the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian-American community and student organizations including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Coalition announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 through September 20, 1969.

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COUNCIL OF ORIENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (COO)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"The Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) was the outgrowth of a community need. The need for an inter-Oriental ethnic organization has been ever present but the vehicle to bring about this coalition was unavailable. It was through the sponsorship of the County Commission on Human Relations responding to a community request, that the seed was implanted. People from the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Korean communities sat down to map the organizational structure and strategy of the council.

"The first project undertaken by COO was to provide a tutorial program at Castelar Elementary School located in New Chinatown. It was brought to COO's attention that Castelar school had a high student population of Chinese and Spanish speaking pupils and that many had difficulty with the English language. Although this program was started a little less than two years ago with only a handful of volunteers from Occidental College, the tutors now number close to 80 college students from UCLA and operate autonomously from COO.

"During the summer of 1968, the International Institute, Mel Sherman, executive director, along with COO co-sponsored with funds from EYOA, a survey conducted in Little Tokyo and New Chinatown to determine the condition of the aged and newly arrived immigrants.

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"In November of 1968, the International Institute and COO was funded by EYOA to create an Oriental Service Center to help meet some of the social welfare needs in the Oriental Community.

"This center has been operating under increasing demands for its services and hopefully an expansion of the center is in sight.

"Other concerns have been pursued by committees within COO. Such concerns are employment, especially for the newly arrived and also the youth. Education has also been a concern and attempts have been made to present innovation curriculums to such projects as APEX. Outings for Senior Citizens have also been programmed by COO.

"Rather than go on endlessly explaining what COO had done or plans to do, perhaps it would be better to explain the purpose of the organization as defined in the Articles of Organization.

"The purpose shall be to inform and to educate as well as to seek solutions to the needs and problems of the Oriental Community. We shall seek to cooperate and coordinate with individuals, groups or agencies who are also involved in these same goals."

EAST-WEST PLAYERS (EWP)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"Established in 1965, the East-West Players, a talented troupe of dedicated Asian actors, have sought to build a theatre company where Asian artists

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could create a truer and more meaningful place in the American theatre. This would offer new opportunities for professional artists and would stimulate the development of new talent. It would help to bridge the cultural gulf and promote understanding between East and West.

"Some of the on-going projects available for Asians to participate in include a series of artistically superb company productions like the recent "Three Kyo-Gens," workshops on acting, voice training, dance and ethnic movement classes, a development program for playwrights with an annual playwriting competition. Scholarships are offered to stimulate the development of new talent. Call NO 50774 for more information."

The November 1969 issue contains notice regarding \$1,000 prize for best play about contributions or problems of the Japanese-American offered by EWP. Write to East-West Players, 2562 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles.

GUERRILLA THEATRE; Also
Known As THIRD WORLD
GUERRILLA THEATRE (TWGT)

The November 1969 issue has an article concerning the TWGT, which was presenting a program at UCLA on October 29, 1969, called "Experiment in Protest." The theatre is composed of Blacks, Chicanos, and Asians and has worked on the development of a new form in theater--"Protest Theater."

Included in the TWGT are the following Asians:

LUTRE AUTAJAY, JR.
WARREN FURUTANI
LINDA IWATAKI
JEANNIE JOE

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ELAINE KASHIKI
LARRY KUBOTA

The play which deals with oppression of people of color was written by JEANNIE JOE, who is presently working with the Inner City Cultural Center. For information, call 825-2975.

ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT

The July edition of "Gidra" reveals that the above project needs tutors to teach people of all ages who have language difficulties. The project will operate at the Alpine Playground, Castellar Street Elementary School, Belmont High School, and Lincoln High School, as well as in the homes of individuals.

For information concerning this project, call NEIL CHAN, 825-2976.

Further details concerning this project are reported under the activities of organizations at UCLA.

ORIENTAL CONCERN

The May edition carried an article concerning a workshop sponsored by the Race Relations Committee of Oriental Concern on May 26, 1969, at the International Institute, 435 South Boyle Street, Los Angeles. One of the speakers, DENNIS OGAWA, a graduate student at UCLA, said that instead of being a melting pot, the United States was a "molding pot--turning everyone into gray flannel suits." Another speaker, KAZ HIGA, an Art teacher at LACC, talked about the Oriental stereotype.

RON TAKAKI, Professor of History, UCLA, stated that the Asians must refuse to be used by the white Americans and must "take care of our Uncle Toms."

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The article continues, "We have a vested interest in the Black Revolution. It is a society of viable ethnic pluralism, which would benefit all minorities, and we cannot have ethnic pluralism until the present system is destroyed."

PIONEER PROJECT; (PP)
JAPANESE COMMUNITY PIONEER CENTER (JCPC)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization.

"We are a group of people representing the three generations in the Japanese community. Our purpose is to combat the growing feeling of alienation in our community. We hope to open lines of communication and to create an organization that is responsive to both the needs of its members and the needs of the community.

We have two types of activities. The first type is the so-called work project which is used to raise funds as well as to bring people together. The funds raised by our work projects are used to finance trips or other activities in which the entire community is invited to participate. The Senbei Sale now going on and the planned field trip are examples of the things we do.

"Our group was specifically formed to work with our Pioneer (Issei) generation. We have found that it's a ball and is also a good way to learn more about our cultural heritage. We are not quite a year old and there's room for a lot more people. So if you're interested, we meet Thursday nights at the Union Church in Little Tokyo, 120 North San Pedro Street. For more information, please call 626-4471."

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The September edition of "Gidra" states that the JCFC is a group composed of all generations and various organizations within the Japanese community and its intentions are twofold:

(1) Provide a meeting place downtown for senior citizens.

(2) Promote vital lines of understanding and communication, which is vital to survive as an Asian-American community.

The Interim President is Reverend HOWARD N. RORIUMI, Los Angeles Union Church. Vice-Presidents are MORI NISHIDA of the PP and T. TAKEDA of the Meiji Club.

Other articles in "Gidra" reveal that PP is for elderly Japanese-Americans and sponsor various picnics and sales to raise funds. One of their spokesmen is MORI NISHIDA.

The October edition announces the opening of the Pioneer Community Center, Sun Building, 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles. For information call, JIM MATSUOKA, NO5-0540, or FAYE TAZAWA, at the JAFL, 626-4471.

The September edition contains notice of a picnic to be sponsored by PP. For information call FAYE TAZAWA at 223-9025.

The November issue of "Gidra" contains an article by JIM MATSUOKA concerning the opening of the Japanese Pioneer Community Center at 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles, which will provide the elderly Issei in Little Tokyo with a place to rest, socialize, and enjoy various recreational activities.

The opening was on October 19, 1969. The Center has a main reception room, a Shogi room, a kitchen, and a library. Membership dues are six dollars per year or 50 cents per month.

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The article continues, "Little Tokyo, a community virtually destroyed by the Relocation in 1942, and which has been shunned by many younger Japanese-Americans in favor of newer communities, is beginning to recover the dignity, pride, and unity that it possessed in its heyday. The Pioneer Center is a tribute to Little Tokyo and especially to the people of the community. 'People Power' is what makes community and 'People Power' is what made the Japanese Community Pioneer Center."

RED GUARD PARTY

The May edition of "Gidra" carries an article by LAURA HO stating that the Red Guard Party is a revolutionary political party born in San Francisco. Some of the members are as young as 14 years of age and are from former street gangs. They have dedicated themselves to educating the community about the sources of their oppression and to "resisting that oppression with their very lives if need be."

The Red Guards are initiating a free Hot Breakfast for Children, they have been opposing the destruction of a playground in Chinatown, San Francisco, and they have been writing and distributing a free newspaper, "Community News."

The article sets out the 11 point program of the Red Guard.

YELLOW BROTHERHOOD (YB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Yellow Brotherhood was formed to deal with problems facing Asian young people. Gang fights that often result in serious injury or death, problems in school that lead to dropping out, and the use of drugs are among the reasons for the formation of the Yellow Brotherhood.

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"Since its inception at the beginning of the year, the Brotherhood has sponsored several activities. A car wash was held to raise funds for a center where members could work and study. The Brotherhood established a temporary center in the Centenary Methodist Church. A benefit dinner was held to raise funds for a semi-permanent center during the summer.

"For further information contact MIKE YAMAKI (293-9503) or VICTOR SHIBATA (Ax 10403)."

The April edition described the YB as an organization of young men that is actively doing its part to alleviate the problem of delinquency and crime. Oriental adults refuse to believe that any anti-social behavior exists in the young Oriental community, whereas 75 percent of high school boys have used or are using marijuana or drugs. The YB was conducting a car wash in their campaign to raise funds to establish a youth center in the Crenshaw area to serve adolescents. This is to include recreational facilities and reading rooms.

The May edition indicates that the YB was successful in awakening \$500 worth of conscience in the Senior Japanese-American Citizen League during their convention at the Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969. The money is to be used for scholarships.

The June issue reveals that YB sponsored a dinner at the Crenshaw YMCA on June 22, 1969.

The July issue states that MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA are organizers of the YB.

The September issue states that MIKE YAMAKA was a spokesman for YB at the Junior JACL convention in Santa Cruz.

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The July issue carries an article by MIKE MURASE concerning the YB and the dinner held on June 22, 1969, at the Crenshaw YMCA, which was attended by about 300 persons.

The Master of Ceremonies was VICTOR SHIBATA. A number of young high school students spoke, furnishing personal testimonials about their problems with dope and how the YB helped them to correct their past errors.

Some of the meetings of the YB have been held at the Centenary Methodist Church, which was made available by Reverend SANO. The main meeting place has been at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI, whose son, MIKE YAMAKI, "is the loquacious and glib spokesman for the group."

The article notes that the Secretary of YB is LAURENCE LEE, and that JOHN OHTA is on the Board of Directors. One member is identified as GREG MC MURRAY. Other guest speakers were Dr. DAVID MIURA, Chairman of the National Ethnic Concern Committee of the JACL, who commended the YB for their appearances at the NOGUCHI hearings. Also speaking were JANE TAKABAYASHI, Progressive Westside JACL, and JIM MIYANO, Asian-American Social Workers.

YELLOW POWER

The April edition contains an article by LARRY KUBOTA, titled, "Yellow Power." The article states that Yellow Power is a call for Asian-Americans to end the silence that has condemned them to suffer in this racist society. Yellow people are fighting side by side with other Third World people for reform in society. They desire a rejection of the passive Oriental stereotype. "In the world revolution now under way, the heroes are no longer people who are white. Today the heroes are ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MALCOLM X, MAO Tse-tung, and CHE GUEVERA."

The September issue states that at the Junior JACL Convention in Santa Cruz, AAPA member RON WAKABAYASHI, spoke about Yellow Power.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS IN EASTERN U.S.

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained a letter from DON NAKANISHI, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

NAKANISHI stated as follows:

Dear Gidra,

"It became obvious to me this summer when I returned to Los Angeles that most Asian Americans did not understand the progress of the movement in the East, and that they had many misconceptions about the Asian Americans that live and study here. I hope that in this brief discussion I will be able to bring the East coast movement up to date and to establish a needed channel of dialogue between the two areas.

"The most blatant misconception that Asian Americans on the West have about us in the East is that there are very few of us and that for the most part we are all bananas. There are approximately 100,000 Asian Americans on the East scattered throughout large urban areas and universities. The largest concentration is in New York City where some 60,000 Chinese Americans (40,000 of which live in New York Chinatown) and 10,000 Japanese Americans reside. Others are in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. To this we can add approximately 3,000 Asian Americans in various colleges and universities, private and public, e.g. 400 at City College of New York and 200 each at Yale and Columbia. Most of these urban areas have JACL and CACA chapters, but their involvement in the movement is minimal. But, at the same time, there are Asian American political organizations who are very much in the movement and must begin at this time to establish

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"permanent links with their brothers on the West coast. These include:

"Asian Americans for Action
225 Lafayette Street, Room 713
New York, New York 10012

"AAPA at Columbia
c/o Chris Iijima
521 West 11th Street, no. 53
New York City, New York

"AAPA at Yale
989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

" (Also AAPA at Sarah Lawrence and CUNY, and Concerned Asian Americans addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above)

"The presence of these Asian American political organizations is not as obvious as in the West, but their significance lies in the fact that the East is the center of mass communications, the power structure, and major capitalistic undertakings. The actions we take in this arena will have greater national impact on the long run. The issues which we have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American Studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World. We feel even more oppressed because of our small number, but once our actions are acknowledged their effects will hopefully add greater impetus for the movement in the West.

Peace,
Don Nakanishi
Yale University,
New Haven, Conn."

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The November 1969 issue also contains a full page three column letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, who indicates that he is in the Department of Psychology. The letter discusses Yale and its traditions and relationship with the city of New Haven. He comments on politics and racial activities in the city and indicates that he has been in attendance at Black Panther Party teach-ins. He also attended a public meeting concerning the October 15 Moratorium. He completes his letter with the following:

'Before I left Los Angeles, Mori Nishida warned me that the assimilation process would be more subtle on the East Coast and it would be tough to deal with; he was right. Don Nakanishi and I have been trying to confront this kind of mentality, and it is exceedingly difficult, particularly in the type of atmosphere that Yale and New Haven offer. However, we have found at least one other highly interested guy and several other persons who might be labeled as curious. Let me convey some good news. Next semester there will be a course on Asian Americans offered at Yale. The main instructor will be a man named Chitoshi Yanaga (the Japanese Arthur Godfrey) who specializes in Japanese political development. However, the format of the course will be towards guest speakers. Yanaga is allowing Don Nakanishi, a Yale junior from East Los Angeles (he's good), have a free hand in setting up the course. Currently, Don would like to make the course an Asian American history course, but I feel that an interdisciplinary approach would prove more valuable and more confronting to the participants. There seems to be some money floating around Yale, and Don would like to use the funds to attract such guest speakers as Miyakawa from Boston and Masaoka, Inouye, and Mink from Washington. I would like

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"to see us get Mary Kochiyama and other more militant people for speakers also. The biggest problem seems to be finding Asian Americans to take the course; so far, there has been more White interest than Asian."

The classified columns of the November issue contain the following:

"WANTED--East Coast Asian Americans who are concerned (or curious) about understanding the position of the Asian American in contemporary American society, who are concerned with promoting programs for political and social awareness and action, and who are interested in forming an organization to meet these needs. If you are interested (or know of persons who might be interested), contact: Glenn Omatsu, 420 Temple St., New Haven, Conn. 06511."

CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains a letter from ALAN HOTTA, Acting Editor, "The New Canadian." He compliments "Gidra" on its paper and states that the "New Canadian" is published bi-weekly. Regular contributors are M. SITARR and MORITA ICHIRO, but they use articles from local as well as Japanese and American papers. The regular English section editor, K.C. TSUMURA, used to write about such things as cases of discrimination, racism in school texts (reporting), was involved in an attempt to form a Japanese Canadian literary society, and was generally 'involved.'"

The article states there was little reaction and the writer himself has in the past 'written a few politically oriented 'Yellow Power' articles (a fact which succeeded only in getting a number of people uptight.)"

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
Los Angeles Area

Following is a resume of Asian American activities reported at various colleges in the Los Angeles area as reported by "Gidra" from April to November 1969:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
(UCLA)

The April edition states that an institute for the studies of American Cultures is being established at UCLA because of the demands of Third World Students at San Francisco State College, Berkeley, and other colleges in California. "Institute" and "Center" are terms used by the university for programs to facilitate faculty research.

The American Culture Institute has four Centers:

Afro-American Studies Center

Asian American Studies Center

Mexican-American Studies Center

American-Indian Studies Center

The Asian American Studies Center is to be composed of eight students, four faculty members, and four members of the community. The Acting Interim Director is Dr. HARRY H.L. KITANO, Associate Professor of Social Welfare.

The Center has two projects underway; a tutorial project staffed by volunteers operating at the Castelar Street Elementary School in Chinatown, and at Nora Sterry Elementary School in West Los Angeles.

The May edition reports that the administration wanted the student representation in the center cut to four, the same as the faculty, because of a fear of student power.

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The May edition carries an article concerning a class called "Orientals in America" offered at UCLA in the spring of 1969. The course was initiated and developed by MIKE MURASE, a student. There were 150 students and 40 auditors in class, 90 percent being Oriental. Some of the lecturers for the course were noted as follows:

History -- STANFORD LYMAN, Sociologist, University of Nevada, Reno.

Labor Movement Among Asian Immigrants -- KARL YONEDA, longshoreman in the Bay Area since 1936.

HARRY H.L. KITANO, School of Social Welfare, UCLA.

A discussion by a panel of six East-West Players concerning Orientals in the theatre.

Other panels were to have representatives from the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), Yellow Brotherhood (YB), "Gidra", and Oriental Concern.

The June edition reports that the Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) was formed at UCLA by 50 persons in support of the "Coalition." The AASA is described as a loose confederation of radical student groups. The AASA created a sub-group known as the AAPA. For information, call 451-9277 or 734-7838 (Gidra). The student chairman of the group is identified as SUZI WONG.

The June edition states that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center were a team of students, faculty, and community people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, Instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The July edition complains that the UCLA administration is trying to make all the decisions and that they want the AASA to move to Royce Hall, while the AASA wants to remain in Campbell Hall.

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The October issue states that the Asian American Studies Center does not have departmental status and hence does not give courses. However, by working with the Council of Educational Developments, Experimental Course Program, the Center has been able to indirectly sponsor a number of courses. A total of ten courses will be offered. The center is becoming involved in community programs. A major goal of the Center is the establishment of a community center to be located in the ethnic community.

Another article states that several local groups are planning to establish much needed community service centers in areas with large Japanese populations. The recently resurrected Japanese American Community Services, the Yellow Brotherhood, the Asian American Coalition, the JACL, and the UCLA Community Research Program are among the groups working on these centers.

The Japanese American Community Services is working in the Little Tokyo area, while the Yellow Brotherhood is canvassing the Crenshaw area for suitable facilities and funds.

ALAN NISHIO, who is currently working at the University of Southern California's Center for Social Action and UCLA's Community Research Program, states that there is an urgent need for a group of individuals to get together to develop a proposal to be submitted to private and Government funding agencies. For more information call Community Research Program at UCLA.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian American Studies Center was established at UCLA in the fall of 1968. The Center has three principal areas of involvement: (1) Asian American community affairs, (2) student affairs and curriculum reform, and (3) student and faculty research on the subject of Asians in America.

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"The Center has been active in the area of community affairs. Together with the UCLA Oriental Concern and the Council of Oriental Organizations, the Center created the Castelar Street Elementary School Tutorial Project, which provided tutors for over 80 children with language and other scholastic difficulties. GIDRA is partially sponsored by the Center, as is CINCIP.

"Surveys of student and teacher attitudes toward ethnic studies development were conducted by the Center in preparation for anticipated curriculum reforms. The student-initiated course, "Orientals in America" was underwritten by the Center. Future plans include the drafting of degree granting programs and the possible development of a 'Third World' college."

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 edition of 'Gidra' contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organizations:

"At the end of May some students at UCLA decided to form the Asian American Student Alliance. It was hoped that this organization would meet the need for students to unite and actively take part in shaping the social and political issues that affect their lives on the campus and in the community.

"A.A.S.A. would not only express the sentiments of Asian American youths, but also create an awareness of the responsibilities that an Asian American has to himself, his community, and the community at large.

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"A.A.S.A. lies dormant during the summer, for many of its members are not attending the summer quarter. The group of people who are trying to build A.A.S.A. still feel that an organization of students is vital. It is hoped that in the fall, A.A.S.A. will again become active.

"For further information contact the Asian American Studies Center, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian American Political Alliance. These are its principles:

"1. Law is Power, not Justice

The law-makers, judges, and law enforcers serve the very rich. Laws are made to maintain the power of this group. In the Delano Grape Strike, Filipino and Chicano workers are trying to create a Union which will have the power to improve their lives. The grape growers see this movement as a threat to their power to exploit the workers for huge profits. The law is on the side of the growers. Laws which would favor the workers (anti-scab laws) are not enforced because the police and the courts are on the side of the growers.

"The history of Asia is a history of oppression sanctioned and encouraged by law. Laws prohibited Asians from buying land, intermarrying, and testifying in court. The law which would enable the Government to put

anyone in a concentration camp without trial. The incarceration of 112,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans during World War II without trial or charges was defended by the U.S. Supreme Court. Law does not mean justice. It means power. We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws.

" 2. The University

The University mass produces skilled and educated workers. It has become the servant of business and industry. Isolated and aloof, the University has created problems for society rather than solving them. The involvement in war-related research is an example of how the University helps to oppress peoples of the world while fattening the coffers of large corporations in this country. The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents,

" 3 Abolish Racism

We recognize that minority groups in America are being economically, socially, politically oppressed. It is a racist society which is perpetuating this racism. We feel that ethnic pride and cultural identity are of utmost importance to all Asian-Americans. But on the other hand we cannot condone a nationalism which pits one minority group against another (e.g. the rift between Chinese and Japanese). We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society.

" 4. Abolish Economic Discrimination

At present power and money exist in the hands of a few. Even within the Asian-American community we find Asian businessmen exploiting

other Asians (e.g. immigrants) Schools in economically lower areas have inferior facilities, materials, teachers. In Los Angeles, with 42.9 percent 'minority' population, the student to-teacher ratio is 32.7 whereas in the Beverly Hills District the ratio is 24.9 (source: L.A. Times, Feb 23, 1968, p. 18). If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone

"5. Abolish Discrimination of Women

We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community. Due to an obsolete cultural heritage, Asian females have been relegated to an inferior status even more deplorable than women in the general society. Women are invariably paid less than men for the same jobs. For example, the median male income in California is \$5109; for women it is \$1812. All of the deprivation that racial minorities experience are felt by women. In fact, women as a group are even more oppressed than any race. If we are sincere in working for the freedom of all people, we cannot ignore the women who make up half of this country.

"6. Serve the working class.

We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class. The working class comprises the majority of Americans, white and non-white. The 1960 census shows that among men 25 years and older, 85.6 percent of Japanese-Americans, 38.1 percent of Chinese Americans, and 97.3 percent of Filipino-Americans make less than \$8,000 per year. (This is the amount designated by the U.S. Government

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"as adequate income for a family of four). The overwhelming majority of our people are working class. If we want to serve our people, we must serve the Asian-American working class, not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers.

"For more information, contact AAPA at the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN HIGH POTENTIAL PROGRAM
UCLA

The November 1969 issue of *Gidra* contains an article by KATHY AOKI and YURI KURAHASHI. AOKI is a student in the program, while KURAHASHI is a teaching assistant. The article relates the difficulties encountered in the program and the lack of finances. It solicits the support of readers. High Potential students will sell subscriptions and copies of "*Gidra*" to raise funds as well as showing movies and holding dances.

The director of the program is identified as ALFRED ESTRELLA, 2230 Campbell Hall, UCLA.

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ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Oriental American Tutorial Project of UCLA has been active in tutoring elementary school students in need of help in English at Castelar Elementary School for the past year. The Project realizes that the need for such a program throughout the 'Oriental Community' is urgent. We, therefore, are attempting to expand the Project during the summer months to encompass as much of this need as possible. We will specialize in tutoring those people who do not have a basic proficiency in English. It is with this intent that we hope we can get your cooperation in recruiting tutors and tutees.

"This Project will be open to tutees of all ages. The tutors will be selected from high school age and up. The Project will be open to the entire 'Oriental Community,' that is, any Oriental in need of help in any area can receive it.

"The Project will run on a one-tutor-to-one-tutee basis. If there are not enough tutors for this, small classes will be set up. Also, tutors may tutor a small family as a group in the tutee's houses. The individual sessions will be set up at the tutor's convenience and each tutor may tutor as long and as many times a week as he wishes with a two-hour weekly minimum.

"Training programs will be initiated in cooperation with the English as a Second Language Department at UCLA. These will be mandatory for all tutors. Tutoring centers will be set up in the community and tutees can be tutored in their homes if they wish.

"Car pools will be arranged for tutors and tutees in need of rides to the different areas. Call Neil Chan, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, 825-2974."

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ASIAN RADICAL MOVEMENT
(ARM) UCLA

The November 1969 issue contains an article concerning the "political persecution" of LAURA HO, a student at UCLA and a member of the Asian Radical Movement. The article is written by SUZI WONG and COLIN WATANABE. It describes HO's sentencing on October 27, 1969, and the boisterous crowd that was on hand. The article goes on to point out irregularities in her trial. She had been arrested in July as a result of a meeting with UCLA administrators during which she wrote a series of demands on the Chancellor's office. A month elapsed between the crime and the arrest. The article points out that there have been a number of student demonstrations with malicious mischief, but that LAURA HO is among the very few facing civil proceedings and that "her real 'crime' in the eyes of the University's administration lies in her political convictions and her effectiveness in organizing these beliefs into action."

The article states that programs such as the Asian American Studies Center were instituted to placate those individuals who were most vocal and active in the fight against inequalities. It is the contention of LAURA HO and fellow members of the ARM that such programs "blind students to the fundamental faults of the University by channeling students into 'safe' activities." LAURA was active in bringing unity to the "radical movement" and was among those who wanted to see an alliance with the Third World (non-white) students.

The November 1969 issue contains a letter from JANICE IWANAGA, ARM, UCLA. She refers to an Asian Studies Conference held at Berkeley September 20, 1969, and September 21, 1969. The article then reflects on the use of or relevance of a major in ethnic studies. The studies were a result of agitation by students demanding a Third World College, and have exploded throughout the state, channeling precious energy and action into the collection of dead data. She believes ethnic studies groups should stop studying classical material and involve itself in issues of today, "women's liberation, US aggression in Southeast Asia, Title II, the Security Pact with Japan, low wages, and poor working conditions of Third World peoples, etc., etc."

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The November 1969 issue contains an article titled "Reflections in a Slanted Eye", which was a colloquium concerning the Asian American student and the university which was held on November 2, 1969. An Asian American Guerilla Theatre presented skits dealing with the Asian Experience in America. There were to be panel and informal group discussions and the film, "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" was to be shown. Programs such as High Potential, The Asian American Tutorial Project, the Asian American Studies, Nisei Bruin Club, Gidra, Asian Radical Movement, Asian American Political Alliance, and a guest from Berkeley, FLOYD HUEN were to be presented. For details call 825-2975.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA (USC)

The August edition states that an Asian American Experimental College is to be established in September 1969. For further information, call LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at the Center for Social Action.

The October edition states that a course on Japanese Americans is being offered this fall with a course on Chinese Americans in the spring. The school has ostensibly created an "ethnics studies" department and a major in Ethnic Studies is available. However, in the case of Asian American studies, this was done by reclassifying existing courses in the Far Eastern Asian Studies Department. No new faculty members have been hired. An effective Asian American student organization has yet to be formed because a "canny administration is able to anticipate and placate disgruntled students."

Further details concerning the Asian American Experimental College and personnel involved are reported in a separate part of this report.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT LOS ANGELES (CSCLA)

The June 1969 edition reports information concerning WILLIAM CHUN, JR., who was a candidate for student body president, but was disqualified for distributing derogatory campaign literature.

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The October issue states that for information concerning courses at CSCLA, one should contact:

BILL TSUJI RA 3-5652

JIM MATSUOKA NO 5-0540

FAYE TAZAWA 626-4471

The first formal course on Asian Americans is to be offered during the winter quarter. The Asian American Studies Group provides an informal setting for those interested in Asian American studies. This group works closely with Oriental Services Center, Pioneer Project, and the Japanese Pioneer Community Center.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT LONG BEACH (CSCLB)

The May issue states that Oriental Concern was sponsoring a dance at the Parkview Women's Club on May 29, 1969.

The June edition carries an article concerning EVELYN YOSHIMURA who is described as a leader and spokesman for a group of Asian students, CSCLB, Oriental Concern, the Asian American Center, and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance. YOSHIMURA condemned the police action at Berkeley before a meeting of the Academic Senate.

The August issue states that Oriental Concern has attempted to create an Asian American Student Center and that an office building has been secured in Gardena, California, to be used as a community center. They have helped ten people obtain admittance to school through the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP). Some of these ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood. For further information call 430-9514.

The October edition states that there are 100 students enrolled for a course entitled "The Asian American." For information, contact EVELYN YOSHIMURA. The Oriental Concern is working on the development of other courses and is planning the eventual establishment of a Department of Asian American Studies.

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The group has established a Drug Rehabilitation Center at 16804 South Western Avenue, Gardena, California, which has been operating since August 1969. This Center offers free counseling, tutoring, and other services to persons with a drug problem.

Oriental Concern has also established an EOP for Asian American students and has a total of 20 students enrolled for the coming academic year.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT
CENTER (CSCLB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"In September of 1968 there was an attempt on the CSCLB campus to create an Asian American Student Center. At the beginning of this year the center was initiated by Oriental Concern.

"The purpose of the Center is to enable Asian American students to explore their identity as Americans of color; to begin to deal with the problems of their communities (delinquency, lack of social responsibility, etc.) which have been ignored in the past because of the popular misconception: 'Orientals don't have any problems.' To begin to deal with the question of an Asian American identity, a class on the Asian American was created, and will be offered this fall for unit credit. This summer, other classes are in the process of being created for the Spring, dealing with the history, sociological problems of Asian Americans as well as the rich cultural heritage brought to America from Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines and other parts of Asia.

"In terms of community problems, the Asian American Student Center has secured an office building in Gardena in hopes of using it for a community center. This center will eventually be run by people of Gardena, to begin to deal with the problems of the young people such as drugs, delinquency, and interpersonal relationship.

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"On campus, the Asian American Student Center has gotten about ten people into school through the Educational Opportunities Program for the fall. Some of the ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood.

"This fall, the Asian American Student Center will be working on new classes, and will attempt to gather information in terms of surveys and studies about the various Asian American communities. This will be an attempt to dispel that myth that there are no problems in the Asian American communities.

"For further information, call 430-9514, or write to the

Asian American Student Center
c/o California State College at Long Beach
6101 East 7th Street
Long Beach, California 90804 "

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT DOMINGUEZ HILLS

The October 1969 issue states that this college has a course in Japanese language. For further information, contact NADINE HATA, History Department, 1000 East Victoria Boulevard, Dominguez Hills, California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT SANTA BARBARA

The October 1969 edition states that a course entitled "Asians in America" will be offered.

The student organization, Asian American Alliance, plans to develop other courses. Other activities include the development of library resources and the creation of community-oriented programs. The small and largely middle class ethnic community makes the latter rather difficult.

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SACRAMENTO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contained the following information concerning Asian American activities and courses at colleges in the Sacramento area:

SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE

For information, contact ANDY KAWASAKI, 2121 12th Street, Sacramento.

This school offers a course, "Asian Experience." Other courses are expected in the future. The students of Asian ancestry at the college make up 10 per cent of the student body, or 1100 out of 11,000.

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE

Contact Asian Americans for Action.

The Ethnic Studies Center developed a curriculum leading to a Bachelors of Art degree in Ethnic Studies. There are post graduate courses projected in this field.

The Asian Americans for Action, comprised of faculty and students, was instrumental in development of the Asian American curriculum within the Center.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT DAVIS (UCD)

Two courses being offered. Contact the Asian American Studies Division.

Asian American Concern was formed in late January 1969, among the Asian American students on campus and has been a driving force behind the creation of courses offered and the formation of the Asian American Studies Division of the Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, under whose auspices the courses are given. The group's goals are the creation of an ethnic

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studies program at Davis, and the improvement of communication between Asian American students on the Davis campus and other college campuses throughout the country.

The November 1969 issue contains two page quotations from a talk given by ISAO FUJIMOTO, UCD, on Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969, at UCD. The article is entitled "The High Cost of Saving Face the American Way."

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

A chapter of the Asian American Political Alliance is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian American students enrolled at this private college. The \$2,400 per year tuition has limited the number of non-whites on campus. As a step toward remedying this situation, fifty full scholarships have been made available to incoming freshmen.

SAN JOAQUIN DELTA COLLEGE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Contact Delta College Filipino Association, 3301 Kensington Way, Stockton, California.

Out of a total enrollment of 6,200 there are 18 students of Filipino ancestry. The Filipinos are outnumbered by the Japanese and Chinese students, but the Filipinos are most active. The Filipino Student Association has been initiating course development as well as development of community service programs.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SAN FRANCISCO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contains the following information concerning Asian American courses and activities at colleges in the San Francisco area:

SAN FRANCISCO CITY COLLEGE

Asians and Asian Americans compose 47 per cent of the student enrollment. Courses in Conversational Cantonese

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and Chinese American History have been developed. There is a great need for adequate counseling of Asian American students.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Contact PENNY NAKATSU, Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707.

This college offers 18 courses in the Asian American Studies Program. A complete list obtained from the college catalogue is set forth.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT BERKELEY

Contact AAPA, 509 Eshleman Hall.

The AAPA plays a major role in the direction of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department. The organization is active in community projects and continues to speak out on social and political issues.

The creation of the Asian Studies Division resulted directly from the political action of the Third World Strike during the winter quarter of 1969. The involvement of Asian students in the Third World Strike resulted in the course, "The Evolution of the Asian in America." Other courses are being offered.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

Contact PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose.

The college offers a student planned course, "The Asian-American Experience."

There are 750 students of Asian ancestry on the campus. About 20 are members of the AAPA. Few of the others are active.

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CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT HAYWARD

Contact PAM TAU, Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward, 582-5334.

College offers course, "Asian American Communities."

There are 200 Asian Americans in a student body of
9,000 to 10,000. Other courses are expected.

The AAPA in addition to working on course development,
has also established a center for development of community
oriented programs. The center will build a library of books
and films on the subject of the Asians in America and will
offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and
community people. A number of special admission slots are
available for students needing financial or academic assistance.

DE ANZA COLLEGE

Contact Mrs. ADRIENNE KWONG, 21250 Stevens, Cupertino,
California, 257-5550.

No courses currently, but are anticipated. Asian
Americans on campus are yet to form an effective organization.
Several projects have been initiated. The Chinese American
Citizens Alliance has an extensive collection of monographs
of the Chinese American society.

INDIVIDUALS

Following is a list of individuals involved in Asian
American movements as disclosed in the April through November
1969 issues of "Gidra":

AIHARA, JULIA
AJIOKA, DEWEY

member of Gidra staff
2563 Nichols Canyon Road
Hollywood Hill, California

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	Meeting of Asian American Mobilization and Educational Committee to End War in Vietnam held at residence.
AKAZAWA, MELVIN	member of Gidra staff
AOKI, KATHY	student, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
AUTAJAY, LUTRE, JR.	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
CHAN, NEIL	call at 825-2976, concerning tutors for Oriental American Tutorial Project.
ESTRELLA, ALFRED	Director, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
FUJIMOTO, ISAO	University of California at Davis--gave lecture at University of California (UC) at Davis on Vietnam Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969.
FUNAKOSHI, KAY	member of Gidra staff
FURUTANI, WARREN TADASHI	member of Gidra staff--writes regular column entitled "Warren Report"--former member of staff of Asian American Studies Center, UCLA--appointed Field Director of Special Projects for the Pacific Southwest District of the JACL in move to bridge the generation gap in JACL--former tutor supervisor, College Readiness Program, a special educational program for Third World students at the College of San Mateo--former Counselor for Educational Opportunities Program at San Jose State College--helped establish Asian American High Potential Program at UCLA--former member Asian American Political Alliance, San Jose State College--articulate speaker; has lectured

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at UCLA, University of California at Berkeley, College of San Mateo, University of Pacific, San Jose State, CSC Long Beach, and numerous high schools--has written article in *Gidra* concerning student demonstrations and attacks by the "pigs".--Spoke at First Vietnam Moratorium Day on October 15, 1969, at CSC Long Beach, stating, "The Vietnam War is only one reason for a need for change in the U.S. We as a people must cut off the ugly tentacle of imperialism that reaches to the Far East as well as all the other tentacles that reach throughout the world today."--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.

GIL, DINORA member of *Gidra* staff, May to July 1969

HATA, NADINE History Department, CSC Dominguez Hills--call for information regarding courses.

HATANAKA, CAROL member of *Gidra* staff
HAYASHI, SEIGO One of founding directors and member of staff of *Gidra*--10026 Graham, Los Angeles.

HIGA, KAZ Art teacher at Los Angeles City College--spoke about the "Oriental stereotype" at meeting of Oriental Concern.

HIROSHIGE, ERNEST member of *Gidra* staff since September 1969.

HO, LAURA Wrote article entitled, "Pigs, Pickets and a Banana" for May issue--member of *Gidra* staff from May to September 1969--wrote article about Red Guard Party in San

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Francisco for May issue--described as member of Asian Radical Movement, UCLA--Picketed meeting of JACL at Disneyland Hotel in April 1969, where S.I. HAYAKAWA was speaking. Referred to HAYAKAWA, President of San Francisco State College, as a "banana: yellow skin, but white inside"--in article relates her problems with police and security officers of hotel when she sat on floor and was threatened with arrest--other articles in paper refer to her activities and arrest at UCLA for involvement in demonstrations during summer of 1969.

HOTTA, ALAN Acting Editor, "The New Canadian", a paper published in Canada for Asian Americans.

HUANG, PHILIP Assistant Professor of History, UCLA--leader in founding Asian American Studies Center at UCLA.

HUEN, FLOYD from Berkeley--speaker at UCLA program for the Third World Guerilla Theater.

ICHIOKA, YUJI Principal instructor at UCLA in course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article which was translation of item written by NAHAJI YAMANAKA in 1924, concerning the racial problems in America at that time.

ISHIMOTO, GLENN member of Gidra staff, September to October 1969.

IWANAGA, JANICE Asian Radical Movement, UCLA.

IWASHITA, IVY member of Gidra staff

IWATAKI, LINDA signed Asian American Political Association policy article,

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	telephone 746-2537--for information concerning Asian American Experimental College contact at 746-2537--instructor in writers workshop of Asian American Experimental College--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
JOE, JEANNIE	drama instructor, Asian American Experimental College--on administrative board of Inner City Cultural Center, 1615 West Washington Boulevard--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater--wrote article for July issue about Chinese theatre stating that it was "in her blood" because she "grew up with it and it has been a large part" of her life.
JUE, DIANE	member of Gidra staff
JUNG, NATHAN	member of Gidra staff
KANEKO, JANET	member of Gidra staff
KASHIKI, ELAINE	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KAWASAKI, ANDY	2121 12th Street, Sacramento; can furnish information concerning courses at Sacramento City College.
KITAHARA, YUKI	member of Gidra staff
KITANO, HARRY H.L.	Associate Professor of Social Welfare, UCLA--acting interim director Asian American Studies Center, UCLA.
KOCHIYAMA, MARY	described in letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, as a militant.
KUBOTA, LARRY	leader in Asian American Experimental College--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KURAHASHI, YURI	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969, teaching assistant, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.

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KWONG, ADRIENNE	21250 Stevens, Cupertino, California, telephone 257-5550---can furnish information concerning courses at De Anza College.
LEE, LAWRENCE LOUIE, STEVE	Secretary, Yellow Brotherhood. Signed article concerning Asian American Political Alliance-- telephone 746-2537.
LYMAN, STANFORD	Sociologist, University of Nevada at Reno--lectured concerning Oriental History in Los Angeles at the Orientals in America course at UCLA.
MATSUMOTO, CRAIG MATSUOKA, JIM	member of Gidra staff. member of Gidra staff--for information concerning the Pioneer Project, call at NO 5-0540--for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles call at NO 5-0540.
MATSUSHIGE, VIVIAN MILLER, JANICE MIRIKATANI	member of Gidra staff associated with Asian American Political Alliance, San Francisco-- c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.
MIURA, AUDRE MIURA, DAVID (Dr.)	member of Gidra staff Chairman, National Ethnic Concern Committee, JACL--commended Yellow Brotherhood for appearance at NOGUCHI hearings in Los Angeles.
MIYAGAWA, IRENE	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
MIYANO, JIM	member of Asian American Social Workers--spoke at Yellow Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969.
MOCHIZUKI, CAROL MORI, LOIS MURAKAMI, AMY	member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff

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MURASE, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--student at UCLA--initiated and developed course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article full of obscenities for June issue--July issue wrote about Yellow Brotherhood meeting.

NAKAMURA, YVONNE

instructor in dance course at Asian American Experimental College.

NAKANISHI, DON

Yale University--interested in Asian movements in the East--setting up format for course in Asian Americans at Yale.

NAKATSU, PENNY

117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707--member of Asian American Political Alliance at San Francisco State College.

NISHIDA, MORI
NISHIO, ALAN

spokesman for Pioneer Project. Center for Social Action, University of Southern California, 681 West 34th Street--signed Asian American Political Alliance policy statement--began Asian American Experimental College--at JAACL convention at Disneyland on April 26, 1969; with tape recorder; threatened with arrest--guest speaker Council of Oriental Organizations conference--wrote article in May 1969 issue, stating "Orientals are being used by the white establishment... must develop independent base of power and align themselves with other members of the Third World for mutual self-determination and self defense. As Asian Americans, we must begin to delineate the needs of our community, organize around these needs, and start to become a viable political force in American society."

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OGATA, FRANK	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
OGAWA, DENNIS	graduate student, UCLA--spoke at Oriental Concern meeting on May 26, 1969.
OHTA, IVAN	member of Gidra staff.
OHTA, JOHN	member of Board of Directors, Yellow Brotherhood.
OKAZAKI, JAMES	member of Gidra staff.
OKIDA, TRACY	member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra--2714 South Rimpau Boulevard, Los Angeles--instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College.
OMATSU, GLENN	student, Yale University, 420 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut--interested in Asian movements in the East.
OSAWA, YASU	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, ALAN	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, DAVID	Culver City, California--wrote long article for November issue, ending with, "it is time we realize that our search for our identity begins with a conception of our Americanism and ends with a demonstration of our Americanism. It is time we begin to speak up and assert ourselves in a way to establish our identity and to contribute to American thinking, the synthesis of militant patriotism with liberal motives. The time is now."
SAKAUYE, JUNE	member of Gidra staff.
SANO, Reverend	Centenary Methodist Church, 3500 South Normandie, Los Angeles--church used for meeting by Yellow Brotherhood, Asian American Movement, and Asian Americans for Peace.

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SHIBATA, VICTOR organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--
master of ceremonies at Yellow
Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969--
for information concerning Yellow
Brotherhood call at AX 1-0403--from
CSC Long Beach--leader in a class
on Oriental Youth at Asian American
Experimental College, summer 1969.

SHIOZAKI, LAURA member of Gidra staff.
SUZUKI, BOB spoke out against Title II of the
Internal Security Act during JACL
convention at Disneyland.

TAKABAYASHI, JANE member of Progressive Westside JACL--
speaker at Yellow Brotherhood dinner
on June 22, 1969.

TAKAKI, RON Professor of History, UCLA--at
Oriental Concern workshop held on
May 26, 1969, stated "We must refuse
to be used by white America. We must
take care of our Uncle Toms. We must
attack this racism. We must repudiate
HAYAKAWA loudly."
member of Gidra staff.

TANI, ELAINE member of Gidra staff--2922 South
TANI, MARY La Brea, Los Angeles--wrote article
protesting a book entitled "Nisei;
The Quiet Americans" by BILL HOSOKAWA.

TASHIMA, KRISTINE member of Gidra staff, May to October
1969.

TAU, PAM Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward,
California, 582-5334--call for
information concerning courses at
CSC at Hayward.

TAZAWA, FAYE for information concerning Pioneer
Project, call at 223-9025--for
information concerning courses at
CSC Los Angeles, call at 626-4471.

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THOM, BING	member Asian American Political Alliance, Berkeley.
TOTSUBO, JAMIE	member of Gidra staff.
TOTSUBO, SUZANNE	member of Gidra staff.
TSUJI, BILL	for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles, call at RA 3-5652.
UYEDA, NAOMI	member of Gidra staff.
WAKABAYASHI, RON	instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College-- spokesman for Asian American Political Alliance concerning Yellow Power at Junior JACL convention, Santa Cruz, California.
WATANABE, COLIN	member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra, 5230 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles-- contributed article concerning a conference on Asian American Studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969.
WONG, EDDIE	member of Gidra staff.
WONG, LEORA	UCLA--wrote lengthy racial poem for November issue.
WONG, SUZIE	member of Gidra staff--June to October 1969--student chairman, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA-- wrote article in June issue in support of Delano grape strike--wrote article in September issue concerning immigrant Chinese family in San Francisco and their poor living conditions.
WOO, DAVID	lawyer--past candidate for Los Angeles Junior College Board of Trustees--intervened for ALAN NISHIO and LAURA HO when threatened with arrest during picketing at JACL convention at Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969.

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WU, ROBERT

member of Gidra staff--high school student in Los Angeles--contributes regular articles using name "MELLOW YELLOW."

YAMAKI, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--leader in class on Oriental Youth by Asian American Experimental College during summer of 1969--meetings of Yellow Brotherhood held at residence of parents, Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI--described as loquacious and glib spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood--spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood at Junior JACL convention at Santa Cruz--for information concerning Yellow Brotherhood, call at 293-9503.

YONEDA, KARL

longshoreman, Bay Area of San Francisco since 1936--spoke concerning labor movements among the Asian immigrants at the course "Orientals in America" at UCLA.

YOSHIMURA, EVELYN

spokesman for the CSC Long Beach Oriental Concern as well as the Asian American Center and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance at Long Beach--condemned police action at Berkeley during interruption of Academic Senate meeting at CSC Long Beach.

YUNG, PATRICK

455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose--for information concerning courses at San Jose State College.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-167076)

8/31/70

SAC, SACRAMENTO (105-713) (RUC)

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR ACTION
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

~~STRIPPED AND~~
DATE 8/26/70

INDEXED

Re report of [redacted] at New York,
7/2/70.

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b7C
b7D

The files of the Sacramento Division reveal that
on 1/30/69 [redacted]

[redacted] advised that ISAO FUJIMOTO has a Ph.D.
and was living at 870 Linden Lane (telephone number 753-3148)
and teaches in the Applied Behavioral Sciences Department, UCD,
and that his wife's name is LINDER.

On 3/19/69, Sgt. [redacted]
[redacted] Davis, California Police Department, advised that
his files indicated that Mr. and Mrs. FUJIMOTO were members
of the Resistance and that the wife is more active than
Mr. FUJIMOTO. He stated that these people are anti Vietnam,
but to his knowledge, have never indicated any propensity
toward violence.

b6
b7C

On the same date, the records of the Yolo County
Credit Bureau were reviewed by SA [redacted] and
were found to contain a report concerning the FUJIMOTOS,
dated 2/9/68. This report indicated that ISAO and LINDA W.
FUJIMOTO reside at 1640 F Street, Number 4, Davis, California,
that he is age 34, has been married for four years, has one
dependent, and has been employed at UCD as assistant professor
in Agricultural Engineering since March, 1967. Prior
employment was listed as Cornell University for four years
and his prior residences were listed as follows: 315 North
Albany, Ithaca, New York; University of the Philippines.

2 - New York (RM)
1 - Sacramento
TPG:kjr
(3)

STRIPPED AND CONSOLIDATED
DATE 9/24/70 BY [redacted]

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SC 105-713

The New York Office's attention is directed to the following communications of which New York has copies:

- 1) San Francisco airtel and LHM to the Bureau, 9/19/67, captioned, "NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS," New York File 100-158043. Special emphasis is directed to pages 1 and 9 of the LHM.
- 2) Report of NORMAN R. JOHNSON at Los Angeles, 11/21/69, entitled, "GIDRA", especially pages 41 and 44.
- 3) Reports of JAMES A. SHERRIFF at San Francisco on 1/23/69 and 1/29/70, entitled, "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE." Attention is directed to page 25 of the first report and page 37 of the second.

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05/1/72

ASIAN ORGANIZATIONS

LOS ANGELES

- JACS-Asian Involvement**
125 Weller St., Room 305
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- Oriental Service Center**
1215 S. Flower St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- The Storefront**
2826 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90018
- Chinatown Youth Council**
971 Chungking Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- SIPA-Search to Involve**
Filipino-Americans
c/o 2959 Somerset Dr., L.A. 90016
or 642 N. Lucerne Blvd., L.A. 90004
- Amerasia Bookstore**
313 1/2 E. First St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- Asian American Studies Center**
3232 Campbell Hall
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Ethno-Communications**
3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Visual Communications**
3222 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90018
- Filipino Community Action Services**
3120 W. 6th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90020
- Filipino Youth Circle**
Los Angeles City College
855 N. Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90029
- SULU (Filipino Teatro, Arts)**
c/o Lu Free
Inner City Theater
1615 W. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90007
- Asian American Affirmative Action Comm**
1215 Flower St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- Asian American Social Workers**
2400 S. Western Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90018
- United Samoan Organization**
21224 S. Figueroa
Carson, CA 90745

HAWAII

- Kahala Project**
47-536 Kam Highway
Kahala, Hawaii 96734
- Ethnic Studies Department**
University of Hawaii
West Hall 208
1776 University Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
- PUBLICATIONS**
- Hull**
P.O. Box 963
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

- Asian Americans for Peace**
c/o P.O. Box 18046
Los Angeles, CA 90018
- Asian Social Services Task Force**
c/o 5329 Dockweiler Place
Los Angeles, CA 90019
- Los Angeles Pioneer Center**
125 Weller St., Room 100
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- Southbay Asian Involvement**
16408 S. Western Avenue
Gardena, CA 90247
- Involve Together Asians**
c/o 2110 Barry Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90025
- Go For Broke**
2420 E. 4th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90033
- Storefront Draft Counseling**
2826 W. Jefferson Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90018
- Pasadena Asian Community Involvement**
c/o 595 Lincoln Ave.
Room 203
Pasadena, CA 91103
- Asian American Student Alliance**
3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Asian American Student Alliance**
University of Southern California
681 W. 34th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90007
- Asian American Legal Services**
Legal Aid Foundation
1112 W. Santa Barbara
Los Angeles, CA 90037
(213) 294-6122
- PUBLICATIONS**
- GIDRA**
P.O. Box 18046
Los Angeles, CA 90018
(213) 734-7838
- Chinese Awareness**
971 Chungking Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
- Amerasia Journal**
c/o Asian American Studies Center
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90024

- Pilo**
P.O. Box 7146
Honolulu, Hawaii 96821
- Hawaii Pono Journal**
1020 Kuapohahu Dr.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
- Hawaiian Ethos**
P.O. Box 10591
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
- Hawaii Free People's Press**
P.O. Box 10591
Halewala, Hawaii 96712

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

- United Asians**
UC Irvine
c/o Nancy Kikuchi
370 Avocado St., Apt. 1
Costa Mesa, CA 92627
- Asian American Student Center**
Cal State Long Beach
6101 E. 7th
Long Beach, CA 90801
- Asian American Student Alliance**
UC San Diego
Bldg. 250 Matthews Campus
La Jolla, CA 92037
- Asian American Alliance**
UC Santa Barbara
Box 13462
Santa Barbara, CA 93107
- Matita**
c/o Art Bigornia
185 Pacheco
Vallejo, CA 94590
- Apolinario Midini Chapter**
UC San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92037

SAN FRANCISCO

- J-Town Collective**
1516 A Post
San Francisco, CA 94109
- I Wor Kuen**
850 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- Asian Legal Services**
850 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- Asian Community Center**
846 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- Chinatown Garment Co-op**
55 1/2 Columbus
San Francisco, CA 94108
- Everybody's Bookstore**
840 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- International Hotel**
848 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- Japanese Community Youth Council**
1808 A Sutter St.
San Francisco, CA 94118
- Kimochi**
22 Peace Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94115
- Filipino Action Coalition**
311 Muna
San Francisco, CA 94103
- Philippine American Community Endeavor**
4118 24th St
San Francisco, CA 94114

SAN DIEGO

- Asian American Drug Education Project**
3260 53rd St.
San Diego, CA 92105
- United Asian American Community**
c/o Minoru Furuyama
5716 Hardy Ave.
San Diego, CA 92115
- Asian American Student Alliance**
UC San Diego
c/o Phyllis Chu
4450 Bond
San Diego, CA 92109
- Asian Students**
Morse High School
281 Flowerdale Lane
San Diego, CA 92114
- Ad Hoc Committee on Filipino**
Student Community Affairs
Andres Bonifacio Chapter
San Diego State College
San Diego, CA 92115
- Kathunan Chapter**
San Diego City College
1425 Russ Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92101

- Filipino Coalition of City Coll. of S.F.**
50 Phelan Ave.
Bungalow B-4
City College of San Francisco
San Francisco, CA 94112
- Bagong Buhay of City Coll. of S.F.**
City College of San Francisco
50 Phelan Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94112
- Ating Tao (Filipino Teatro)**
Oscar Penarando
422 27th Ave
San Francisco, CA 94121
- Philippine Club of U. of S.F.**
University of San Francisco
2130 Fulton
San Francisco, CA 94117
- Internacional Hotel Workers**
832 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108
- PUBLICATIONS**
- Rodan**
1808 A Sutter St.
San Francisco, CA 94115
- New Dawn**
P.O. Box 26310
San Francisco, CA 94126
- Kalyan International**
P.O. Box 2919
San Francisco, CA 94126
- Wei Mia**
846 Kearney St.
San Francisco, CA 94108

11-CV-2131-4b-405

IN AMERIKA

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY

East Bay Japanese for Action
2439 Grove St.
Berkeley, CA 94704

Asian Communication Project
509 Ebelman Hall
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Asian Health Caucus
509 Ebelman Hall
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Filipino American Student Trend of
S.F. State, UCB, City Coll. of S.F.
Asian American Studies
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Filipino American Alliance
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

OAKLAND

East Bay Chinatown Youth Council
5527 Shattuck no. 202 or 106
Oakland, CA 94606

STOCKTON

Yellow Seed
725 Barrymore
Stockton, CA 95204

Asian American Concern
University of the Pacific
Stockton, CA 95204

Associated Filipino Youth Organizations
c/o Luna Jamero
732-A S. California
Stockton, CA 95202

Information Referral Center, Filipino
c/o Luna Jamero
732-A South California
Stockton, CA 95202

SAN JOSE

Asians for Community Action
565 N. 5th Street
San Jose, CA 95112

Asian American Studies Office
San Jose State College
Barracks No. 9
195 S. 7th Street
San Jose, CA 95114

Filipino-American Student Association
San Jose State College
Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95114

DAVIS

Asian American Studies
Wilkes Hall, Room 214
U.C. Davis
Davis, CA 95616

SACRAMENTO

Asian American Legal Services Sacramento
Asian Community Service Center
1118 V Street
Sacramento, CA

Filipino Community-Supporting Change
Sacramento, CA

Asian Americans For Action
ASSCC Sacramento State College
6000 Jay Street
Sacramento, CA 95819

People's Bookstore
2127 10th
Sacramento, CA 95818

SANTA CRUZ

Asian American Political Alliance
U.C. Santa Cruz
c/o Shelley Wong
6015 Box 150
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

DELANO

Filipino American Political Association
Larry Ithong (Pres.)
129 West 19th Place
Delano, CA 93215

SALINAS

Filipino Youth of
Hartnell Community College
Salinas, CA 93901

Filipino Youth for Community Development
c/o Susan Aremas
1761 East Ahsal Street
Salinas, CA 93901

HAYWARD

Asian American Cultural Center
California State College, Hayward
25400 Hillary Avenue
Hayward, CA 94542

Asian American Studies Program
Cal State College at Hayward
Hayward, CA 94542

CUPERTINO

Asian American Studies Program
De Anza College
21250 Stevens
Cupertino, CA 95014

CHICO

Director of Asian and Pacific Studies
Thomas Johnson
Dept. of Anthropology
Chico State College
Chico, CA 95926

STANFORD

AASA
Stanford University
552 Alvarado Row
Stanford, CA 94305

NEW YORK

Asian Women's Coalition
c/o Rose Eng
Barnard College
New York, NY 10027

The Basement Workshop, Inc. (Bridge; Yellow Pearl; etc.)
54 Elizabeth St.
New York, NY 10013

Chinese Students Council
c/o Harry Leong
481 McDonald Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11218

I Wor Kuen
24 Market St.
New York, NY 10002

Asian Americans for Action
c/o Mary Kochrymsa
545 W. 126th St. Apt. 3-B
New York, NY 10027

Asian Students Organization at Vassar College
c/o Lesley Yu
Strong 211
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602

Two Bridges Neighborhood Council
c/o Corky Lee
99 Madison St.
New York, NY 10002

City College of New York
Asian American Studies
Department of Urban and Ethnic Studies
137 St. and Convent Ave.
New York, NY 10031

PUBLICATIONS

Getting Together
I Wor Kuen
30 Market St.
New York, NY 10002

Yellow Pearl
Basement Workshop
54 Elizabeth St.
New York, NY 10013

Harmony: The Writing on the Wall
c/o Chor Lee
8320 Bay Parkway
Brooklyn, NY 11214

COLORADO

Asian American EOP
Elaine Takahashi, Director
University of Colorado
Temporary Building 1
Boulder, Colorado 80302

ARIZONA

People's Center
412 4th Ave
Tucson, Arizona 85705

EAST COAST

Asian American Student Alliance
Princeton
c/o Yang Sheng Liu
51 Little Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Asian American Student Alliance
c/o Eric Zen
Box 2117
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island 02912

Asian American Student Alliance
Pennsylvania U.
c/o Nelson Chan
East 41 3901 Spruce
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Penn. 19104

Asian American Student Alliance
Yale
3374 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

Asian American Law Students Association
c/o Nelson Dong; Denis Oyokawa
2515 Yale Station
New Haven, Conn. 06520

WASHINGTON

Asian Drop-In Center
2524 Beacon Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98144

Asian Studies Research Division
Seattle University
Seattle, WA 98122

Office of Minority Affairs, Asian Division
University of Washington
394 Schmetz
1400 N.E. Campus Parkway
Seattle, WA 98105

Filipino Youth Activities of Seattle, Inc.
507 11th St. Suite 1
Seattle, WA 98122

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/28/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-25731) (P)

SUBJECT: ~~"AION"~~
(Chuan) (M)
(CTC 0356)
IS - CH

Rerep SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF, 1/29/70, SF,
captioned: Asian American Political Alliance
(AAPA) - IS - MISC

105-508 I

Enclosed for Bureau are three (3) copies of captioned publication, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Spring, 1970, which was issued 4/1/70 at San Francisco by persons some of whom have been identified as affiliated with the AAPA. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to place one copy of captioned publication in Bureau File 105-189989, concerning the Red Guard, since most of the printed matter in the enclosed issue of "Aion" is devoted to the Red Guard and one copy in Bufile 100-455083 concerning ALEXANDER H. HING, whose statements as leader of the Red Guard appear in enclosed publication.

Copies of this letter are designated to Los Angeles and Sacramento for information because mention is made of persons in their territories. Copy is designated to New York for information in view of large Chinese community there.

- 6 - Bureau (encs. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-452260) (AAPA)
 - (1 - 100-455083) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-189989) (RED GUARD)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
- ① - Sacramento (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 7 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23956) (RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 100-62891) (ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-25333) (JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER)
 - (1 - 105-25113) (NEIL GOTANDA)
 - (1 - 100-61299) (AAPA)

JES:ay
(16)

STRIPPED AND CONSOLIDATED
DATE 5/26/71 *ELC*

open
105-508 I

105-791-1

SEARCHED <i>W</i>	INDEXED <i>W</i>
SERIALIZED <i>W</i>	FILED <i>W</i>
APR 30 1970	
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A copy of "Aion" was furnished by [redacted] (CONCEAL), [redacted] of College Youth Work for the YMCA in the San Francisco Bay Area, who advised that this first issue was offered to the public on 4/1/70. Other copies were purchased at the City Lights Bookstore, which specializes in publications of interest to radical and new left elements.

b7D

Enclosed publication prints a statement, entitled: "The Need for an United Asian American Front," by ALEX HING, who is the Minister of Information and the principal leader of the Red Guard at San Francisco, together with an interview of ALEX HING conducted by NEIL GOTANDA, a member of the "Aion" Staff, who was self-identified as a spokesman of the AAPA in a press conference held 8/27/69 at San Francisco to announce that an Asian Coalition, formed by the Red Guard and the AAPA would conduct demonstrations during Japan Week, in 9/69, against the renewal of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States. Enclosed publication also prints the Red Guard Program.

Captioned publication gives the address of "Aion" as 675 35th Ave., San Francisco, 94121, which is the residence of RALPH D. MILLER and his wife, JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER. Latter is the Editor of "Aion," and also the Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS, Chief Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. WILLIAMS, a Negro, is considered very friendly toward the Black Panther Party (BPP). JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, who uses her maiden name in the editorial listing of "Aion," became subject of investigation under the name, JOANNE MILLER, when an informant in BPP matters reported that MILLER, an Oriental female employed as Secretary to the Rev. A. CECIL WILLIAMS of Glide Memorial Methodist Church, was affiliated with the Red Guard. It is noted this racial informant was from the Hayward area and was only associated with Mrs. MILLER, because she was assisting the Rev. WILLIAMS in preparing a press release to be read at a protest rally on 9/16/69, demanding the release of the BPP leader BOBBY SEALE. Informants knowledgeable concerning the Red Guard, however, indicated Mrs. MILLER was not affiliated with it.

The Staff of "Aion" is listed in the publication as follows:

SF 105-25731
JES:ay

EDITOR JANICE MIRIKITANI
(Maiden name of JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER
SF file 105-25333)

Co-Editor FRANCIS OKA
(SF indices reflect no record of OKA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal)
OKA is a senior student at San Francisco
State College (SFSC), majoring in Psychology,
and associated with the AAPA at that college.)

b7D

Production Coordinator JANE TABATA
(SF indices reflect no record of TABATA, but
according to [redacted] (conceal), she is
a junior student at SFSC, majoring in Sociology
and is associated with the AAPA group at that
college.)

b7D

Staff Photographer JERRY PONG
(SF indices reflect no record of PONG and he is
not known to [redacted])

b7D

Business Manager NEIL GOTANDA
(NEIL TETSU GOTANDA, SF file 105-25113, was graduated
from Stanford University in Mathematics, & is a
Teaching Assistant at SFSC. As indicated above,
he is self-identified at a joint AAPA-Red Guard
press conference on 8/27/69 as a spokesman for
the AAPA.)

The Advisory Committee of "Aion" is listed
as follows:

Rev. LLOYD K. WAKE
(Rev. WAKE is an Assistant Minister of the Glide Memorial
Methodist Church. In 1966 he was one of the sponsors of
Northern Californians to Abolish the House Un-American
Activities Committee. He was listed as affiliated
with Professionals for Peace, in a leaflet announcing a
Conference on 7/29/67 in support of Draft Resistance
sponsored by that group. On 2/2/69, he was listed as
a speaker at a rally held in the San Francisco Labor
Temple in support of the strike at SFSC. In April, 1969,
he was listed in a newspaper article as one of the
sponsors of a Conference of Citizens Against the Tactical
Squad - a Police Unit used to oppose riots and militant
violence.)

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~~MASAYO SUZUKI~~

(On 9/17/58, an Oriental male driving a vehicle registered to MASAYO SUZUKI, 1231 Grove St., Apt. 8, San Francisco, was observed to deliver to the BPP Headquarters in Los Angeles, the Negro male who lectures to the BPP concerning doctrine.)

~~NEIL GOTANDA~~

NEIL TETSU GOTANDA is identified as above)

Layout personnel of "Aion" are listed as follows:

~~LELAND S. MEYERZOVE~~

(This individual is the husband of JUDITH REGINA BASTON, Bufile 100-447530, SF file 100-55010, who is the Copy and Review Editor of "People's World," a West Coast Communist Daily. She has been reported at CP-USA meetings and is on the Security Index.)

~~BOB RITA~~

(According to [redacted] (conceal) ROBERT RITA is of Filipino descent and was an organizer in the Delano Grape Strike in 1966 and has participated in meetings at the University of California, Berkeley.)

b7D

Graphic Advisor to "Aion" is listed as ~~GARY WOO~~.

(SF indices reflect no reference to GARY WOO.

Mr. [redacted] (conceal) stated he believes this person may be identical with GARY R. WOO a senior student at the University of California at Berkeley, who has an interest in photography and an interest in Asian-American matters, but who is not considered militant by Mr. [redacted]

b7D

Contents of the first issue of "Aion" are as follows:

Page 5: EDITORIAL by "Aion" Staff. This set forth the viewpoint and objective of "Aion" and is copied as follows:

"EDITORIAL

"The dominant white society in America, by perpetuating its racist values, has insidiously created a cycle of self-hate between and within ethnic groups.

"As Asian Americans, we have been conditioned by stereotypes imposed upon us by the white middle class and have internalized the consequent insecurity and confusion. Dependency upon these values and standards has caused an absence of self-knowledge and its complementary fear and paralysis.

"Our continued complacency within this racist society will bring about our cultural destruction. We must join the international movement to end the exploitation of all Third World peoples and work to create our own revolutionary culture in this country.

"We hope that AION will provide a forum for Asian American self-definition and expression on issues relevant to problems and needs of our communities.

" -The AION Staff-"

Page 9: The Need for a United Asian American Front, by ALEX HING (Bufile 100-455083) (SF file 100-62891).

This article states that a United Front of Asians in America "must be formed to combat facism and imperialism. This United Front must be led by Marxist-Leninists..." In his article, ALEX HING admits that: "In respect to the Chinese community in San Francisco, there is an apparent contradiction between organizing a Marxist-Leninist Party in an area where the population consists of refugees from a Socialist Revolution." However, he adds: "This contradiction will resolve itself as the people realize that the desperate imperialist policies of the United States in Asia are reflected by the ever-increasing facism at home." ALEX HING claimed that "Because of the San Francisco Bay Area's political climate and because San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Asian community outside of Asia, the Bay Area is the most logical place for a massive Asian-American Movement to begin." Further in his article, ALEX HING declared: "Every Asian in the Movement should also be educated on first-aid and self-defense - which includes firearms handling and safety."

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Page 12: "The Cell," a poem by FRANCIS OKA. This poem warns of the possibility that those who are talking politics in their "love-cell" may awake to find that the revolutionary dawn has already arrived. (FRANCIS OKA is described above as a student at SFSC and as Co-Editor of "Aion.")

Page 13: "Chinatown, a Photographic Essay" by the "Aion" Staff. This consists of 15 pages of photographs interspersed with printed comments, which include a few statements from the "Report of the San Francisco Chinese Community Citizens' Survey and Fact Finding Committee," which is known as the Baccari Report, since it was produced under the direction of Mr. A. BACCARI, as a joint project of the City of San Francisco and the Chinese community. Other comments include a poem by JANICE MIRIKITANI (Editor of "Aion") and a poem by GEORGE LEONG (SF 105-24864) (SFSC student who participated in Red Guard activities during the period of April through July, 1969. He was arrested on 1/23/69 while participating in the Student Strike at SFSC.) Photographic credit is given to FRANCIS OKA and VICTOR WONG (latter is the brother of ZEPPLIN WAI WONG, former Assistant U. S. Attorney at San Francisco. According to ZEPPLIN WONG, his brother is sympathetic toward social reform but is opposed to militant violence.) One photograph which shows San Francisco Police Detective and two officers, is credited to ARNOLD KAWANO. (KAWANO, SF 100-65087, was active in the Red Guard when it was first organized in 1969 and is now one of the persons who is operating the Chinatown-Manilatown Draft Help Center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco) It is also noted that one photograph features a view of the former Red Guard Headquarters window on Jackson Street in San Francisco, which displayed a large photograph of the Chicom leader, MAO Tse-tung. Two photographs showing Red Guard activities carry quotations from MAO Tse-tung.

Page 28: "Poem To The Alien/Native" by JANICE MIRIKITANI.

Page 30: The RED GUARD POLITICAL PROGRAM.

Page 32: Interview with ALEX HING, Minister of Information of the Red Guard, conducted by NEIL GOTANDA.

Responding to GONTANDA's question as to why the Red Guard Party is modeled after the Black Panther Party (BPP), ALEX HING stated: "We believe the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the socialist revolution in the United States and that the Panther Party has become the movement's first truly revolutionary organization. We feel that it's up to us

to support the vanguard..." Further in the interview ALEX HING stated: "In Chinatown, as a matter of fact, our main problem is the Chinese bourgeoisie and it happens to be the same bourgeoisie that oppressed the people in China... we're fighting the same enemy as MAO fought." In response to the question as to how the Red Guard began to relate to the BPP, ALEX HING said: "A lot of people were starting to get turned on to the Black Panther Party and what role that they played in the movement so people started to arm themselves, taking the principle that HUEY P. NEWTON practiced and what MAO said: 'political power comes out of the barrel of a gun.' We had guns but we were unorganized... From the Black Panther Party we decided that we couldn't have a revolution without a revolutionary party so we began to organize ourselves..."

Page 44: "Father of My Father," a poem by LAWSON FUSAO INADA. (SF indices reflect no record of INADA. It is noted this poem is dedicated to MITSUJI INADA, apparently the father of LAWSON INADA, and that it appears to be a legitimate expression of sentiment, without political overtones.)

Page 46: "On The Containment of China," an article by R. MATSUDA, This article contends that "a depthless fear of China underlines U. S. foreign policies" and that "... the U. S. fights in Vietnam not to bring the arcane of popular government to the benighted peasants of a former French colony, but to keep the circle around China, with the graceful accomodation of the Soviet Union, from breaking." No identifiable reference to R. MATSUDA was found in San Francisco Office indices and Mr. [redacted] was unable to identify this person. b7D

Page 49: An illustration, ascribed to SAICHI KAWAHARA. This is a drawing, the lower half of which depicts the face of MAO Tse-tung and the upper half of which is in the form of a portion of the American Flag, with the star field replaced by a plain black field bearing an automatic rifle in white, and with a silhouette of the head of MAO projected onto the flag, blocking out part of the bars. According to [redacted] (conceal) SAICHI KAWAHARA is a student at SFSC majoring in Geology, and associates with the AAPA group at SFSC. b7D

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Page 53: "A Chapter From Utopia," by MUSHI, a stream-of-consciousness story of fantastic sex life in some future age. MUSHI appears to be a nickname and identity of person to whom it belongs is not known to the F. S. Office.

Page 55: "Graphic," by JANICE IDE. This is a male nude body. According to [redacted] (conceal), JANICE IDE is a student at SFSC, majoring in art. Mr. [redacted] was unable to state whether she was associated with AAPA activity there.

b7D

Page 59: "We Ain't Got Class," a poem dated December, 1969, by H. WONG. This poem uses BPP and New Left language, including some obscenities to express dislike for American society and to describe an incident in which a Chinese youth is bounced from a night club. Mr. [redacted] (conceal), identified H. WONG as HAROLD WONG, a student at SFSC, who is majoring in sociology and who associates with the AAPA group at that college.

Enclosed issue of "Aion" gives special thanks to the following persons:

GORDON LAU, (Attorney, SF file 105-23790, Chairman of the Democratic Party Club of the San Francisco Chinatown. He was recently an unsuccessful candidate for Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco. He was founder of a group called Concerned Chinese for Action and Change and in that capacity led protest activities demanding that Chinese community leadership take action to alleviate alleged social problems.)

DONNA NOMURA DOBKIN (No record SF indices; Mr. [redacted] (conceal), states her maiden name was DONNA NOMURA and she was student at SFSC majoring in Psychology prior to her marriage to DOBKIN.

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GEORGE LEONG, (SFSC student and former member of the Red Guard as indicated above, SF file 105-24864)

COLIN WATANABE, (Described in the Los Angeles publication "Gidra," as a founding director of the Asian-American publication.)

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Reverend A. CECIL WILLIAMS, (Pastor of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church at San Francisco. Subject of SF file 157-3018, because of his friendly attitude toward the BPP.)

JEFF CHAN, (SF indices reflect that JEFF CHAN, a student, wrote an article in a Black Student Publication at SFSC, reprinted in "East-West," a Chinatown weekly newspaper, dated 4/9/69, in which he called the Chinese New Year celebration a fraud and verbally attacked the Chinatown community for failing to alleviate social problems.)

JANET HEDANI, (no record in SF indices.)

JAN HERMAN, (JANE EMILY HERMAN aka Jan Herman, SF file 100-64600, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, was arrested on 5/22/69, during the riots connected with the attempt by radical elements to establish a "People's Park on land belonging to the University of California at Berkeley." She was reported as active in the Radical Students Union and Women's Liberation at that institution. The bank account of the New Left publication "Leviathon," at San Francisco disclosed a payment of \$15.00 to JAN HERMAN on 3/5/70.)

NICK HARVEY, (SF indices reflect no record.)

TONY UBALDE, (no record in SF indices.)

JOHN LEE, (not identifiable in SF indices.)

DIANA YOSHIDA, (no record in SF indices.)

WENDY YOSHIMURA, (no record in SF indices.)

QUON Shih-shung, (RANDOLPH QUON aka QUON Shih-shung, SF file 105-25082, a student who was active in the AAPA at Berkeley, California, and who has associated with Red Guard elements at San Francisco. He is described by source as a friend of Red Guard leader, ALEX HING.)

PAT SALIVAR, (ACCORDING TO Mr. [REDACTED] (conceal), PATRICK SALIVAR, SF file 100-61022, is a leader of PACE (Philippine-American Collegiate Endeavor) at SFSC. SF files reflect this person, whose name is also spelled PATRICK SALAVAR, was a leader in the Student Strike at SFSC and that he attended a seminar conducted by the AAPA at San Jose State College on 4/5/69.)

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ISAO FUJIMOTO, (This person is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of California at Davis, California. He has been associated with AAPA activities at the University of California, Berkeley, and on 10/15/69 was one of the speakers at a Vietnam Moratorium symposium held under AAPA sponsorship at the Berkeley Campus.)

MITSU YASHIMA, (SF indices reflect no record of YASHIMA.)

SHIGEYOSHI MURAO, (This individual, SF file 105-21672, has been identified as the Manager of the City Lights Bookstore, 261 Columbus Avenue, San Francisco, which specializes in publications of interest to Radical and New Left elements, and which presently features a window display of captioned publication. The 6/11/67 issue of "East-West" newspaper indicated MURAO was distributing "Yellow Power" buttons and authentic Red Guard buttons bearing the likeness of MAO Tse-yung.)

PENNY NAKATSU, (NAKATSU, SF file 105-24100, a student at SFSC, was identified in a SFSC student newspaper, the "Daily Gator" as an organizer of the AAPA on the campus. On 7/17/69, Miss NAKATSU appeared as a member of a panel to discuss "Women versus Facism," at the United Front Against Facism Conference held at Oakland, California, by the BPP.)

IRENE MIYAGAWA, (This person is identified in the Los Angeles publication, "Gidra," as a member of the "Gidra" Staff.)

ARNOLD KAWANO, (as indicated above, KAWANO, SF file 100-65087, was active with the Red Guard at San Francisco, and is one of the persons operating a draft counseling center at 854 Kearney Street, San Francisco.)

EPWORTH FOUNDATION, (possibly a Methodist Church connected foundation.)

ELDRIDGE FOUNDATION, (In October, 1969, [redacted] from whom information is classified **SECRET**, furnished information concerning an Executive Committee meeting of the Revolutionary Union, held 10/5/69. At this meeting the RU leaders discussed the possibility of approaching one of the

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JES:ay

two Bay Area foundations which are funding Left-wing causes, however, the name of only one foundation, the Eldridge Foundation, was mentioned to the source. It was stated that one of these foundations had recently given \$25,000 to Los Siete de la Raza for legal fees and \$2,000 for another unstated purpose. It is noted that Los Siete de la Raza refers to the Left-wing organization defending the seven hoodlums of Mexican descent who murdered two San Francisco Police Officers in the Mission District of San Francisco. It is further noted that in August, 1969, [redacted] reported conversation with DAVID A. FULLER of the Eldridge Foundation, at latter's office, 507 Polk Street, San Francisco, in which latter indicated interest in having the Eldridge Foundation make a money grant to assist a proposed left-wing newspaper project. According to [redacted] FULLER indicated that the Eldridge Foundation has furnished money to support several Coffee House Operations which have been set up throughout the United States to destroy the morale of members of the Armed Forces. DAVID ANDREW FULLER has been the subject of investigation as a Conscientious Objector to Military Service, Bufile 25-556809, SF file 25-67932 and 100-58660. During 1967, FULLER reportedly attended numerous meetings of the Steering Committee of the Spring Mobilization to end the War in Vietnam.)

b7D

San Francisco will further identify the Editorial Staff of captioned publication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 11/21/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15/69 - 11/12/69
TITLE OF CASE "GIDRA"		REPORT MADE BY NORMAN R. JOHNSON	TYPED BY rb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - ASIAN-AMERICAN	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 11/6/69, captioned "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, aka IS-CH."

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The enclosed report contains summaries of information found in the April through October issues of "Gidra". No effort has been made at this time to report any additional background available concerning individuals or groups mentioned. Concerning these, it is anticipated that a thorough file review will be conducted and information obtained will be included in a subsequent report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

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Two copies of this report are being submitted to offices which have individuals or organizations mentioned within their territories. Information copies are submitted to offices conducting Chinese investigations in order to alert those offices of these groups. Dissemination to military authorities is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of: **NORMAN R. JOHNSON**
Date: **11/21/69**

Office: **Los Angeles, California**Field Office File #: **105-27572**

Bureau File #:

Title: **"GIDRA"**Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY -- ASIAN-AMERICAN**

Synopsis: "Gidra" is self-described as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It commenced publications in April 1969, and was incorporated as a non-profit organization in California on 6/6/69. It claims to have circulation of 8,000 to 9,000. The paper is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles. A review of the issues from April through November, 1969, reveals numerous articles concerning the Third World (non-white) activities. It claims to advocate no political system nor does it avow allegiance to any organization. The paper contains background and information concerning numerous campus and civic Asian-American organizations, many of which are associated with New Left and militant activities. Details concerning the backgrounds of these organizations are set forth. Identities and background of individuals associated with the paper and with the various organizations as obtained from the April through November 1969, issues are set forth. Founding directors are SEIGO HAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and COLIN WATANABE.

- P -

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DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

FOUNDING AND PURPOSE

The October issue of "Gidra" contains a self-description as a monthly newspaper/magazine produced by students from universities, colleges, and high schools in the Southern California area and around the country. It began publishing in April 1969, and has a press run of 7,000 to 8,000 copies per month. All staff labor is donated.

The October issue states that "Gidra" became a registered non-profit corporation on June 6, 1969.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

The files of the Corporations Office, Los Angeles County Courthouse, as reviewed on October 30, 1969, reveal that "Gidra" filed incorporation papers on June 6, 1969.

The directors are:

TRACY OKIDA
2714 South Rimpau Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

SEIGO HAYASHI
10026 Graham
Los Angeles, California

COLIN WATANABE
5230 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

The purpose of this organization is "to engage exclusively in charitable and educational activities in order to develop initiative and leadership in Asian-American youths and to inform Asian-American youths of current matters affecting

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themselves and other minority groups, including but not limited to the providing of educational, welfare, vocational training and medical services as are permitted to be carried on by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1954, or the corresponding provisions of any future Internal Revenue Law".

LOCATION

The first issue indicated that Gidra was located at 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles. In the June issue this was changed to 1926 La Salle Avenue, Los Angeles. Subsequent issues merely furnish the location as P.O. Box 18046, Los Angeles, telephone 734-7838. Investigation has determined that "Gidra" is currently located at 3222 Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles.

An article in one of the issues indicates that the title, "Gidra" was obtained from the name of a serpent or monster that appeared in a Japanese movie.

GENERAL CONTENTS

Volume 1, number 1 edition of "Gidra" was published in April 1969. The lead article on page one explains the background of the Third World Liberation Front at Berkeley and San Francisco State College, stating that one of the major demands is a Third World College, which is a program to be administered by Third World People.

The article describes the Third World as follows:

"Recently a different kind of organization has appeared on many college campuses. Afro-Americans, Asian-Americans, American Indians, and other people of color have come together to form what have come to be called 'Third World' organizations.

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"At Berkeley and at San Francisco State, an organization known as the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) is trying to 'create programs that are responsive to the needs of people of color.' Student strikes, violence, both by police and striking students, and mass arrests have marked this struggle for 'self-determination.'"

The first edition carries an article concerning the firing of Dr. THOMAS NOGUCHI as Los Angeles County Coroner, as well as articles titled, "Yellow Prostitution," "Yellow Power," and "Yellow Brotherhood Plans Car Wash."

The paper lists the staff members by first name only and states that it is published monthly by the Gidra Staff, 1157 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles.

The October issue carries an editorial stating that "Gidra" is a student-initiated newspaper that attempts to provide a forum for discussions of issues confronting individuals of Asian ancestry in contemporary America. "Gidra" advocates no political system. They avow no allegiance to any organization and solicit the support of all.

The May issue contains an article with obscenities concerning oppression of the Orientals by Caucasians as well as an article concerning the repeal of Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950. A picnic, which is referred to as "cincip" is publicized. This was to be held on July 27, 1969, and was sponsored by the Asian-American Studies Center of University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Pioneer Project, Council of Oriental Organizations, Asian-American Political Alliance, Yellow Brotherhood, and Oriental Concern.

The various issues from April through November 1969, contain information concerning formation and background of Asian-American organizations as well as obscene articles and stories concerning beatings of Orientals by Caucasians, and location of draft counseling services.

The November issue contains an article from "Nommo", the news magazine of the Black Student Union (BSU) at UCLA, and states that they have agreed for an exchange of a series of articles.

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STAFF MEMBERS

The various editions list the following as staff members:

DINORA GIL (May 1969 - July 1969)
SEIGO HAYASHI
LAURA HO (May 1969 - September 1969)
MIKE MURASE
JAMES OKAZAKI
TRACY OKIDA
COLIN WATANABE
CAROL HATANAKA
CAROL MOCHIZUKI
LOIS MORI
KRISTINE TASHIMA (May 1969 - October 1969)

Added in July 1969 edition:

ERNEST HIROSHIGE

Added in September 1969 edition:

JULIA AIHARA
KAY FUNAKOSHI
WARREN FURUTANI
GLENN ISHIMOTO (dropped October 1969)
DIANE JUE
NATHAN JUNG
JANET KANEKO
AUDRE MIURA
IRENE MIYAGAWA (dropped November 1969)
FRANK OGATA (dropped October 1969)
ALAN OTA
JUNE SAKAUYE
LAURA SHIOZAKI
NAOMI UYEDA
EDDIE WONG
SUZI WONG (dropped October 1969)
ROBERT WU

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MIKE YAMAKI

Added in October 1969:

MELVIN AKAZAWA
IVY IWASHITA
YURI KURAHASHI (dropped November 1969)
CRAIG MATSUMOTO
JIM MATSUOKA
VIVIAN MATSUSHIGE
AMY MURAKAMI
ELAINE TANI
MARY TANI

Added in November 1969:

YUKI KITAHARA
IVAN OHTA
YASU OSAWA
JAMIE TOTSUBO
SUZANNE TOTSUBO

ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

The following Asian-American organizations are mentioned in "Gidra" editions from April through November 1969:

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA)
San Francisco

The May edition carries an article signed by AAPA soliciting material for a new Asian-American Journal, the title of which is undecided. Material concerning political and social activities should be submitted to JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

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The October issue reveals that a new Asian-American quarterly has been established, and titled "AION" (CTC 0337). The article states that AION means a new state of mind--a new psychic era. The ideogram (CTC 0337) is a Zen Taoist diction meaning wholeness totality, universal harmony, the self. The quarterly was conceived because there was no medium to contribute to and nurture the particular sensitivity of the Asian in America. The AION staff is cognizant of the need for all Third World communities to understand the truth about themselves in the context of American society. The article is signed by the AION Staff, San Francisco, and adds for further information and for submitting of manuscripts to contact JANICE MIRIKITANI MILLER, c/o 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.

The October issue also contains an article by COLIN WATANABE, concerning a nationwide conference on Asian-American studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969. During the general meeting a member of the audience pointed to Mr. ELGIN HEINZ and asked him to comment on the status of Asian-American studies in San Francisco primary and secondary schools. Mr. HEINZ is employed by the San Francisco Unified School District as the Chairman of the Ethnic Studies Workshop: Asian Experience in America. As HEINZ rose to speak, he was cut short by BING THOM, Berkeley Chapter, AAPA, who said, "If you were a man of integrity, you would resign and let an Asian take your place." HEINZ replied that he had reported to his superiors that he felt "ineffective" and that he felt a person of Asian ancestry should be appointed to succeed him.

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE, Los Angeles

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"A time comes when silence is betrayal." That time has come for Asian-Americans in relation to the political and racial turmoil in America. Asian-Americans on the whole either have deluded themselves that the turmoil need not concern them, or feigned ignorance of it. Who among us can deny this fact!

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Notable exceptions there have been to be sure; and to them we pay the respect which is their proper due. But the fact remains; most of us are guilty of silence and apathy, whatever the degrees may be. Thus, believing that all existing organizations in the Asian-American community are too committed to the status quo and believing that silence must cease now, we as Asian-Americans announce the establishment of a new political organization, the Asian-American Political Alliance.

"Our organization will speak out on issues which have a direct bearing on Asian-Americans as well as on others. To take stock of our own particular position in present-day society, to reassess our relationship to the dominant white majority, and even more important to define our relationship to the Black, Mexican, and Indian liberation movements----these are the initial main purposes for which this organization has been established. The crucial question facing us today is not that of integration. Now there is the more compelling question which we must pose first, and that is: what is this society which we have sought, too often with ludicrous fervor, to become integrated into? Is it that society which now shows every evidence of liquidating Black people? Is it that society which is waging the politically and morally insane war in Vietnam? Such questions and others like them, we feel, must be raised, and in doing so we wonder whether American society as it exists as present is worth integrating into. That we are Americans, we do not deny. What kind of Americans we are, however, is for us to decide.

"Because we have elected to remain silent, our existence has been taken for granted. That we Asian-Americans have political and economic grievances can not be denied. Conditions in many Asian ghetto areas in Los Angeles give indisputable evidence of them.

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"And despite the hallowed and much heralded 'success' of many Asian-Americans there still remain subtle forms of discrimination in society which most of us experience one way or another. Moreover we have been, and still are, used politically to the detriment of oppressed minorities. Those who say to oppressed Minorities 'follow the example of the oriental,' or variations thereof are making racist statements, for they are saying in fact 'they know their place.'

"For those Asian-Americans who wish to break their silent betrayal and join us, we welcome you. We do not presume to judge those Asian-Americans who have preceded us in the past. But we will not hesitate to judge those who persist in dragging up past examples as shining models to be followed in the present and those who elect to remain silent.

"For further information contact STEVE LOUIE, LINDA IWATAKI, ALAN NISHIO at 746-2537."

ASIAN-AMERICAN
EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE (AAEC)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian-American Experimental College was created during June of 1969. The objectives of the College were to enable Asians to get together and discuss interesting, as well as socially relevant subjects such as Social Conflict and the Process of Change, Creative Writing, Chinese Theater, and Movement Exploration as seen from an Asian viewpoint.

"The classes have since acquired a loyal following, although the response in terms of numbers has been less than first expected. As

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"a result, a camaraderie has sprung up between the class members, as well as many enlightening rap sessions, resultant forthcoming projects, and an enjoyable time.

"It is the hope of those currently involved with the Asian-American Experimental College that the idea of this type of College will perpetuate itself, and that the classes this year will be marked as the first (stage) with many more to come.

"For those interested in the College, contact ALAN NISHIO or LINDA IWATAKI at 746-2537 or write to the Center for Social Action, 681 West 34th Street, Los Angeles 90007."

The June issue of "Gidra" states that the AAEC was formed during the summer of 1969, and that it meets at the homes of participants.

ALAN NISHIO would lead a class on Social Conflict and the Process of Change. This class will examine from the Asian-American point of view, the role of conflict in society as a way to bring about social change. Other topics will be: revolution vs evolution; conflict and community action; creative risk taking; accomodation, protest, confrontation, and negotiation.

The instructors for a course entitled Asian-American Leadership Development will be ALAN NISHIO and LARRY KUBOTA. Some of the other courses will be: the dance by YVONNE NAKAMURA; Asian Drama by JEANNIE JOE; and Oriental Youth by MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA.

The July edition carries an article by LINDA IWATAKI describing some of the courses of the AAEC. The Writers Workshop meets Tuesday evenings at 2959 Somerset Drive, and is conducted by RON WAKABAYASHI, TRACY OKIDA, and LINDA IWATAKI.

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Oriental Youth meets Wednesday nights at 4125 Olympiad, and is conducted by VICTOR SHIBATA and MIKE YAMAKI, organizers of the Yellow Brotherhood.

Chinese Theatre is held Wednesday nights at the Inner City Cultural Center (ICCC), 1615 West Washington Boulevard. It is conducted by JEANNIE JOE, who is on the Administrative Board of the ICCC.

ASIAN-AMERICAN MOBILIZATION AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The September 1969 issue of "Gidra" carries an article that the above is a newly formed organization that will hold a meeting on September 14, 1969, at the residence of DEWEY AJIOKA, 2563 Nichols Canyon Road, Hollywood Hills, California.

The meeting is open to all interested in helping to educate and involve our Asian community in American policies. Unlike most social and civil rights groups, this organization is composed of old and young--second and third generation Asians, who have united for a common cause.

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR PEACE

The October 1969 issue of "Gidra" states that the above organization was recently formed to work for greater equality for Asian-Americans in the formulation of American domestic and foreign policies. It endeavors to eliminate the stereotype image of the Asian as a "quiet American," through political involvement.

The initial project for the organization is the National Vietnam Moratorium for October 15, 1969.

This same edition of "Gidra" reveals that there will be a meeting of this organization from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., October 19, 1969, at the Centenary Church, 3500 Normandie Avenue.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA;
Also Known As ASIAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains an article concerning a meeting of the representatives of the Asian-American Movement, which was held at Centenary Methodist Church, Los Angeles, during which the "Sunday Evening Movement Crowd" of about 40 discussed the possibility for an "umbrella" organization of Southland Asian-American organizations.

WARREN FURUTANI of the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL) and VICTOR SHIBATA of Long Beach State College and the Yellow Brotherhood, co-chaired the program. They proposed "better coordination and communication" among the organizations and established the following committees: Educational Opportunities and High Potential Programs Recruitment; Communications Center and Information Clearinghouse; Asian-American Studies and Related Curriculum Development; Social Action; and Fund-Raising Committees.

Another meeting will be held November 23, 1969. For information contact WARREN at 626-4471 or VICTOR at 430-9514.

Elsewhere in the November 1969 issue is a notice that the Asian-American Organization of Southern California will meet at Centenary Church, 3500 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, at 7:30 p.m., November 23, 1969. All Asians invited. For further information call 734-7838.

ASIAN COALITION

The September 1969 edition of "Gidra" describes the Asian Coalition as a newly formed group made up of Asian-American community and student organizations including the AAPA and the Red Guard. The Coalition announced its intention to stage "peaceful protests" at events to be held during the Japan Week Festival in San Francisco, September 5 through September 20, 1969.

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COUNCIL OF ORIENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS (COO)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"The Council of Oriental Organizations (COO) was the outgrowth of a community need. The need for an inter-Oriental ethnic organization has been ever present but the vehicle to bring about this coalition was unavailable. It was through the sponsorship of the County Commission on Human Relations responding to a community request, that the seed was implanted. People from the Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and Korean communities sat down to map the organizational structure and strategy of the council.

"The first project undertaken by COO was to provide a tutorial program at Castelar Elementary School located in New Chinatown. It was brought to COO's attention that Castelar school had a high student population of Chinese and Spanish speaking pupils and that many had difficulty with the English language. Although this program was started a little less than two years ago with only a handful of volunteers from Occidental College, the tutors now number close to 80 college students from UCLA and operate autonomously from COO.

"During the summer of 1968, the International Institute, Mel Sherman, executive director, along with COO co-sponsored with funds from EYOA, a survey conducted in Little Tokyo and New Chinatown to determine the condition of the aged and newly arrived immigrants.

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"In November of 1968, the International Institute and COO was funded by EYOA to create an Oriental Service Center to help meet some of the social welfare needs in the Oriental Community.

"This center has been operating under increasing demands for its services and hopefully an expansion of the center is in sight.

"Other concerns have been pursued by committees within COO. Such concerns are employment, especially for the newly arrived and also the youth. Education has also been a concern and attempts have been made to present innovation curriculums to such projects as APEX. Outings for Senior Citizens have also been programmed by COO.

"Rather than go on endlessly explaining what COO had done or plans to do, perhaps it would be better to explain the purpose of the organization as defined in the Articles of Organization.

"The purpose shall be to inform and to educate as well as to seek solutions to the needs and problems of the Oriental Community. We shall seek to cooperate and coordinate with individuals, groups or agencies who are also involved in these same goals."

EAST-WEST PLAYERS (EWP)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"Established in 1965, the East-West Players, a talented troupe of dedicated Asian actors, have sought to build a theatre company where Asian artists

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could create a truer and more meaningful place in the American theatre. This would offer new opportunities for professional artists and would stimulate the development of new talent. It would help to bridge the cultural gulf and promote understanding between East and West.

"Some of the on-going projects available for Asians to participate in include a series of artistically superb company productions like the recent "Three Kyo-Gens," workshops on acting, voice training, dance and ethnic movement classes, a development program for playwrights with an annual playwriting competition. Scholarships are offered to stimulate the development of new talent. Call NO 50774 for more information."

The November 1969 issue contains notice regarding \$1,000 prize for best play about contributions or problems of the Japanese-American offered by EWP. Write to East-West Players, 2562 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles.

GUERRILLA THEATRE; Also
Known As THIRD WORLD
GUERRILLA THEATRE (TWGT)

The November 1969 issue has an article concerning the TWGT, which was presenting a program at UCLA on October 29, 1969, called "Experiment in Protest." The theatre is composed of Blacks, Chicanos, and Asians and has worked on the development of a new form in theater--"Protest Theater."

Included in the TWGT are the following Asians:

LUTRE AUTAJAY, JR.
WARREN FURUTANI
LINDA IWATAKI
JEANNIE JOE

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ELAINE KASHIKI
LARRY KUBOTA

The play which deals with oppression of people of color was written by JEANNIE JOE, who is presently working with the Inner City Cultural Center. For information, call 825-2975.

ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT

The July edition of "Gidra" reveals that the above project needs tutors to teach people of all ages who have language difficulties. The project will operate at the Alpine Playground, Castellar Street Elementary School, Belmont High School, and Lincoln High School, as well as in the homes of individuals.

For information concerning this project, call NEIL CHAN, 825-2976.

Further details concerning this project are reported under the activities of organizations at UCLA.

ORIENTAL CONCERN

The May edition carried an article concerning a workshop sponsored by the Race Relations Committee of Oriental Concern on May 26, 1969, at the International Institute, 435 South Boyle Street, Los Angeles. One of the speakers, DENNIS OGAWA, a graduate student at UCLA, said that instead of being a melting pot, the United States was a "molding pot--turning everyone into gray flannel suits." Another speaker, KAZ HIGA, an Art teacher at LACC, talked about the Oriental stereotype.

RON TAKAKI, Professor of History, UCLA, stated that the Asians must refuse to be used by the white Americans and must "take care of our Uncle Toms."

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The article continues, "We have a vested interest in the Black Revolution. It is a society of viable ethnic pluralism, which would benefit all minorities, and we cannot have ethnic pluralism until the present system is destroyed."

PIONEER PROJECT; (PP)
JAPANESE COMMUNITY PIONEER CENTER (JCPC)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization.

"We are a group of people representing the three generations in the Japanese community. Our purpose is to combat the growing feeling of alienation in our community. We hope to open lines of communication and to create an organization that is responsive to both the needs of its members and the needs of the community.

We have two types of activities. The first type is the so-called work project which is used to raise funds as well as to bring people together. The funds raised by our work projects are used to finance trips or other activities in which the entire community is invited to participate. The Sembei Sale now going on and the planned field trip are examples of the things we do.

"Our group was specifically formed to work with our Pioneer (Issei) generation. We have found that it's a ball and is also a good way to learn more about our cultural heritage. We are not quite a year old and there's room for a lot more people. So if you're interested, we meet Thursday nights at the Union Church in Little Tokyo, 120 North San Pedro Street. For more information, please call 626-4471."

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The September edition of "Gidra" states that the JCPC is a group composed of all generations and various organizations within the Japanese community and its intentions are twofold:

(1) Provide a meeting place downtown for senior citizens.

(2) Promote vital lines of understanding and communication, which is vital to survive as an Asian-American community.

The Interim President is Reverend HOWARD N. RORIUMI, Los Angeles Union Church. Vice-Presidents are MORI NISHIDA of the PP and T. TAKEDA of the Meiji Club.

Other articles in "Gidra" reveal that PP is for elderly Japanese-Americans and sponsor various picnics and sales to raise funds. One of their spokesmen is MORI NISHIDA.

The October edition announces the opening of the Pioneer Community Center, Sun Building, 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles. For information call, JIM MATSUOKA, NO5-0540, or FAYE TAZAWA, at the JACL, 626-4471.

The September edition contains notice of a picnic to be sponsored by PP. For information call FAYE TAZAWA at 223-9025.

The November issue of "Gidra" contains an article by JIM MATSUOKA concerning the opening of the Japanese Pioneer Community Center at 125 Weller Street, Los Angeles, which will provide the elderly Issei in Little Tokyo with a place to rest, socialize, and enjoy various recreational activities.

The opening was on October 19, 1969. The Center has a main reception room, a Shogi room, a kitchen, and a library. Membership dues are six dollars per year or 50 cents per month.

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The article continues, "Little Tokyo, a community virtually destroyed by the Relocation in 1942, and which has been shunned by many younger Japanese-Americans in favor of newer communities, is beginning to recover the dignity, pride, and unity that it possessed in its heyday. The Pioneer Center is a tribute to Little Tokyo and especially to the people of the community. 'People Power' is what makes community and 'People Power' is what made the Japanese Community Pioneer Center."

RED GUARD PARTY

The May edition of "Gidra" carries an article by LAURA HO stating that the Red Guard Party is a revolutionary political party born in San Francisco. Some of the members are as young as 14 years of age and are from former street gangs. They have dedicated themselves to educating the community about the sources of their oppression and to "resisting that oppression with their very lives if need be."

The Red Guards are initiating a free Hot Breakfast for Children, they have been opposing the destruction of a playground in Chinatown, San Francisco, and they have been writing and distributing a free newspaper, "Community News."

The article sets out the 11 point program of the Red Guard.

YELLOW BROTHERHOOD (YB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Yellow Brotherhood was formed to deal with problems facing Asian young people. Gang fights that often result in serious injury or death, problems in school that lead to dropping out, and the use of drugs are among the reasons for the formation of the Yellow Brotherhood.

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"Since its inception at the beginning of the year, the Brotherhood has sponsored several activities. A car wash was held to raise funds for a center where members could work and study. The Brotherhood established a temporary center in the Centenary Methodist Church. A benefit dinner was held to raise funds for a semi-permanent center during the summer.

"For further information contact MIKE YAMAKI (293-9503) or VICTOR SHIBATA (Ax 10403)."

The April edition described the YB as an organization of young men that is actively doing its part to alleviate the problem of delinquency and crime. Oriental adults refuse to believe that any anti-social behavior exists in the young Oriental community, whereas 75 percent of high school boys have used or are using marijuana or drugs. The YB was conducting a car wash in their campaign to raise funds to establish a youth center in the Crenshaw area to serve adolescents. This is to include recreational facilities and reading rooms.

The May edition indicates that the YB was successful in awakening \$500 worth of conscience in the Senior Japanese-American Citizen League during their convention at the Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969. The money is to be used for scholarships.

The June issue reveals that YB sponsored a dinner at the Crenshaw YMCA on June 22, 1969.

The July issue states that MIKE YAMAKI and VICTOR SHIBATA are organizers of the YB.

The September issue states that MIKE YAMAKA was a spokesman for YB at the Junior JACL convention in Santa Cruz.

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The July issue carries an article by MIKE MURASE concerning the YB and the dinner held on June 22, 1969, at the Crenshaw YMCA, which was attended by about 300 persons.

The Master of Ceremonies was VICTOR SHIBATA. A number of young high school students spoke, furnishing personal testimonials about their problems with dope and how the YB helped them to correct their past errors.

Some of the meetings of the YB have been held at the Centenary Methodist Church, which was made available by Reverend SANO. The main meeting place has been at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI, whose son, MIKE YAMAKI, "is the loquacious and glib spokesman for the group."

The article notes that the Secretary of YB is LAURENCE LEE, and that JOHN OHTA is on the Board of Directors. One member is identified as GREG MC MURRAY. Other guest speakers were Dr. DAVID MIURA, Chairman of the National Ethnic Concern Committee of the JACL, who commended the YB for their appearances at the NOGUCHI hearings. Also speaking were JANE TAKABAYASHI, Progressive Westside JACL, and JIM MIYANO, Asian-American Social Workers.

YELLOW POWER

The April edition contains an article by LARRY KUBOTA, titled, "Yellow Power." The article states that Yellow Power is a call for Asian-Americans to end the silence that has condemned them to suffer in this racist society. Yellow people are fighting side by side with other Third World people for reform in society. They desire a rejection of the passive Oriental stereotype. "In the world revolution now under way, the heroes are no longer people who are white. Today the heroes are ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MALCOLM X, MAO Tse-tung, and CHE GUEVERA."

The September issue states that at the Junior JACL Convention in Santa Cruz, AAPA member RON WAKABAYASHI, spoke about Yellow Power.

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS IN EASTERN U.S.

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained a letter from DON NAKANISHI, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

NAKANISHI stated as follows:

Dear Gidra,

"It became obvious to me this summer when I returned to Los Angeles that most Asian Americans did not understand the progress of the movement in the East, and that they had many misconceptions about the Asian Americans that live and study here. I hope that in this brief discussion I will be able to bring the East coast movement up to date and to establish a needed channel of dialogue between the two areas.

"The most blatant misconception that Asian Americans on the West have about us in the East is that there are very few of us and that for the most part we are all bananas. There are approximately 100,000 Asian Americans on the East scattered throughout large urban areas and universities. The largest concentration is in New York City where some 60,000 Chinese Americans (40,000 of which live in New York Chinatown) and 10,000 Japanese Americans reside. Others are in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. To this we can add approximately 3,000 Asian Americans in various colleges and universities, private and public, e.g. 400 at City College of New York and 200 each at Yale and Columbia. Most of these urban areas have JACL and CACA chapters, but their involvement in the movement is minimal. But, at the same time, there are Asian American political organizations who are very much in the movement and must begin at this time to establish

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"permanent links with their brothers on the West coast. These include:

"Asian Americans for Action
225 Lafayette Street, Room 713
New York, New York 10012

"AAAPA at Columbia ~~AAAPA~~ ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
c/o Chris Iijima
521 West 11th Street, no. 53
New York City, New York

"AAAPA at Yale
939 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

" (Also ~~AAAPA~~ AAAPA at Sarah Lawrence and CCNY, and Concerned Asian Americans addresses of which can be obtained by writing to the above)

"The presence of these Asian American political organizations is not as obvious as in the West, but their significance lies in the fact that the East is the center of mass communications, the power structure, and major capitalistic undertakings. The actions we take in this arena will have greater national impact on the long run. The issues which we have pursued are similar to those in the West: Asian American Studies, Repeal of Title II, Okinawa, problems in Chinatown, and the alliance with the Third World. We feel even more oppressed because of our small number, but once our actions are acknowledged their effects will hopefully add greater impetus for the movement in the West.

Peace,
Don Nakanishi
Yale University,
New Haven, Conn."

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The November 1969 issue also contains a full page three column letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, who indicates that he is in the Department of Psychology. The letter discusses Yale and its traditions and relationship with the city of New Haven. He comments on politics and racial activities in the city and indicates that he has been in attendance at Black Panther Party teach-ins. He also attended a public meeting concerning the October 15 Moratorium. He completes his letter with the following:

'Before I left Los Angeles, Mori Nishida warned me that the assimilation process would be more subtle on the East Coast and it would be tough to deal with; he was right. Don Nakanishi and I have been trying to confront this kind of mentality, and it is exceedingly difficult, particularly in the type of atmosphere that Yale and New Haven offer. However, we have found at least one other highly interested guy and several other persons who might be labeled as curious. Let me convey some good news. Next semester there will be a course on Asian Americans offered at Yale. The main instructor will be a man named Chitoshi Yanaga (the Japanese Arthur Godfrey) who specializes in Japanese political development. However, the format of the course will be towards guest speakers. Yanaga is allowing Don Nakanishi, a Yale junior from East Los Angeles (he's good), have a free hand in setting up the course. Currently, Don would like to make the course an Asian American history course, but I feel that an interdisciplinary approach would prove more valuable and more confronting to the participants. There seems to be some money floating around Yale, and Don would like to use the funds to attract such guest speakers as Miyakawa from Boston and Masaoka, Induye, and Mink from Washington. I would like

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"to see us get Mary Kochiyama and other more militant people for speakers also. The biggest problem seems to be finding Asian Americans to take the course; so far, there has been more White interest than Asian."

The classified columns of the November issue contain the following:

"WANTED--East Coast Asian Americans who are concerned (or curious) about understanding the position of the Asian American in contemporary American society, who are concerned with promoting programs for political and social awareness and action, and who are interested in forming an organization to meet these needs. If you are interested (or know of persons who might be interested), contact: Glenn Omatsu, 420 Temple St., New Haven, Conn. 06511."

CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

The November 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains a letter from ALAN HOTTA, Acting Editor, "The New Canadian." He compliments "Gidra" on its paper and states that the "New Canadian" is published bi-weekly. Regular contributors are M. SITARR and MORITA ICHIRO, but they use articles from local as well as Japanese and American papers. The regular English section editor, K.C. TSUMURA, used to write about such things as cases of discrimination, racism in school texts (reporting), was involved in an attempt to form a Japanese Canadian literary society, and was generally 'involved.'

The article states there was little reaction and the writer himself has in the past 'written a few politically oriented 'Yellow Power' articles (a fact which succeeded only in getting a number of people uptight.)"

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
Los Angeles Area

Following is a resume of Asian American activities reported at various colleges in the Los Angeles area as reported by "Gidra" from April to November 1969:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES
(UCLA)

The April edition states that an institute for the studies of American Cultures is being established at UCLA because of the demands of Third World Students at San Francisco State College, Berkeley, and other colleges in California. "Institute" and "Center" are terms used by the university for programs to facilitate faculty research.

The American Culture Institute has four Centers:

Afro-American Studies Center

Asian American Studies Center

Mexican-American Studies Center

American-Indian Studies Center

The Asian American Studies Center is to be composed of eight students, four faculty members, and four members of the community. The Acting Interim Director is Dr. HARRY H.L. KITANO, Associate Professor of Social Welfare.

The Center has two projects underway; a tutorial project staffed by volunteers operating at the Castelar Street Elementary School in Chinatown, and at Nora Sterry Elementary School in West Los Angeles.

The May edition reports that the administration wanted the student representation in the center cut to four, the same as the faculty, because of a fear of student power.

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The May edition carries an article concerning a class called "Orientals in America" offered at UCLA in the spring of 1969. The course was initiated and developed by MIKE MURASE, a student. There were 150 students and 40 auditors in class, 90 percent being Oriental. Some of the lecturers for the course were noted as follows:

History - STANFORD LYMAN, Sociologist, University of Nevada, Reno.

Labor Movement Among Asian Immigrants - KARL YONEDA, longshoreman in the Bay Area since 1936.

HARRY H.L. KITANO, School of Social Welfare, UCLA.

A discussion by a panel of six East-West Players concerning Orientals in the theatre.

Other panels were to have representatives from the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), Yellow Brotherhood (YB), "Gidra", and Oriental Concern.

The June edition reports that the Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) was formed at UCLA by 50 persons in support of the "Coalition." The AASA is described as a loose confederation of radical student groups. The AASA created a sub-group known as the AAPA. For information, call 451-9277 or 734-7838 (Gidra). The student chairman of the group is identified as SUZI WONG.

The June edition states that the founders of the Asian American Studies Center were a team of students, faculty, and community people headed by PHILIP HUANG, Associate Professor of History, and YUJI ICHIOKA, Instructor for the course, "Orientals in America."

The July edition complains that the UCLA administration is trying to make all the decisions and that they want the AASA to move to Royce Hall, while the AASA wants to remain in Campbell Hall.

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The October issue states that the Asian American Studies Center does not have departmental status and hence does not give courses. However, by working with the Council of Educational Developments, Experimental Course Program, the Center has been able to indirectly sponsor a number of courses. A total of ten courses will be offered. The center is becoming involved in community programs. A major goal of the Center is the establishment of a community center to be located in the ethnic community.

Another article states that several local groups are planning to establish much needed community service centers in areas with large Japanese populations. The recently resurrected Japanese American Community Services, the Yellow Brotherhood, the Asian American Coalition, the JACL, and the UCLA Community Research Program are among the groups working on these centers.

The Japanese American Community Services is working in the Little Tokyo area, while the Yellow Brotherhood is canvassing the Crenshaw area for suitable facilities and funds.

ALAN NISHIO, who is currently working at the University of Southern California's Center for Social Action and UCLA's Community Research Program, states that there is an urgent need for a group of individuals to get together to develop a proposal to be submitted to private and Government funding agencies. For more information call Community Research Program at UCLA.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contains the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Asian American Studies Center was established at UCLA in the fall of 1968. The Center has three principal areas of involvement: (1) Asian American community affairs, (2) student affairs and curriculum reform, and (3) student and faculty research on the subject of Asians in America.

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"The Center has been active in the area of community affairs. Together with the UCLA Oriental Concern and the Council of Oriental Organizations, the Center created the Castelar Street Elementary School Tutorial Project, which provided tutors for over 80 children with language and other scholastic difficulties. GIDRA is partially sponsored by the Center, as is CINCIP.

"Surveys of student and teacher attitudes toward ethnic studies development were conducted by the Center in preparation for anticipated curriculum reforms. The student-initiated course, "Orientals in America" was underwritten by the Center. Future plans include the drafting of degree granting programs and the possible development of a 'Third World' college."

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 edition of 'Gidra' contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"At the end of May some students at UCLA decided to form the Asian American Student Alliance. It was hoped that this organization would meet the need for students to unite and actively take part in shaping the social and political issues that affect their lives on the campus and in the community.

"A.A.S.A. would not only express the sentiments of Asian American youths, but also create an awareness of the responsibilities that an Asian American has to himself, his community, and the community at large.

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"A.A.S.A. lies dormant during the summer, for many of its members are not attending the summer quarter. The group of people who are trying to build A.A.S.A. still feel that an organization of students is vital. It is hoped that in the fall, A.A.S.A. will again become active.

"For further information contact the Asian American Studies Center, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above mentioned organization:

"A new Asian organization has been formed at UCLA--the Asian American Political Alliance. These are its principles:

"1. Law is Power, not Justice

The law-makers, judges, and law enforcers serve the very rich. Laws are made to maintain the power of this group. In the Delano Grape Strike, Filipino and Chicano workers are trying to create a Union which will have the power to improve their lives. The grape growers see this movement as a threat to their power to exploit the workers for huge profits. The law is on the side of the growers. Laws which would favor the workers (anti-scab laws) are not enforced because the police and the courts are on the side of the growers.

"The history of Asia is a history of oppression sanctioned and encouraged by law. Laws prohibited Asians from buying land, intermarrying, and testifying in court. The law which would enable the Government to put

anyone in a concentration camp without trial. The incarceration of 112,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans during World War II without trial or charges was defended by the U.S. Supreme Court. Law does not mean justice. It means power. We will fight for justice and if the law opposes us, we will oppose the laws.

"2. The University

The University mass produces skilled and educated workers. It has become the servant of business and industry. Isolated and aloof, the University has created problems for society rather than solving them. The involvement in war-related research is an example of how the University helps to oppress peoples of the world while fattening the coffers of large corporations in this country. The University must serve all the people, not just those rich enough to sit on the Board of Regents.

"3 Abolish Racism

We recognize that minority groups in America are being economically, socially, politically oppressed. It is a racist society which is perpetuating this racism. We feel that ethnic pride and cultural identity are of utmost importance to all Asian-Americans. But on the other hand we cannot condone a nationalism which pits one minority group against another (e.g. the rift between Chinese and Japanese). We feel that all people of color, along with oppressed whites should come together to combat the economic and racial discrimination in this society.

"4. Abolish Economic Discrimination

At present power and money exist in the hands of a few. Even within the Asian-American community we find Asian businessmen exploiting

other Asians (e.g. immigrants) Schools in economically lower areas have inferior facilities, materials, teachers. In Los Angeles, with 42.9 percent 'minority' population, the student to-teacher ratio is 32.7 whereas in the Beverly Hills District the ratio is 24.9 (source: L.A. Times, Feb 23, 1968, p. 18). If racial discrimination were abolished, economic oppression would still exist. Therefore we cannot limit our goals to combating racial discrimination alone

"5. Abolish Discrimination of Women

We will work to abolish the political, economic, and social discrimination against women in this country, and particularly in the Asian community. Due to an obsolete cultural heritage, Asian females have been relegated to an inferior status even more deplorable than women in the general society. Women are invariably paid less than men for the same jobs. For example, the median male income in California is \$5109; for women it is \$1812. All of the deprivation that racial minorities experience are felt by women. In fact, women as a group are even more oppressed than any race. If we are sincere in working for the freedom of all people, we cannot ignore the women who make up half of this country.

"6. Serve the working class.

We are dedicated to serving and working for the benefit of the Asian-American working class. The working class comprises the majority of Americans, white and non-white. The 1960 census shows that among men 25 years and older, 85.6 percent of Japanese-Americans, 88.1 percent of Chinese Americans, and 97.3 percent of Filipino-Americans make less than \$8,000 per year. (This is the amount designated by the U.S. Government

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"as adequate income for a family of four). The overwhelming majority of our people are working class. If we want to serve our people, we must serve the Asian-American working class, not the few rich Orientals who exploit their own brothers.

"For more information, contact AAPA at the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA, 825-2974."

ASIAN AMERICAN HIGH POTENTIAL PROGRAM
UCLA

The November 1969 issue of *Gidra* contains an article by KATHY AOKI and YURI KURAHASHI. AOKI is a student in the program, while KURAHASHI is a teaching assistant. The article relates the difficulties encountered in the program and the lack of finances. It solicits the support of readers. High Potential students will sell subscriptions and copies of "*Gidra*" to raise funds as well as showing movies and holding dances.

The director of the program is identified as ALFRED ESTRELLA, 2230 Campbell Hall, UCLA.

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ORIENTAL AMERICAN
TUTORIAL PROJECT
UCLA

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"The Oriental American Tutorial Project of UCLA has been active in tutoring elementary school students in need of help in English at Castelar Elementary School for the past year. The Project realizes that the need for such a program throughout the 'Oriental Community' is urgent. We, therefore, are attempting to expand the Project during the summer months to encompass as much of this need as possible. We will specialize in tutoring those people who do not have a basic proficiency in English. It is with this intent that we hope we can get your cooperation in recruiting tutors and tutees.

"This Project will be open to tutees of all ages. The tutors will be selected from high school age and up. The Project will be open to the entire 'Oriental Community,' that is, any Oriental in need of help in any area can receive it.

"The Project will run on a one-tutor-to-one-tutee basis. If there are not enough tutors for this, small classes will be set up. Also, tutors may tutor a small family as a group in the tutee's houses. The individual sessions will be set up at the tutor's convenience and each tutor may tutor as long and as many times a week as he wishes with a two-hour weekly minimum.

"Training programs will be initiated in cooperation with the English as a Second Language Department at UCLA. These will be mandatory for all tutors. Tutoring centers will be set up in the community and tutees can be tutored in their homes if they wish.

"Car pools will be arranged for tutors and tutees in need of rides to the different areas. Call Neil Chan, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA, 825-2974."

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ASIAN RADICAL MOVEMENT
(ARM) UCLA

The November 1969 issue contains an article concerning the "political persecution" of LAURA HO, a student at UCLA and a member of the Asian Radical Movement. The article is written by SUZI WONG and COLIN WATANABE. It describes HO's sentencing on October 27, 1969, and the boisterous crowd that was on hand. The article goes on to point out irregularities in her trial. She had been arrested in July as a result of a meeting with UCLA administrators during which she wrote a series of demands on the Chancellor's office. A month elapsed between the crime and the arrest. The article points out that there have been a number of student demonstrations with malicious mischief, but that LAURA HO is among the very few facing civil proceedings and that "her real 'crime' in the eyes of the University's administration lies in her political convictions and her effectiveness in organizing these beliefs into action."

The article states that programs such as the Asian American Studies Center were instituted to placate those individuals who were most vocal and active in the fight against inequalities. It is the contention of LAURA HO and fellow members of the ARM that such programs "blind students to the fundamental faults of the University by channeling students into 'safe' activities." LAURA was active in bringing unity to the "radical movement" and was among those who wanted to see an alliance with the Third World (non-white) students.

The November 1969 issue contains a letter from JANICE IWANAGA, ARM, UCLA. She refers to an Asian Studies Conference held at Berkeley September 20, 1969, and September 21, 1969. The article then reflects on the use of or relevance of a major in ethnic studies. The studies were a result of agitation by students demanding a Third World College, and have exploded throughout the state, channeling precious energy and action into the collection of dead data. She believes ethnic studies groups should stop studying classical material and involve itself in issues of today, "women's liberation, US aggression in Southeast Asia, Title II, the Security Pact with Japan, low wages, and poor working conditions of Third World peoples, etc., etc."

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The November 1969 issue contains an article titled "Reflections in a Slanted Eye", which was a colloquium concerning the Asian American student and the university which was held on November 2, 1969. An Asian American Guerilla Theatre presented skits dealing with the Asian Experience in America. There were to be panel and informal group discussions and the film, "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" was to be shown. Programs such as High Potential, The Asian American Tutorial Project, the Asian American Studies, Nisei Bruin Club, Gidra, Asian Radical Movement, Asian American Political Alliance, and a guest from Berkeley, FLOYD HUEN were to be presented. For details call 825-2975.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (USC)

The August edition states that an Asian American Experimental College is to be established in September 1969. For further information, call LINDA IWATAKI or ALAN NISHIO at the Center for Social Action.

The October edition states that a course on Japanese Americans is being offered this fall with a course on Chinese Americans in the spring. The school has ostensibly created an "ethnics studies" department and a major in Ethnic Studies is available. However, in the case of Asian American studies, this was done by reclassifying existing courses in the Far Eastern Asian Studies Department. No new faculty members have been hired. An effective Asian American student organization has yet to be formed because a "canny administration is able to anticipate and placate disgruntled students."

Further details concerning the Asian American Experimental College and personnel involved are reported in a separate part of this report.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LOS ANGELES (CSCLA)

The June 1969 edition reports information concerning WILLIAM CHUN, JR., who was a candidate for student body president, but was disqualified for distributing derogatory campaign literature.

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The October issue states that for information concerning courses at CSCLA, one should contact:

BILL TSUJI RA 3-5652

JIM MATSUOKA NO 5-0540

FAYE TAZAWA 626-4471

The first formal course on Asian Americans is to be offered during the winter quarter. The Asian American Studies Group provides an informal setting for those interested in Asian American studies. This group works closely with Oriental Services Center, Pioneer Project, and the Japanese Pioneer Community Center.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT LONG BEACH (CSCLB)

The May issue states that Oriental Concern was sponsoring a dance at the Parkview Women's Club on May 29, 1969.

The June edition carries an article concerning EVELYN YOSHIMURA who is described as a leader and spokesman for a group of Asian students, CSCLB, Oriental Concern, the Asian American Center, and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance. YOSHIMURA condemned the police action at Berkeley before a meeting of the Academic Senate.

The August issue states that Oriental Concern has attempted to create an Asian American Student Center and that an office building has been secured in Gardena, California, to be used as a community center. They have helped ten people obtain admittance to school through the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP). Some of these ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood. For further information call 430-9514.

The October edition states that there are 100 students enrolled for a course entitled "The Asian American." For information, contact EVELYN YOSHIMURA. The Oriental Concern is working on the development of other courses and is planning the eventual establishment of a Department of Asian American Studies.

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The group has established a Drug Rehabilitation Center at 16804 South Western Avenue, Gardena, California, which has been operating since August 1969. This Center offers free counseling, tutoring, and other services to persons with a drug problem.

Oriental Concern has also established an EOP for Asian American students and has a total of 20 students enrolled for the coming academic year.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENT
CENTER (CSCLB)

The August 1969 issue of "Gidra" contained the following article concerning the above captioned organization:

"In September of 1968 there was an attempt on the CSCLB campus to create an Asian American Student Center. At the beginning of this year the center was initiated by Oriental Concern.

"The purpose of the Center is to enable Asian American students to explore their identity as Americans of color; to begin to deal with the problems of their communities (delinquency, lack of social responsibility, etc.) which have been ignored in the past because of the popular misconception: 'Orientals don't have any problems.' To begin to deal with the question of an Asian American identity, a class on the Asian American was created, and will be offered this fall for unit credit. This summer, other classes are in the process of being created for the Spring, dealing with the history, sociological problems of Asian Americans as well as the rich cultural heritage brought to America from Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines and other parts of Asia.

"In terms of community problems, the Asian American Student Center has secured an office building in Gardena in hopes of using it for a community center. This center will eventually be run by people of Gardena, to begin to deal with the problems of the young people such as drugs, delinquency, and interpersonal relationship.

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"On campus, the Asian American Student Center has gotten about ten people into school through the Educational Opportunities Program for the fall. Some of the ten are members of the Yellow Brotherhood.

"This fall, the Asian American Student Center will be working on new classes, and will attempt to gather information in terms of surveys and studies about the various Asian American communities. This will be an attempt to dispel that myth that there are no problems in the Asian American communities.

"For further information, call 430-9514, or write to the

Asian American Student Center
c/o California State College at Long Beach
6101 East 7th Street
Long Beach, California 90804 "

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
AT DOMINGUEZ HILLS

The October 1969 issue states that this college has a course in Japanese language. For further information, contact NADINE HATA, History Department, 1000 East Victoria Boulevard, Dominguez Hills, California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT SANTA BARBARA

The October 1969 edition states that a course entitled "Asians in America" will be offered.

The student organization, Asian American Alliance, plans to develop other courses. Other activities include the development of library resources and the creation of community-oriented programs. The small and largely middle class ethnic community makes the latter rather difficult.

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CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SACRAMENTO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contained the following information concerning Asian American activities and courses at colleges in the Sacramento area:

SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE

For information, contact ANDY KAWASAKI, 2121 12th Street, Sacramento.

This school offers a course, "Asian Experience." Other courses are expected in the future. The students of Asian ancestry at the college make up 10 per cent of the student body, or 1100 out of 11,000.

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE

Contact Asian Americans for Action.

The Ethnic Studies Center developed a curriculum leading to a Bachelors of Art degree in Ethnic Studies. There are post graduate courses projected in this field.

The Asian Americans for Action, comprised of faculty and students, was instrumental in development of the Asian American curriculum within the Center.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT DAVIS (UCD)

Two courses being offered. Contact the Asian American Studies Division.

Asian American Concern was formed in late January 1969, among the Asian American students on campus and has been a driving force behind the creation of courses offered and the formation of the Asian American Studies Division of the Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, under whose auspices the courses are given. The group's goals are the creation of an ethnic

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studies program at Davis, and the improvement of communication between Asian American students on the Davis campus and other college campuses throughout the country.

The November 1969 issue contains two page quotations from a talk given by ISAO FUJIMOTO, UCD, on Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969, at UCD. The article is entitled "The High Cost of Saving Face the American Way."

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

A chapter of the Asian American Political Alliance is reported to be forming among the 175 Asian American students enrolled at this private college. The \$2,400 per year tuition has limited the number of non-whites on campus. As a step toward remedying this situation, fifty full scholarships have been made available to incoming freshmen.

SAN JOAQUIN DELTA COLLEGE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Contact Delta College Filipino Association, 3301 Kensington Way, Stockton, California.

Out of a total enrollment of 6,200 there are 18 students of Filipino ancestry. The Filipinos are outnumbered by the Japanese and Chinese students, but the Filipinos are most active. The Filipino Student Association has been initiating course development as well as development of community service programs.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES
SAN FRANCISCO AREA

The October edition of "Gidra" contains the following information concerning Asian American courses and activities at colleges in the San Francisco area:

SAN FRANCISCO CITY COLLEGE

Asians and Asian Americans compose 47 per cent of the student enrollment. Courses in Conversational Cantonese

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and Chinese American History have been developed. There is a great need for adequate counseling of Asian American students.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Contact PENNY NAKATSU, Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), 117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707.

This college offers 18 courses in the Asian American Studies Program. A complete list obtained from the college catalogue is set forth.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT BERKELEY

Contact AAPA, 509 Eshleman Hall.

The AAPA plays a major role in the direction of the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department. The organization is active in community projects and continues to speak out on social and political issues.

The creation of the Asian Studies Division resulted directly from the political action of the Third World Strike during the winter quarter of 1969. The involvement of Asian students in the Third World Strike resulted in the course, "The Evolution of the Asian in America." Other courses are being offered.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

Contact PATRICK YUNG, 455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose.

The college offers a student planned course, "The Asian-American Experience."

There are 750 students of Asian ancestry on the campus. About 20 are members of the AAPA. Few of the others are active.

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CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT HAYWARD

Contact PAM TAU, Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward, 582-5334.

College offers course, "Asian American Communities."

There are 200 Asian Americans in a student body of
9,000 to 10,000. Other courses are expected.

The AAPA in addition to working on course development,
has also established a center for development of community
oriented programs. The center will build a library of books
and films on the subject of the Asians in America and will
offer tutoring and counseling services to both students and
community people. A number of special admission slots are
available for students needing financial or academic assistance.

DE ANZA COLLEGE

Contact Mrs. ADRIENNE KWONG, 21250 Stevens, Cupertino,
California, 257-5550.

No courses currently, but are anticipated. Asian
Americans on campus are yet to form an effective organization.
Several projects have been initiated. The Chinese American
Citizens Alliance has an extensive collection of monographs
of the Chinese American society.

INDIVIDUALS

Following is a list of individuals involved in Asian
American movements as disclosed in the April through November
1969 issues of "Gidra":

AIHARA, JULIA
AJIOKA, DEWEY

member of Gidra staff
2563 Nichols Canyon Road
Hollywood Hill, California

LA 105-27572

	Meeting of Asian American Mobilization and Educational Committee to End War in Vietnam held at residence.
AKAZAWA, MELVIN	member of Gidra staff
AOKI, KATHY	student, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
AUTAJAY, LUTRE, JR.	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
CHAN, NEIL	call at 825-2976, concerning tutors for Oriental American Tutorial Project.
ESTRELLA, ALFRED	Director, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.
FUJIMOTO, ISAO	University of California at Davis--gave lecture at University of California (UC) at Davis on Vietnam Moratorium Day, October 15, 1969.
FUNAKOSHI, KAY	member of Gidra staff
FURUTANI, WARREN TADASHI	member of Gidra staff--writes regular column entitled "Warren Report"--former member of staff of Asian American Studies Center, UCLA--appointed Field Director of Special Projects for the Pacific Southwest District of the JACL in move to bridge the generation gap in JACL--former tutor supervisor, College Readiness Program, a special educational program for Third World students at the College of San Mateo--former Counselor for Educational Opportunities Program at San Jose State College--helped establish Asian American High Potential Program at UCLA--former member Asian American Political Alliance, San Jose State College--articulate speaker; has lectured

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at UCLA, University of California at Berkeley, College of San Mateo, University of Pacific, San Jose State, CSC Long Beach, and numerous high schools--has written article in Gidra concerning student demonstrations and attacks by the "pigs".--Spoke at First Vietnam Moratorium Day on October 15, 1969, at CSC Long Beach, stating, "The Vietnam War is only one reason for a need for change in the U.S. We as a people must cut off the ugly tentacle of imperialism that reaches to the Far East as well as all the other tentacles that reach throughout the world today."--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.

GIL, DINORA member of Gidra staff, May to July 1969

HATA, NADINE History Department, CSC Dominguez Hills--call for information regarding courses.

HATANAKA, CAROL member of Gidra staff
HAYASHI, SEIGO One of founding directors and member of staff of Gidra--10026 Graham, Los Angeles.

HIGA, KAZ Art teacher at Los Angeles City College--spoke about the "Oriental stereotype" at meeting of Oriental Concern.

HIROSHIGE, ERNEST member of Gidra staff since September 1969.

HO, LAURA Wrote article entitled, "Figs, Pickets and a Banana" for May issue--member of Gidra staff from May to September 1969--wrote article about Red Guard Party in San

LA 105-27572

Francisco for May issue--described as member of Asian Radical Movement, UCLA--Picketed meeting of JACL at Disneyland Hotel in April 1969, where S.I. HAYAKAWA was speaking. Referred to HAYAKAWA, President of San Francisco State College, as a "banana: yellow skin, but white inside"--in article relates her problems with police and security officers of hotel when she sat on floor and was threatened with arrest--other articles in paper refer to her activities and arrest at UCLA for involvement in demonstrations during summer of 1969.

HOTTA, ALAN Acting Editor, "The New Canadian", a paper published in Canada for Asian Americans.

HUANG, PHILIP Assistant Professor of History, UCLA--leader in founding Asian American Studies Center at UCLA.

HUEN, FLOYD from Berkeley--speaker at UCLA program for the Third World Guerilla Theater.

ICHIOKA, YUJI Principal instructor at UCLA in course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article which was translation of item written by NAHAJI YAMANAKA in 1924, concerning the racial problems in America at that time.

ISHIMOTO, GLENN member of Gidra staff, September to October 1969.

IWANAGA, JANICE Asian Radical Movement, UCLA.

IWASHITA, IVY member of Gidra staff

IWATAKI, LINDA signed Asian American Political Association policy article,

LA 105-27572

	telephone 746-2537--for information concerning Asian American Experimental College contact at 746-2537-- instructor in writers workshop of Asian American Experimental College-- involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
JOE, JEANNIE	drama instructor, Asian American Experimental College--on administrative board of Inner City Cultural Center, 1615 West Washington Boulevard--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater--wrote article for July issue about Chinese theatre stating that it was "in her blood" because she "grew up with it and it has been a large part" of her life.
JUE, DIANE	member of Gidra staff
JUNG, NATHAN	member of Gidra staff
KANEKO, JANET	member of Gidra staff
KASHIKI, ELAINE	involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KAWASAKI, ANDY	2121 12th Street, Sacramento; can furnish information concerning courses at Sacramento City College.
KITAHARA, YUKI	member of Gidra staff
KITANO, HARRY H.L.	Associate Professor of Social Welfare, UCLA--acting interim director Asian American Studies Center, UCLA.
KOCHIYAMA, MARY	described in letter from GLENN OMATSU, Yale University, as a militant.
KUBOTA, LARRY	leader in Asian American Experimental College--involved in Third World Guerilla Theater.
KURAHASHI, YURI	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969, teaching assistant, Asian American High Potential Program, UCLA.

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KWONG, ADRIENNE	21250 Stevens, Cupertino, California, telephone 257-5550---can furnish information concerning courses at De Anza College.
LEE, LAWRENCE LOUIE, STEVE	Secretary, Yellow Brotherhood. Signed article concerning Asian American Political Alliance-- telephone 746-2537.
LYMAN, STANFORD	Sociologist, University of Nevada at Reno--lectured concerning Oriental History in Los Angeles at the Orientals in America course at UCLA.
MATSUMOTO, CRAIG MATSUOKA, JIM	member of Gidra staff. member of Gidra staff--for information concerning the Pioneer Project, call at NO 5-0540--for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles call at NO 5-0540.
MATSUSHIGE, VIVIAN MILLER, JANICE MIRIKATANI	member of Gidra staff associated with Asian American Political Alliance, San Francisco-- c/o Glide Urban Center, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, telephone 771-6300.
MIURA, AUDRE MIURA, DAVID (Dr.)	member of Gidra staff Chairman, National Ethnic Concern Committee, JAACL--commended Yellow Brotherhood for appearance at NOGUCHI hearings in Los Angeles.
MIYAGAWA, IRENE	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
MIYANO, JIM	member of Asian American Social Workers--spoke at Yellow Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969.
MOCHIZUKI, CAROL MORI, LOIS MURAKAMI, AMY	member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff member of Gidra staff

LA 105-27572

MURASE, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--student at UCLA--initiated and developed course entitled "Orientals in America"--wrote article full of obscenities for June issue--July issue wrote about Yellow Brotherhood meeting.

NAKAMURA, YVONNE

instructor in dance course at Asian American Experimental College.

NAKANISHI, DON

Yale University--interested in Asian movements in the East--setting up format for course in Asian Americans at Yale.

NAKATSU, PENNY

117 Westwood Drive, San Francisco, 333-4707--member of Asian American Political Alliance at San Francisco State College.

NISHIDA, MORI
NISHIO, ALAN

spokesman for Pioneer Project. Center for Social Action, University of Southern California, 681 West 34th Street--signed Asian American Political Alliance policy statement--began Asian American Experimental College--at JACL convention at Disneyland on April 26, 1969; with tape recorder; threatened with arrest--guest speaker Council of Oriental Organizations conference--wrote article in May 1969 issue, stating "Orientals are being used by the white establishment...must develop independent base of power and align themselves with other members of the Third World for mutual self-determination and self defense. As Asian Americans, we must begin to delineate the needs of our community, organize around these needs, and start to become a viable political force in American society."

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OGATA, FRANK	member of Gidra staff, October to November 1969.
OGAWA, DENNIS	graduate student, UCLA--spoke at Oriental Concern meeting on May 26, 1969.
OHTA, IVAN	member of Gidra staff.
OHTA, JOHN	member of Board of Directors, Yellow Brotherhood.
OKAZAKI, JAMES	member of Gidra staff.
OKIDA, TRACY	member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra--2714 South Rimpau Boulevard, Los Angeles--instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College.
OMATSU, GLENN	student, Yale University, 420 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut--interested in Asian movements in the East.
OSAWA, YASU	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, ALAN	member of Gidra staff.
OTA, DAVID	Culver City, California--wrote long article for November issue, ending with, "it is time we realize that our search for our identity begins with a conception of our Americanism and ends with a demonstration of our Americanism. It is time we begin to speak up and assert ourselves in a way to establish our identity and to contribute to American thinking, the synthesis of militant patriotism with liberal motives. The time is now."
SAKAUYE, JUNE	member of Gidra staff.
SANO, Reverend	Centenary Methodist Church, 3500 South Normandie, Los Angeles--church used for meeting by Yellow Brotherhood, Asian American Movement, and Asian Americans for Peace.

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SHIBATA, VICTOR organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--
master of ceremonies at Yellow
Brotherhood dinner on June 22, 1969--
for information concerning Yellow
Brotherhood call at AX 1-0403--from
CSC Long Beach--leader in a class
on Oriental Youth at Asian American
Experimental College, summer 1969.
member of Gidra staff.

SHIOZAKI, LAURA spoke out against Title II of the
SUZUKI, BOB Internal Security Act during JACL
convention at Disneyland.

TAKABAYASHI, JANE member of Progressive Westside JACL--
speaker at Yellow Brotherhood dinner
on June 22, 1969.

TAKAKI, RON Professor of History, UCLA--at
Oriental Concern workshop held on
May 26, 1969, stated "We must refuse
to be used by white America. We must
take care of our Uncle Toms. We must
attack this racism. We must repudiate
HAYAKAWA loudly."
member of Gidra staff.

TANI, ELAINE member of Gidra staff--2922 South
TANI, MARY La Brea, Los Angeles--wrote article
protesting a book entitled "Nisei;
The Quiet Americans" by BILL HOSOKAWA.

TASHIMA, KRISTINE member of Gidra staff, May to October
1969.

TAU, PAM Asian American Political Alliance,
825 Orchard, Apartment 24, Hayward,
California, 582-5334--call for
information concerning courses at
CSC at Hayward.

TAZAWA, FAYE for information concerning Pioneer
Project, call at 223-9025--for
information concerning courses at
CSC Los Angeles, call at 626-4471.

LA 105-27572

THOM, BING

member Asian American Political Alliance, Berkeley.

TOTSUBO, JAMIE
TOTSUBO, SUZANNE
TSUJI, BILL

member of Gidra staff.

member of Gidra staff.

for information concerning courses at CSC Los Angeles, call at RA 3-5652.
member of Gidra staff.

UYEDA, NAOMI
WAKABAYASHI, RON

instructor in writers workshop, Asian American Experimental College--
spokesman for Asian American Political Alliance concerning Yellow Power at Junior JACL convention, Santa Cruz, California.

WATANABE, COLIN

member of Gidra staff--one of founding directors of Gidra, 5230 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles--
contributed article concerning a conference on Asian American Studies held at Berkeley on September 20 and 21, 1969.

WONG, EDDIE
WONG, LEORA

member of Gidra staff.

UCLA--wrote lengthy racial poem for November issue.

WONG, SUZIE

member of Gidra staff--June to October 1969--student chairman, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA--
wrote article in June issue in support of Delano grape strike--wrote article in September issue concerning immigrant Chinese family in San Francisco and their poor living conditions.

WOO, DAVID

lawyer--past candidate for Los Angeles Junior College Board of Trustees--intervened for ALAN NISHIO and LAURA HO when threatened with arrest during picketing at JACL convention at Disneyland Hotel on April 26, 1969.

LA 105-27572

WU, ROBERT

member of Gidra staff--high school student in Los Angeles--contributes regular articles using name "MELLOW YELLOW."

YAMAKI, MIKE

member of Gidra staff--organizer of Yellow Brotherhood--leader in class on Oriental Youth by Asian American Experimental College during summer of 1969--meetings of Yellow Brotherhood held at residence of parents, Mr. and Mrs. KEN YAMAKI--described as loquacious and glib spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood--spokesman for Yellow Brotherhood at Junior JACL convention at Santa Cruz--for information concerning Yellow Brotherhood, call at 293-9503.

YONEDA, KARL

longshoreman, Bay Area of San Francisco since 1936--spoke concerning labor movements among the Asian immigrants at the course "Orientals in America" at UCLA.

YOSHIMURA, EVELYN

spokesman for the CSC Long Beach Oriental Concern as well as the Asian American Center and the newly formed Asian American Student Alliance at Long Beach--condemned police action at Berkeley during interruption of Academic Senate meeting at CSC Long Beach.

YUNG, PATRICK

455 South 8th Street, Apartment 1, San Jose--for information concerning courses at San Jose State College.

BS

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE	5/74	100-42739-494pg1
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AAPA

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Asian-American Political Alliance

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
1/69

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ALLIANCE

ALSO KNOWN AS AAPA

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL 2-69 100-35635-1B3 p36
ALLIANCE

2-14-69 issue of M. Speaks
Vol. 8 #22 binder 9

CG

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 2-69 100-35635-1B3 pl6
ALLIANCE

2-7-69 issue of M. Speaks
Vol. 8 #21 binder 9

Richard Aoki

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aka Asian-American Political Alliance



LV

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aka AAPA



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POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Organization

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p.la ALLIANCE, LOS ANGELES

Political organization

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ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE

Organization at UCLA

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ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE

Univ. of Calif. at
Berkeley

LA

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE

Member of the Council
of Oriental Organizations.

LA

THE MILITANT 8/69 ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
8/22/69 ALLIANCE
p.5

A Student Mobilization
Committee.

As

NY

ASIAN COALITION 7/74 100-160644-3069. p10
ASIAN AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

NY

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL A7/70 100-167076-142
ALLIANCE AT COLUMBIA

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ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE AKA

2/69

105-100715*

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AAPA	2/69	105-100715*
aka of Asian-American Political Alliance		

NY

AAPA AT YALE

11/69

105-100715-9 p2

989 Saybrook College
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

"ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE" 105-17435-1

DEC 1969

?

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL 1/69 100-11218*
ALLIANCE

AAPA

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL	1-69	105-508*
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		105-791-1

A.A.P.A.

1-69

105-508*

aka ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE

5C

ASIAN AMERICAN CONCERN 5/72 105-713-4p2

University of the Pacific
Stockton, Ca.
Asian Organizations in America

5C

ASIAN-AMERICAN CONCERN	4/69	105-508*
	11/69	105-713-1p40

ASIAN-AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

2/73

105-29589-1
p.3

New York

ASIAN-AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

2/73

105-29589-1
p.3

no description

SF

ASTAN AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

7/70

#105-22722-209,
p. 1

showed free documentary
on mainland China on
July 25 & 26, 1969

ASIAN AMERICAN
POLITICAL ALLIANCE

7/72

105-25522-2, p.2

U.C. Santa Cruz
c/o Shelley Wong
6015 Box 150
Santa Cruz, CA
95060

SF

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 11/69 100-34204-3503,
ALLIANCE p.#2

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 9/72 105-26808-136
ALLIANCE p. 4

(AAPA) -
Formerly a student
alliance group organized
at the University of California,
Berkeley

ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL 4/70
ALLIANCE

105-7245-269
p. 2

2414 Telegraph Ave Apt. 308
Berkeley, Calif.

Phone: (415)
845-5589
642-6555

Floyd Huen

SF

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8/69

100-61299*

(AISAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE)

SF

APA AT YALE

12/69

105-25522-1,
p.23

989 Saybrook College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

ADA AT COLUMBIA

12/69

105-25522-1,
p.23

c/o Chris Lijima
521 West 11th St. No. 53
New York, City, New York

AAc 7/69 100-62198-22
aka ASIAN AMERICAN CONCERN P. 4

364 Memorial Union
Station A
U.C. Davis
752-3488

SE

Asian-American Political Alliance 100-0-49840,
1/69

Aka

JE

AAPA

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100-0-49840,

Also known as Asian-American Political Alliance

WF

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 4/70
ALLIANCE

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AAPA
IS-Asian-American

WF

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 4/70 105-98437-1-1a
ALLIANCE, SAN FRANCISCO

No data
IS-Asian-American

WR

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 4/70 105-98437-1-1a
ALLIANCE, LOS ANGELES

No data

IS-Asian - American

HK

ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL 12/73 ~~MAN~~ 105-19-31 p.2
ASSOCIATION (AAPA)

FBI

Date: 12/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-9746)(C)

RE: WAI KIT QUON aka APARTMENT 3, SAN FRANCISCO

HAWAII
CALIF.
COLO.

Paul Quon
Paul Quon
Paul Wai Kit Kwan
QUON Sai-kit
KWAN Wai-kit
QUON Wai-kit
KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267
IS - CH
OO: SF

RUB. [] HONG KONG

b6 per
b7C FBI

Copy to: CIA/STATE/RAO/ZNS
ONI/OSI/ACSI

By routing slip for info.

Date 12/23/68 by VER/RS

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 12/6/68,
entitled "HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END THE
WAR IN VIETNAM, MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68 -
12/7/68; IS - INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: NY"
(NY File 105-97379; Bufile 105-179625)

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of
LHM dated and captioned as above.

b7D per FBI

Referenced airtel set out information from []
as to the names and addresses appearing on the manifest of a
chartered flight from Los Angeles 11/27/68, to attend mentioned
conference in Montreal, Canada. Subject's name and address
was included. Referenced airtel also set forth Bureau instructions
that a LHM suitable for dissemination to the Legal Attache,
Ottawa, and to interested U.S. Government Agencies should be
prepared on persons traveling from the United States to attend
this conference.

- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 9)(RM)
(1 - 105-179625)
- 3 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61299 - AAPA)

JES:ay
(7)

105-179625-72

2 DEC 20 1968

NAT. DIR. SEC.
Rm []

Approved: 54 JANG 1969
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SF 105-9746
JES:ay

Four persons who have been active in the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at the University of California, Berkeley, California, were included on the manifest of the flight from Los Angeles on 11/27/68. These were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, VICKIE WONG and LILLIAN FABROS, on each of whom a LHM has been prepared. The AAPA now includes students at several colleges but, according to SF 2496-R, who is an active member of the AAPA, it continues to be directed from the Berkeley campus, by FLOYD HUEN and YUJI ICHIOKA, both of whom oppose the use of violence as a means of protest.

Sources listed in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

SF T-1 is

b7D per FBI

SF T-2 is SF 2496-R

In September, 1960, jst after his entry into the U.S., Subject was considered for investigation under the Bureau program concerning Chinese Aliens entering the United States for permanent residence, but investigation was discontinued since it was determined he did not fall within that program.

Information concerning the Subject and his activities has been assembled in enclosed LHM. He does not appear to present any present danger to the security of the United States which would warrant his inclusion in the Security Index, and this case is being closed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

December 18, 1968

WAI KIT QUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267

On December 5, 1968, SF T-1 advised that WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, was among those, whose names and addresses appeared on the manifest for American Flyers, Inc., North Hollywood, California, chartered flight November 27, 1968 from Los Angeles, California to Montreal, Canada, to attend the Hemisphere Conference To End The War In Vietnam, Montreal, Canada, November 28, 1968 to December 1, 1968.

The 1967-68 Student Directory for the University of California, Berkeley, listed WAI KIT QUON as a fifth year (graduate school) student in Biophysics, with residence at 2400 Dana, Apartment 4, Berkeley, California. The 1966-67 Student Directory for the University of California, Berkeley, listed WAI KIT QUON as a fifth year student in the College of Letters and Science, with local address at 845 Adams, Apartment 3, Albany, California and with home address at 1230 Jackson, Apartment 4, San Francisco, California.

In September, 1968, SF T-2 advised that captioned individual was one of about 30 persons present on September 22, 1968 at a general meeting of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), held on campus at the University of California, Berkeley. According to SF T-2, it was recommended at this meeting that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with persons of Asian origin, but also continue cooperation between the AAPA and Afro-American organizations. SF T-2 advised that at this meeting, the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of California, expressed the hope that the AAPA would work through that

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105-179625

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WAI KIT QUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan,
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267

organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

In an undated manifesto which was distributed in October, 1968, the AAPA is self-described as "a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes" and states its belief that".... the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people...."

The above mentioned manifesto was signed by W. K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-2, W. K. QUON refers to captioned individual.

In a manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA declared that "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate." and demanded "... that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents, and support all student-initiated courses...." In a list of "Perspectives" attached to the manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA stated: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements....", and declared: "We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government."

An undated manifesto of the AAPA distributed in July, 1968 set forth the same declarations as appeared in the above mentioned "Perspectives", and gave the address of the AAPA as 2005 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California, which address was that of YUJI ICHIOKA, a University of California graduate student, who according to SF T-2, was the leader or president of the AAPA. The undated manifesto distributed in October, 1968 listed

WAI KIT QUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan,
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267

the address of the AAPA as 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California. The manifesto dated September 30, 1968 listed the AAPA address as 510 Eshleman Hall.

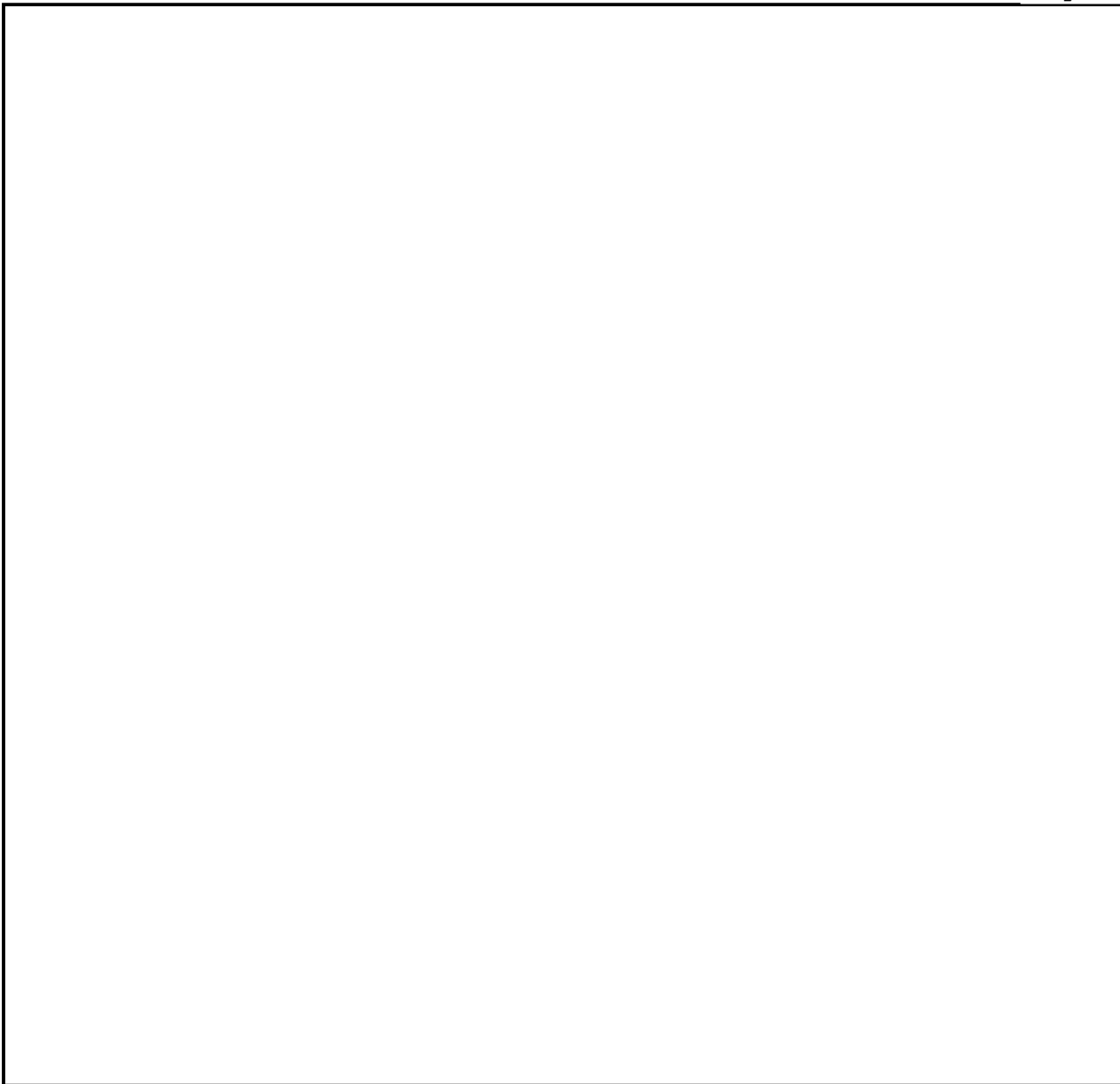
According to SF T-2, captioned individual is known by the name PAUL QUAN in the AAPA, and has been associating closely with FLOYD HUEN, who is the second in command of the AAPA. At the AAPA general meeting held on September 22, 1968 at Eshleman Hall on the University of California campus, Berkeley, California, captioned individual joined with HUEN in presenting a report concerning youth problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, and in presenting a report concerning a conference held at Los Angeles, California between AAPA representatives and an oriental student club in the Los Angeles area which was considering affiliation with the AAPA.

SF T-2 in November, 1968, reported captioned individual present at an AAPA meeting when the group discussed the possibility of participation in the Hemisphere Conference To End The War In Vietnam scheduled for November 28, 1968 to December 1, 1968 at Montreal, Canada. Most of the group decided not to attend that conference, and no one attending announced definite plans to attend. SF T-2 learned, however, that captioned individual and three other AAPA members, including FLOYD HUEN, did fly to Montreal to attend that conference on Vietnam. As of December 16, 1968, SF T-2 had not had an opportunity to talk personally with WAI KIT QUON after his return from that trip.

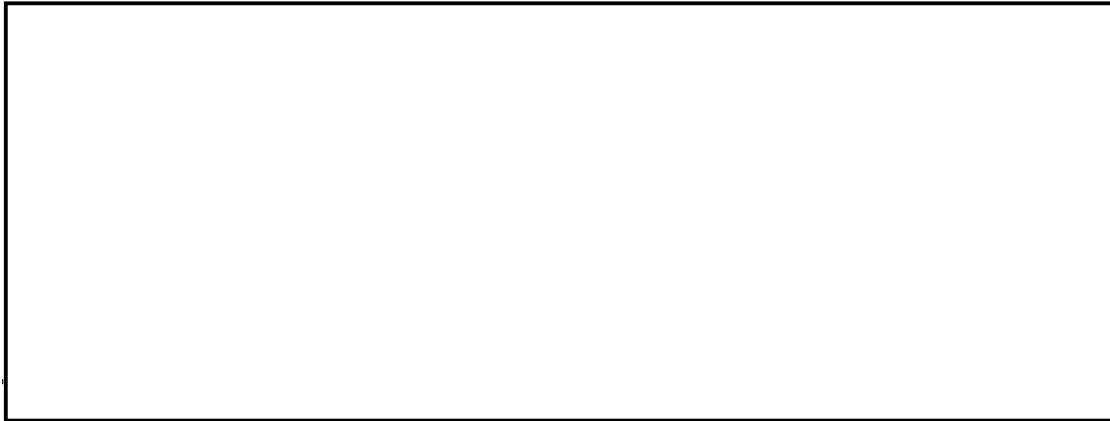
On December 17, 1968, Mrs. LOIS SMITH, Records Section, San Francisco District Office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) made available INS file [redacted], which concerns captioned individual. This file reveals he was born [redacted] in [redacted] and was admitted to the United States [redacted], as the b6 per USCIS

WAI KIT OUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan,
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267

b6 per USCIS



WAI KIT QUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan,
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267



b6 per USCIS

WAI KIT QUON listed his Selective Service Number as [redacted] and indicated he was classified II-S. He gave his mailing address as 1230 Jackson, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California.

b6 per
b7C FBI



b6 per USCIS

The April, 1968 Directory for the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California lists WAI KIT QUON as being in the Health-Physics Department, Building 72, Room 104, under the Guest Participant Program.

Mr. [redacted] Security Officer at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory advised on December 18, 1968, that WAI KIT QUON was employed by that institution from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 as a graduate student research assistant, for which employment he received pay. Mr. [redacted] further advised that since that date, WAI KIT QUON has been under the guest participant program, receiving no pay, but able to use the facilities of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in connection with his graduate research study.

b6 per
b7C FBI

WAI KIT QUON,
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CTC 7070/0251/0267

The following descriptive data was secured from
SF T-2 and from the files of the United States INS:

Name	WAI KIT QUON
Other names	Paul Quan, Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan, KWAN Wai-kit, QUON Sai-kit, QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M) CTC 7070/0251/0267

Birthdate
Nationality

Residence

Home address

Occupation

INS File Number
Ethnic Descent
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Father

Mother



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 18, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title WAI KIT QUON,
 Also Known As Paul Quan,
 Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
 QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
 QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
 CTC 7070/0251/0267

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum
 dated and captioned as above

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

COPY

December 18, 1968

WAI KIT QUON,
Also Known As Paul Quan
Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan,
QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit,
QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M)
CTC 7070/0251/0267

On December 5, 1968, SF T-1 advised that WAI KIT QUON, 2400 Dana, Berkeley, California, was among those, whose names and addresses appeared on the manifest for American Flyers, Inc., North Hollywood, California, chartered flight November 27, 1968 from Los Angeles, California to Montreal, Canada, to attend the Hemisphere Conference To End The War In Vietnam, Montreal, Canada, November 28, 1968 to December 1, 1968.

The 1967-68 Student Directory for the University of California, Berkeley, listed WAI KIT QUON as a fifth year (graduate school) student in Biophysics, with residence at 2400 Dana, Apartment 4, Berkeley, California. The 1966-67 Student Directory for the University of California, Berkeley, listed WAI KIT QUON as a fifth year student in the College of Letters and Science, with local address at 845 Adams, Apartment 3, Albany, California and with home address at 1230 Jackson, Apartment 4, San Francisco, California.

In September, 1968, SF T-2 advised that captioned individual was one of about 30 persons present on September 22, 1968 at a general meeting of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA), held on campus at the University of California, Berkeley. According to SF T-2, it was recommended at this meeting that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with persons of Asian origin, but also continue cooperation between the AAPA and Afro-American organizations. SF T-2 advised that at this meeting, the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of California, expressed the hope that the AAPA would work through that

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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CTC 7070/0251/0267

COPY

organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

In an undated manifesto which was distributed in October, 1968, the AAPA is self-described as "a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes" and states its belief that".... the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people...."

The above mentioned manifesto was signed by W. K. QUON and V. WONG. According to SF T-2, W. K. QUON refers to captioned individual.

In a manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA declared that "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate." and demanded "... that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents, and support all student-initiated courses...." In a list of "Perspectives" attached to the manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA stated: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements....", and declared: "We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government."

An undated manifesto of the AAPA distributed in July, 1968 set forth the same declarations as appeared in the above mentioned "Perspectives", and gave the address of the AAPA as 2005 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California, which address was that of YUJI ICHIOKA, a University of California graduate student, who according to SF T-2, was the leader or president of the AAPA. The undated manifesto distributed in October, 1968 listed

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CTC 7070/0251/0267

COPY

the address of the AAPA as 509 Eshleman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California. The manifesto dated September 30, 1968 listed the AAPA address as 510 Eshleman Hall.

According to SF T-2, captioned individual is known by the name PAUL QUAN in the AAPA, and has been associating closely with FLOYD HUEN, who is the second in command of the AAPA. At the AAPA general meeting held on September 22, 1968 at Eshleman Hall on the University of California campus, Berkeley, California, captioned individual joined with HUEN in presenting a report concerning youth problems in the San Francisco Chinatown, and in presenting a report concerning a conference held at Los Angeles, California between AAPA representatives and an oriental student club in the Los Angeles area which was considering affiliation with the AAPA.

SF T-2 in November, 1968, reported captioned individual present at an AAPA meeting when the group discussed the possibility of participation in the Hemisphere Conference To End The War In Vietnam scheduled for November 28, 1968 to December 1, 1968 at Montreal, Canada. Most of the group decided not to attend that conference, and no one attending announced definite plans to attend. SF T-2 learned, however, that captioned individual and three other AAPA members, including FLOYD HUEN, did fly to Montreal to attend that conference on Vietnam. As of December 16, 1968, SF T-2 had not had an opportunity to talk personally with WAI KIT QUON after his return from that trip.

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b6 per USCIS

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CTC 7070/0251/0267

COPY

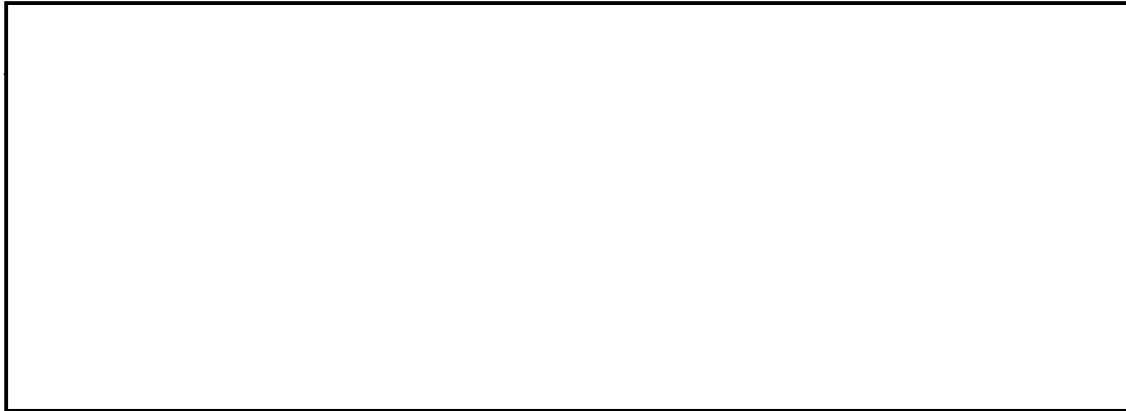
b6 per USCIS



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COPY

b6 per USCIS



WAI KIT QUON listed his Selective Service Number as [redacted] and indicated he was classified II-S. He gave his mailing address as 1230 Jackson, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California.

b6 per
b7C FBI



The April, 1968 Directory for the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, California lists WAI KIT QUON as being in the Health-Physics Department, Building 72, Room 104, under the Guest Participant Program.

b6 per USCIS

Mr. [redacted] Security Officer at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory advised on December 18, 1968, that WAI KIT QUON was employed by that institution from October 18, 1965 to June 16, 1967 as a graduate student research assistant, for which employment he received pay. Mr. [redacted] further advised that since that date, WAI KIT QUON has been under the guest participant program, receiving no pay, but able to use the facilities of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in connection with his graduate research study.

b6 per
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Birthdate
Nationality

Residence

Home address

Occupation

INS File Number

Ethnic Descent

Height

Weight

Hair

Eyes

Father

Mother

b6 per USCIS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

December 18, 1968

COPY

Title	WAI KIT QUON, Also Known As Paul Quan, Paul Quon, Paul Wai Kit Kwan, QUON Sai-kit, KWAN Wai-kit, QUON Wai-kit, KUAN Wei-chieh (M) CTC 7070/0251/0267
Character	
Reference	San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

from a "peace in Vietnam" convocation to a "stop U.S. imperialism" organizing session. This AAPA newspaper also praised the Viet Cong as valient people struggling against the weaponry and might of U.S. imperialism.

D. Not applicable.

JSA
E. No close relatives of the Subject have been reported active in any subversive or militant group. Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, is cooperative toward the FBI and indicates he is opposed to Subject's militant activities. [redacted]

JSA
[redacted] states that Subject's brothers and sisters are proud of American citizenship and unhappy about Subject's activity in the AAPA. One brother, JIMMY HUEN, was recently released from active duty as an officer in the U.S. Navy; another, TONY HUEN, holds a Security clearance as an electronics engineer at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California. (X) u

b7D

F. [redacted] that he has no intention of doing anything against the law and that he is opposed to the use of violence in protest demonstrations. (X) u
Subject, according to SF 2496-R, was hesitant about placing the AAPA on record as supporting the lecture series by Black Panther Party leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER in the Fall of 1968, after that series had been limited by UC. According to SF 2496-R, the Subject in 9/68 expressed the hope the AAPA would work through the Student Senate, of which he is a member, rather than become involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence. b7D

G. It is believed that an interview of the Subject should be attempted, since his family [redacted] will cooperate in attempting to arrange such an interview. It is contemplated that an ethnic Chinese will be one of the two SAs conducting the interview, to demonstrate that the interviewers do not represent a "racist" society. Since Subject is reportedly opposed to the violence advocated by the Black Panther Party, he might be induced to cooperate with the FBI in preventing the spread of violence on the college campuses. To avoid any allegation that the interview was for the purpose of investigating campus activity, questions will first be directed toward his knowledge of any Viet Cong influence upon the persons who (X) u

b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

8/24/84
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Re: San Francisco letter and LHM 12/13/68

Bureau authority is requested to interview subject in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews of security subjects. If this subject is cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities and complete background investigation required by Section 107C of the Manual of Instructions will be conducted and Bureau will be requested to authorize recontact with subject as a PSI. (A)(u)

The following is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Manual of Instructions:

A. Subject resides with his parents at 1737 Francisco Berkeley, California, and is a fourth year student at the University of California (UC), majoring in Sociology. He is of Chinese ethnic descent and was born [redacted] in China, but received American citizenship through his father who was naturalized 11/14/45 while serving with the U.S. Navy. He has resided in the U.S. since he was a small child.

B. Subject is single

C. Subject is the most active leader of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), which he helped to organize at UC, Berkeley, in 6/68, and which describes American society as "historically racist", declares its support for all non-white liberation movements, and opposes what it terms: "the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." Subject has participated in several demonstrations protesting alleged mistreatment of minority people, and he is active in the current student strike at UC, Berkeley. Subject and other AAPA members attended the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV), held at Montreal, Canada, from 11/28/68 through 12/1/68, and the AAPA newspaper for 1/69 disclosed they had helped to force that conference to change

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OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/205
ON 11/24/87

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REC-15
MCT-39
SPE-103
N/05 - 190736

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VERI ec
3/28/69

3 Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
(5)

4 MAR 3 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-734

REC-15

[signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

8/24/84
Classified by *SP8 JST/ty*
Declassify on: OADR

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

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ON *11/24/87*

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2 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
(5)

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SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

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D. Not applicable.

E. No close relatives of the Subject have been reported active in any subversive or militant group. Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, is cooperative toward the FBI and indicates he is opposed to Subject's militant activities. [redacted]

b7D

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11-CV-2131-4b-736

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7D

(S) w

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE: 2/28/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

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IS - CH

8/24/84
Classified by *SP8/ctj/ty*
Declassify on: OADR

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ON *11/24/87*

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2 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
(5)

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SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

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SF 105-23692

JES/cmp

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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

3/11

19 69

RHN

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527

~~Service Unit - Room 6524~~

Forward to File Review

Attention V. E. RUEHL

Return to RM 742 9&D EXT 584

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)

All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)

Subversive References Only

Nonsubversive References Only

Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____

Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

Buildup Variations

Subject FLOYD HUEN

Birthdate & Place China b6

Address 1737 Francisco Berkeley, Calif, b7c

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 3/12 Searcher Initials RHN

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

<u>MAIL</u>	<u>105-190736</u>
<u>SI I</u>	<u>100-452260-1P.2</u>
<u>SI I</u>	<u>105-177944-9</u>
<u>SI IV</u>	<u>105-179625-73; 82 ep. 10</u>
<u>SI I</u>	<u>105-0-14050; 19067</u> <i>not applicable follow</i>

Cons/Bw 4-3-69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY SP8 utj/ky

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/13/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (C)
SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
HSUAN Te-hui (M)
CTC 8895/1795/6540
IS - CH

OO:SF

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 12/6/68,
entitled "HEMISPHERE CONFERENCE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM,
MONTREAL, CANADA, 11/28/68 - 12/1/68; IS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING; OO:NY" (NY File 105-97379; Bufile 105-179625).

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of an
LHM dated and captioned as above.

b7D per FBI Referenced airtel set out information from
[redacted] as to the names and addresses appearing on the
manifest of a chartered flight from Los Angeles 11/27/68,
to attend mentioned conference in Montreal, Canada. Subject's
name and address was included. Referenced airtel also set
forth Bureau instructions that an LHM suitable for dissemination
to the Legal Attache, Ottawa, and to interested U.S.
Government Agencies should be prepared on persons traveling
from the United States to attend this conference.

ENCLOSURE

Copy to: 3 Legat Ottawa and APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
by routing slip for info action
date 12/20/68
by [signature]

- 6 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 105-179625)
(1 - 116-442663)
- 5 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61299; AAPA)
- (1 - 116-52242; TONY HUEN)

JES/cmp
(11)

AGENCY State
REQ. REC'D ONL [signature]
DATE FORW. 12/20/68
HOW FORW. [signature]

DEC 18 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____
[signature] in Charge

61 JAN 9 1969 APR 7 1969

CONFIDENTIAL
REVERSE SIDE FOR
11-CV-2131-4b-742
ADD. L.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/MS
ON 11/24/87

EX-107

105-179625-116
442663

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Four persons who have been active in the ~~Asian~~ American Political Alliance (AAPA) at the University of California, Berkeley, California, were included on the manifest of the flight from Los Angeles on 11/27/68. These were FLOYD HUEN, WAI KIT QUON, VICKIE WONG and LILLIAN FABROS, on each of whom an LHM has been prepared. The AAPA now includes students at several colleges but, according to SF 2496-R, who is an active member of the AAPA, it continues to be directed from the Berkeley campus, by FLOYD HUEN and YUJI ICHIOKA, both of whom oppose the use of violence as a means of protest.

Sources listed in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

SF T-1 is [redacted]

SF T-2 is SF 2496-R

[SF T-3] is [redacted] (S) u

b7D

It is noted that [redacted] has offered his full assistance in the investigation of the latter and the AAPA. (S) u

It is further noted that FLOYD HUEN's older brother, ~~TONY HUEN~~, (Bufile 116-442663; SF File 106-52242) is employed by the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, California, as an electronics engineer. However, according to [redacted] TONY HUEN supports the policies of the American Government and does not agree with the viewpoints which FLOYD HUEN has been expressing through the AAPA. (S) u

b7D

Information concerning the Subject and his activities has been assembled in enclosed LHM. He does not appear to present any present danger to the security of the United States which would warrant his inclusion in the Security Index, and this case is being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
December 13, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
b6
b7C

FLOYD HUEN
Also Known As
HSUAN Te-hui (M)
CTC 8895/1795/6540

Born [Redacted]
Tsingtao, China

On December 5, 1968, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco Way, Berkeley, California, was among those whose names and addresses appeared on the manifest for American Flyers, Inc., North Hollywood, California, chartered flight November 27, 1968, from Los Angeles, California, to Montreal, Canada, to attend the Hemisphere Conference To End The War In Vietnam, Montreal, Canada, November 28, 1968 to December 1, 1968.

In June, 1968, SF T-2 reported that FLOYD HUEN was second in command of a newly organized "Yellow Power" group which had been formed at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and which would be known as the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA).

In an undated manifesto which was distributed in October, 1968, the AAPA is self-described as "a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes" and states its beliefs that "the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally exploiting all non-white people..."

In a manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA declared that "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate" and demanded "that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents, and support all student-initiated courses..." In a list of "Perspectives," attached to the manifesto dated September 30, 1968, the AAPA stated: "We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements..." and declared: "We Asian-Americans oppose

Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR

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105-190736-X
105-19050
ENCLOSURE

11-CV-2131-4b-744
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DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUL/KLB
ON 11/24/87

XEROX
DEC 30 1968

FLOYD HUEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." The address of the AAPA is 2005 Hearst Ave., which is also the address of its chairman, YUJI ICHIOKA, a graduate student at the University of California.

According to SF T-2, FLOYD HUEN, in addition to being vice-chairman of the AAPA, is also chairman of the Chinese Students Association and a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the University of California.

By letter dated August 22, 1968, the Office of the Registrar, University of California, Berkeley, advised FLOYD HUEN, born [redacted] in Tsing Tao, China, was an undergraduate student in the College of Letters and Science, admitted in February, 1965. He was graduated from the Berkeley High School June 19, 1965, and was residing with TAK PING HUEN at 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California. b6 b7c

In August, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently talked with FLOYD HUEN concerning his activity in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated he was vice-president of the AAPA, an organization which he and a few friends had started at the University of California, Berkeley. FLOYD HUEN told SF T-3 the AAPA was founded to work for equal rights for persons of Asian origin living in the United States, but also supports equal rights for all non-white minority groups. According to SF T-3, FLOYD HUEN stated the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but feels that the violence displayed in the recent encounters between negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the negroes but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the white community toward the negro community. (P)u

SF T-3 said that FLOYD HUEN's father, TAK PING HUEN, is retired from the United States Navy and is a very patriotic American, proud of the citizenship he received by naturalization while serving in the Navy. SF T-3 added that PAK PING HUEN is very upset about FLOYD HUEN's activities in the AAPA and had to be dissuaded by other family members from ordering FLOYD HUEN to leave home unless he was ready to abandon such activities. SF T-3 said FLOYD had no apparent interest in social problems when he entered the University of California, and his family expected him to prepare himself for a career in science. SF T-3 said that at first FLOYD HUEN applied (P)u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FLOYD HUEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

himself to his studies, but then under some influence at the University, he changed to a sociology major, began to spend most of his time in campus politics, and began to neglect his studies. SF T-3 stated that FLOYD HUEN has three older brothers and one older sister, all of whom are proud to be Americans and none of whom would support the activities of FLOYD HUEN in the AAPA. He said the older brothers and the sister do not live at home and have had no regular association with FLOYD HUEN. He added that one brother, JAMES HUEN, is an officer in the United States Navy. SF T-3 remarked that FLOYD HUEN was born in China in [redacted] but derived United States citizenship from his father who had been naturalized in 1945. SF T-3 added that the family came to reside permanently in the United States in 1948 when FLOYD HUEN was very small. (S) u

b6
b7c

In December, 1968, SF T-3 advised he had learned that FLOYD HUEN attended a conference at Montreal, Canada, the first part of December, which was held to oppose the American position in Vietnam. SF T-3 said that FLOYD's father, TAK PING HUEN, was very disturbed about this travel by his son, and has again given thought to asking FLOYD to leave home. SF T-3 remarked that TAK PING HUEN and FLOYD HUEN are diametrically opposed in their viewpoints as to Vietnam, and the former feels that FLOYD has disgraced the family by attending the Montreal conference. SF T-3 said that FLOYD's brother, JAMES HUEN, has now been discharged from the U.S. Navy and is attending some school in the midwest, possibly in Chicago, Illinois. He said an older brother, TONY HUEN, works for the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, California. Source added that FLOYD's sister works for the city government. SF T-3 said that to the best of his knowledge all of these relatives of FLOYD HUEN feel much a part of the American way of life and would not agree with FLOYD's contention that the American way of life is racist in nature and exploits minority groups. (S) u

The following information concerning FLOYD HUEN was secured from records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, from records of the University of California, [and from SF T-3:] (S) u

Name:

FLOYD HUEN

Chinese Name:

HUEN Tak-foy

HSUAN Te-hui (M)

CTC 8895/1795/6540

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FLOYD HUEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Racial Descent:
Citizenship:
Birth Date:

Residence:

Occupation:

Father:

Mother:

Brother:

Brother:

Sister:

Brother:



b6 per USCIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) - P

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN
IS - CH

DATE: 6/12/69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/HAB
ON 11/24/87

8/10/84
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Re Bureau letter dated 3/28/69.

Subject's father and [redacted] advised they were unable to influence the Subject to voluntarily appear for an interview. (S) u

b7D

On 5/4/69, Subject spoke at a rally held in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, where Chicom posters, photographs of MAO Tse-tung, and flags of Red China were displayed. More detailed information concerning this rally is set out in San Francisco letter to Bureau dated as above and captioned "ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE; IS-CH."

REC-41

[redacted] Subject, after the above appearance, refused to [redacted] or to discuss his relationship with or opinion of the Red Guard (SF File 105-23956; Bufile 105-189989) which took part in the rally.

[redacted] expressed the opinion that Subject may be influenced by persons with Chicom sympathies and/or connections and expressed great concern over the fact that Subject was recently elected First Vice President of the Associated Students of The University of California, since he may use that position against the best interests of the United States. [redacted] will continue to follow Subject's activity [redacted] (S) u

b7D

In view of the above information, it is believed no further efforts to arrange an interview with Subject are warranted, and a communication will be prepared recommending him for inclusion on the Security Index.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- JES/cmp
(4)

REC-71 105-190736-21

5 JUN 16 1969

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54 JUN 26 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
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class
101 5/24/84
11-CV-2131-4b-748



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-452260) DATE: 6/12/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-61299)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE
IS - CH

OO: SF

Re San Francisco report dated 1/23/69 and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 4/16/69, captioned as above; San Francisco report dated 5/12/69, captioned "RED GUARD; IS-CH" and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 5/7/69, captioned "NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHINA; IS-CH."

Referenced Los Angeles letter captioned "Nationality Group Coverage - China," [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-452260-14

b7D

On 5/4/69, a rally was held in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco [redacted]

The rally was to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the May 4th Movement in China and public announcement indicated it was planned by the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Actions. It was, in fact, initiated by the AAPA leadership at Berkeley, California, and it was AAPA member ALVIN JA (SF File 105-24491) who made the contact with the Republic of China Consulate at San Francisco asking for a speaker and for help in securing a permit to use the square for a rally. According to [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] decided against any participation in this event. (4)u

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DATE BY

- 6 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 105-189989; RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 105-190736; FLOYD HUEN)
 - (1 - 105- ; WAI KIT QUON)
 - (1 - 100- ; VICTORIA DIANA WONG)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-26223). (RM)
- 6 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23956; RED GUARD)
 - (1 - 100-59859; VICTORIA WONG)
 - (1 - 100-62891; ALEX HING)
 - (1 - 105-9746; WAI KIT QUON)
 - (1 - 105-23692; FLOYD HUEN)

105-190736-
NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 17 1969

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AND FIELD (11-CV-2131-4b-749)
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ON 11/24/87

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70 JUN 11 1969 324

SF 100-61299
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 4th, the advertised speakers did not appear at the rally, and principal speakers were AAPA leaders. A pageant was presented against a background of Chicom posters and portraits of MAO Tse-tung, and members of the Red Guard stood at attention before the stage, holding Red China flags and wearing field jackets and fur hats similar to those worn by Red Chinese volunteers in Korea during the Korean war.

On 5/29/69 [redacted] expressed concern about the possibility that leaders of the AAPA may be closely involved with the Red Guard. Source said that the Red Guard Minister of Education, ALEX HING (SF File 100-62891), is a very close friend of AAPA leader FLOYD HUEN (SF File 105-23692) and associates with other AAPA leaders and members.

b7D

[redacted] stated that with the exception of ALEX HING, Red Guard leaders are not capable of organizing and sustaining a real revolutionary program, but he added that with AAPA leadership, through ALEX HING, the Red Guard could become a real threat to the peace of Chinatown. [redacted] said that undoubtedly the May 4th rally at Portsmouth Square was put together under the direction of the AAPA. Source pointed out that FLOYD HUEN was a principal speaker and that other AAPA leaders and members were present in a leadership or participant capacity. He said that the dramatic presentation or pageant was certainly an AAPA production.

In view of the above, it is requested that [redacted] be contacted concerning the AAPA and the Red Guard and that he particularly be asked for any information he may have concerning Red Guard leader ALEX HING and AAPA leaders FLOYD HUEN, PAUL WAI KIT QUON, VICTORIA (VICCI) WONG, and ALVIN JA, all of whom were concerned in the May 4th rally described above.

b7D

Attention of the Bureau and Los Angeles is directed to the fact that FLOYD HUEN, VICTORIA DIANA WONG (aka VICCI WONG) and WAI KIT QUON (aka PAUL QUON) all attended the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam, Montreal, Canada, 11/28/68 - 12/1/68 (Bufile 105-179625; LA File 100-72170).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (105-23692)

3/28/69

REC'D *PK*
Director, FBI (105-190736) - 1

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Ruehl

b6
b7C

FLOYD HUEN
IS - CH

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 PWS/RSB*
ON *11/24/87*
Reurlet 2/28/69.

8/24/84
Classified by *SP8/ty/ty*
Declassify on: OADR

Bureau authority to interview subject being held in abeyance.

As you are aware, interviews of individuals connected with institutions of learning continue to be a very sensitive area. Before authorizing interviews with such individuals Bureau desires, if possible, some assurance as to whether possibility exists of embarrassment to FBI. In view of cooperative attitude on part of other members of family, you should endeavor to ascertain whether subject will be amenable to interview. Explore possibility of having subject, through intercession of members of his family, present himself voluntarily at your office for an interview. If this is not possible, advise where you intend to conduct interview of subject.

In the future when submitting requests for interviews of security subjects, do not use such a communication to initially report results of investigation. The current format authorized by Bureau for use when recommending interviews of security subjects was designed to present brief, concise background data which Bureau officials could quickly review and decide whether interview is warranted. A lengthy three page communication such as relet defeats this purpose and requires separate communications be prepared at Bureau.

In the event it is not possible to have subject's family prevail upon him to voluntarily appear for an interview, resubmit your recommendation in accordance with observations set forth above. Be certain title sets forth all names by which subject is known, in order that a complete indices search can be accomplished at Bureau and your office advised of results.

1 - 100-452260 (Asian-American Political Alliance) *DIA*

VER: *erh*
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

11-CV-2131-4b-751

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MAILED 23
MAR 27 1969
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
APR 7 1969 *Bt*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to SAC, San Francisco
RE: FLOYD HUEN
105-190736

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

Subject is fourth year student at University of California, majoring in sociology. He was born [redacted] in China, but received American citizenship through his father. He has resided in U.S. since he was small child. He is described as most active leader of Asian-American Political Alliance, which he helped to organize at University of California and which opposes imperialistic policies being pursued by American Government. Subject has participated in several demonstrations protesting mistreatment of minorities. He has attended rallies to end the war in Vietnam. His family, including father and cousin, appear to be loyal American citizens. Father has been cooperative in past [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted] San Francisco requested authority to interview. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 12/4/69

FROM : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

Bm

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

*O-1 Re 2
12-19-69
[Signature]*

OO:SF

Re Bureau airtel dated 11/25/69, and San Francisco airtel to Bureau, with LHM, dated 12/13/68.

A Summary Report is in preparation concerning Subject, but will not reach the Bureau on 12/5/69 as requested in Bureau airtel. It is noted that Bureau airtel requested appropriate recommendations be made relative to placing the Subject on the Security Index and pursuant to this request, the San Francisco Office has been endeavoring to determine whether Subject has given any indication by public or private statement that he would condone or advocate the use of violence. Sources [redacted] have consistently indicated that Subject has insisted that only peaceful and lawful means of protest should be used by the Asian American Political Alliance which he heads at the University of California, Berkeley, California. It is noted that Subject recently (10/27/69) resigned as Executive Vice-President of the Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley, so as to have more time to devote to his new responsibilities as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at that institution.

b7D

Summary report in preparation should reach the Bureau by 12/12/69.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
(4)

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DATE 8/04/84 BY SP8 [Signature]

REC-33 105-190736-3

DEC 8 1969

NAT. INT. SEC.

58 DEC 11 1969



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office SAN FRANCISCO	Office of Origin SAN FRANCISCO	Date 12/12/69	Investigative Period 6/5/68 - 12/10/69
Title of Case FLOYD HUEN, aka		Report made by JAMES E. SHERRIFF	Typed By: rlg
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE		Character of Case IS - CH	

DECLASSIFIED BY: 3042 PWH/103
11/24/88

ON SUMMARY

REFERENCES: San Francisco airtel with LHM, dated 12/13/68.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 2/28/69.
 Bureau letter to San Francisco, 3/28/69.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 6/12/69.
 Bureau airtel to San Francisco, 11/25/69.
 San Francisco letter to Bureau, 12/4/69.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

By separate communication, the Bureau is being requested for authority to interview the Subject. Pending results of that interview, Subject is not being recommended for inclusion in the Security Index at this time, since relatives and acquaintance express belief Subject is opposed to the use of violence.

Classified by SP-8 [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Approved [signature]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	per FBI
Copies made: 7 - Bureau (RM) (1 - 116-442663) (TONY HUEN)		105-190736-4	REC-1
5 - San Francisco (105-23692) (1 - 116-52242) (TONY HUEN)		DEC 17 1969	ST-116

Notations:

AGENCY RAO STATE, USSS, b3

REQ. REC'D 100-27110

DATE FORW. 1-6-70

HOW FORW. R/S

BY J.D.M. / b.c.

51 JAN 7 1970

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

3/24/70

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR DISSEMINATION

J.D.M./b.c. 11/7/69

Correct SF Copies

11-CV-2131-4b-754

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 116-442663-5

8-7 TOSF WITH THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS SW 123-Subj's brother states rather than another mother TO coincide with Page 93 Per 2 last sentences P. 13 Par. 2 line 2 - Jan. 15, P. 21 1ST Par last sentence 1969 curriculum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/rlg

It is noted that the Subject's relatives have suggested that the Subject should be interviewed, and have indicated they will encourage the Subject to speak freely in such an interview.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains considerable data from SF T-1, who is a source of continuing value and unrestricted dissemination of the information could lead to the disclosure of his identity and adversely effect the security interests of the United States.

Sources concealed in this report are identified as follows:

SF T-1 is
SF 2496-R

170-570

SF T-2 is

[redacted]

(S)u

[redacted]

(S)u

SF T-3 is

[redacted]

(S)u

[redacted]

(S)u

SF T-4 is

[redacted]

b7D

SF T-5 -s

[redacted]

SF T-6 is

[redacted]

- B -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-755

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/rlg

SF T-7 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

SF T-8 is

[REDACTED]

SF T-9 is

[REDACTED]

UC Police Department
covered by request

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b7C
b7D

SF T-10 is

[REDACTED]

UC Police Department
Covered by request.

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will take appropriate steps upon receiving advice from the Bureau in line with Bureau instructions regarding the request for interview of the Subject being submitted to the Bureau by separate communication.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-756



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 20, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	FLOYD HUEN
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JAMES E. SHERIFF; dated and captioned as above.

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF
Date: 12/12/69

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 105-23692

Bureau File #: 105-190736

Title: FLOYD HUEN

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/jab
ON 11/24/87

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CHINESE

8/24/84
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

Synopsis: FLOYD HUEN is an American citizen of Chinese descent, born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China. His father was naturalized as an American citizen on 11/14/45, while serving in the U.S. Navy at Shanghai, China. FLOYD HUEN resides with parents at 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, Calif., and is a graduate student in sociology at the University of California, Berkeley (UC-B). In June, 1968, he was reported as a leader of a new "Yellow Power" group, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), which group distributed a manifesto expressing support for "all non-white liberation movements." FLOYD HUEN and other AAPA members attended a conference sponsored by the Communist Party, at Montreal, Canada, 11/28/68 to 12/1/68, called the Hemisphere Conference to End the Vietnam War. Subsequent issue of the AAPA newspaper carried praise for Viet Cong representatives at that conference and devoted full page to text of Viet Cong statement. Subject was involved in Third World Liberation Front student strike at the UC-B, 1/22/69-3/14/69, serving on the Legal Defense Committee to assist students arrested during the strike. In April, 1969 FLOYD HUEN was elected First Vice President of the Associated Students of the UC-B (ASUC). On 5/4/69 FLOYD HUEN represented the AAPA at a May Fourth Movement rally in San Francisco, at which Chinese Communist (Chicom) flags and posters were displayed. HUEN's brother states he claims he left the rally when he realized the Red Guard was in control. On 10/27/69, FLOYD HUEN resigned as Vice President of the ASUC so as to devote more time to new duties as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at the UC-B. On 7/18/69 and 7/20/69, HUEN was reported present at the United Front Against Facism Conference, sponsored by the Black Panther Party at Oakland, Calif. In September, 1969 he participated in demonstrations against Japan

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OTHERWISE

b6
b7c

per FBI

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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SF 105-23692

JFS/rlg

Week" and the Security Pact between the U.S. and Japan. On 11/21/69, HUEN spoke at a rally in Berkeley, calling for a demonstration against the Japanese Premier when latter arrived in San Francisco 11/23/69. Relatives and sources acquainted with FLOYD HUEN all described him as an advocate of peaceful and lawful means of protest and as opposed to the use of violence.

- P -

DETAILS:

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon information that FLOYD HUEN is a leader of a "Yellow Power" group, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB), which group was engaging in protest activities supporting demands by the Black Panther Party (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

Records of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) indicate FLOYD HUEN was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China. b6 b7c

per FBI

B. Citizenship

Records of the U.S. INS indicate FLOYD HUEN is a



b6 per USCIS

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-759

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/rlg

C. Marital Status

FLOYD HUEN is unmarried according to his father, TAK PING HUEN.

D. Residence

FLOYD HUEN resides at 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, with his parents, according to his father, TAK PING HUEN.

E. Education

FLOYD HUEN was graduated from Berkeley High School, Berkeley, California, June 19, 1965, and entered the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of California, Berkeley, California. As of the period ending June, 1968, he had completed a total of three semesters and seven quarters, according to the Office of the Registrar of the University. The 1968 - 69 Directory of the Associated Students of the University of California at Berkeley (ASUC) lists FLOYD HUEN as a Fourth Year (Senior) student, majoring in sociology. The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" issue dated April 22, 1969, carried an article indicating that in the elections of the preceding week, FLOYD HUEN was elected First Vice President of the ASUC. According to his father, FLOYD HUEN is now a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

F. Employment

The "Daily Californian" issue dated October 30, 1969, which is published by the ASUC indicates that on October 27, 1969 FLOYD HUEN, a first year graduate student in sociology, resigned from his elected position as Executive Vice President of the ASUC in order to devote more time to his new appointment as Administrative Custodian of Asian Studies at UCB. His brother, TOMMY HUEN, has advised that FLOYD HUEN has received a five year Fellowship from the UCB to receive both pay and tuition while studying for a PH D in Sociology.

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G. Military and Selective
Service Status

According to his father, FLOYD HUEN has had no military experience, but is properly registered for Selective Service and is presently deferred as a student.

H. Credit and Law
Enforcement Checks

Records of the Credit Bureau Metro, San Jose, California, which covers the Greater San Francisco area including Berkeley, California, were checked on November 28, 1969, and no record identifiable with FLOYD HUEN was located.

Records of the Identification Section of the Berkeley Police Department were checked on December 5, 1969, by Sergeant who advised he was unable to locate any record identifiable with FLOYD HUEN. b6
b7c

Records of the University of California Police Department (UCPD) disclose that FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley, California, a student at the University of California, was arrested by the UCPD on March 3, 1969, charged with violation of Section 647 C of the California Penal Code (blocking a pedestrian access) while participating in a picket line on the south steps of the Student Union Building, at the University of California. The records indicate this charge was dismissed on the recommendation of the District Attorney "in the interest of justice." FLOYD HUEN's father and brother have advised the arrest was a result of mistaken identity, so the charge was dismissed.

II ACTIVITIES

A. Asian-American
Political Alliance (AAPA)

In June, 1968, SF T-1 reported that FLOYD HUEN was second in command of a newly organized "Yellow Power" group which had been formed at the University of California, Berkeley, California, and which would be known as the Asian-American Political Alliance.

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SF T-1 further advised that to demonstrate their solidarity with "Black Power" groups the AAPA intended to participate in a protest demonstration which the Black Panther Party (BPP) had scheduled at Oakland, California.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" in its issue dated July 16, 1968, carried an article entitled; "Why I'm marching to Free Huev." This article concerned a demonstration staged by the BPP in the vicinity of the Alameda County Courthouse on July 15, 1968, protesting the trial of the BPP Minister of Defense, HUEY P. NEWTON, who was on trial for the killing of an Oakland Police Officer and the wounding of another. The newspaper article stated that a group of young people, members of the Asian-American Political Alliance, carried posters with "Free Huev" inscriptions in Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, and English. The article quoted remarks of a Japanese-American student and a Filipino-American student, who were participating in the demonstration as members of the AAPA. Although FLOYD HUEN was not identified by name in the article, information subsequently received from SF T-1 indicates he was with the AAPA group taking part in this demonstration.

During July, 1968, SF T-1 made available a copy of a one page leaflet which members of the AAPA had distributed on the campus of the UC-B. This leaflet bore a large stylized Chinese character, Tung (M) CTC 2639, surrounded with a wreath formed by the words: ASIAN-AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE, at the top of the page, and at lower right a symbol made by the four capital letters, AAPA, with the second A superimposed on the first A and P. At lower left was printed the following manifesto describing the position of the AAPA:

"We Asian-Americans believe that American society has been, and still is, fundamentally a racist society, and that historically we have accommodated ourselves to this society in order to survive.

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"We Asian-Americans believe that heretofore we have been relating to white standards of acceptability, and affirm the right of self-definition and self-determination.

"We Asian-Americans support all non-white liberation movements and believe that all minorities in order to be truly liberated must have complete control over the political, economical, and educational institutions within their respective communities.

"We Asian-Americans oppose the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government."

In August, 1968, SF T-1 furnished information concerning the symposium sponsored by the AAPA at Berkeley, on July 28, 1968. According to SF T-1, this symposium was held at 155 Dwinelle Hall, at the UC-B and was attended by approximately 125 persons, of which 90 percent were Oriental, while three were Black and the others were Caucasians. He said the master of ceremonies was the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, who is also Chairman of the Chinese Students Association at the UC-B.

According to SF T-1, there were outside speakers representing Mexican-American and Filipino-American groups but he added that the BPP leader, BOBBY SEALE, did not appear, as advertised. SF T-1 said FLOYD HUEN announced that due to a BPP rally and his busy schedule, SEALE was unable to attend. SF T-1 indicated that speakers representing the AAPA discussed the program of the AAPA to oppose racism, to support the preservation of the cultural identities of Oriental peoples, and to work for the repeal of that portion of the McCarran Act which provides for detention camps in time of national emergencies.

In August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that an open forum was planned to be held Saturday, August 17, 1968, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chinatown, 865 Jackson Street, San Francisco, under the sponsorship of a number of Chinese student organizations, including the AAPA. Source made available a leaflet headed "Open Forum," which gave the schedule of the meeting to be held at that church, indicating it would last from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. (D) u

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At a later date in August, 1968, SF T-2 advised that during the above meeting on August 17, 1968, protest signs were prepared and plans made for a protest march in Chinatown that was held on the evening of August 17, 1968. SF T-2 also made available a copy of a mimeograph paper called the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, published by the Summer Youth Program of the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the EOC. This paper contained an article concerning the protest march held in the San Francisco Chinatown on the evening of August 17, 1968 and the speechmaking afterwards in Portsmouth Square. The article indicated there were approximately 150 marchers who had participated in the march through Chinatown. Another article in the "Voice of Youth" dated August 25, 1968, discussed the Open Forum held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to the protest march and indicated that FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA was one of the two speakers who summed up the activities of the day. (S) u

In August, 1968, SF T-1 confirmed that FLOYD HUEN was one of several AAPA members who participated in the Open Forum and the protest march in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968, but SF T-1 pointed out the affair was not under the direction of the AAPA.

In August, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a meeting of the AAPA had been held on August 25, 1968, in Eshelman Hall in the chambers of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B in which group FLOYD HUEN was serving as a Student Senator. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group concerning AAPA participation in a national annual convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) held at San Jose, California, on August 21, 1968. HUEN reported that approximately 20 AAPA members went to the JACL convention in San Jose, where they were joined by six more AAPA members who were also members of the JACL. According to SF T-1, HUEN stated the objective of the AAPA in attending the convention was to instill a spirit of militancy in the Japanese civil rights movement, and the AAPA strategy was to have members of the AAPA attend and attempt to dominate the proceedings of the six workshops into which the convention was divided.

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In September, 1968, SF T-1 advised that a general meeting of the AAPA, held at Eshelman Hall of the UC-B on September 22, 1968, had been attended by some 30 persons. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and WAI KIT QUON, also known as Paul Quon, reported about a meeting which they had had at Los Angeles, California, with an Oriental Student Club which contemplated affiliation with the AAPA. Among other reports made at this AAPA meeting, according to SF T-1, was a report by FLOYD HUEN and others concerning the problems of youth gangs in the San Francisco Chinatown. This report indicated the AAPA hoped to assist those youths who are recent-immigrants and who have been involved in assaults, burglaries and other crimes. This report also attacked the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco) as a reactionary, repressive organization which was seeking to label the AAPA as a communist dominated group. SF T-1 advised that reports were also made at a meeting on September 22, 1968, concerning the status of the AAPA at various Bay Area colleges. Source indicated that FLOYD HUEN, reporting for the situation at UC-B recommended that the AAPA remain primarily concerned with Orientals but that it should also continue to work with Afro-American organizations. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN, who is a member of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, recommended that the AAPA work through that organization rather than becoming involved in militant demonstrations which might lead to violence.

In October 1968, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN was one of several AAPA members who met in the Student Senate Chamber at the UC-B to draft a position paper on the controversy as to whether the BPP leader, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, should be permitted to lecture at the UC-B. SF T-1 said the group arrived at a compromise which was printed with the date September 30, 1968, and which was distributed at a press conference on the UC-B campus on October 2, 1968. SF T-1 furnished a copy of this position paper dated September 30, 1968, which declared, "The Board of Regents of the University of California is racist and illegitimate"

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and stated: "We demand that the Academic Senate liberate itself from the Board of Regents and support all student initiated courses, including Social Analysis 139X as originally conceived." (Course 139X is the course on racism which had scheduled the BPP leader CLEAVER to give a series of ten lectures.) The AAPA paper declared in part: "The racist mechanisms of oppression are accelerating. To avoid racial holocaust, we must begin to politically educate ourselves and our respective communities to the real nature of the system which controls this country and much of the world; an illegitimate and hypocritical interlocking directorate of political-economic, and psychological exploitation. This system oppresses people of all races, but especially deprives non-whites of their livelihood. But we have not lost our humanity; on the contrary, we, as Asians in America, have a unique perspective - - exploited, yet not sucked into the system. It is our goal to liberate ourselves from this de-humanizing system by redefining ways of life so that we can be ourselves."

In October, 1968, SF T-1 advised that the Afro-American Student Union, the Mexican-American Student Confederation and the AAPA had cooperated to form Third World organization which would give these groups a united voice in campus affairs at the UC-B. SF T-1 said that at a meeting of the Senate of the Associated Students of the UC-B, held on October 10, 1968, FLOYD HUEN of the AAPA, in his capacity as a member of the Student Senate, introduced a motion calling for the Third World Board to be given \$3,000.00 to carry on campus activity. This motion proved very controversial, but finally the Student Senators voted to give \$1,850.00 to the Third World Organization.

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In October, 1968, SF T-2 made available three one page leaflets which had been issued by the AAPA. One leaflet, dated October 25, 1968, concerned the Chinatown involvement of the AAPA and was prepared over the name: "FLOYD HUEN, AAPA Chinatown Group, 509 Eshleman Hall, UC Berkeley, Calif." The leaflet states, in part: (4) u

"Although many individuals have been personally involved in Chinatown activity, AAPA as a group first made the scene on August 17, 1968, forming a large portion of the March line. With that beginning, AAPA formed a Chinatown Work Group, which was to serve as the coordinating center for AAPA involvement The Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC) has served as an overall identity for ourselves and some of the veterans of Chinatown activism. We have retained our identity in the CCAC and have resolved to take more independent action in the future.... We view what is happening in Chinatown as symptomatic of a larger whole, that whole being American society.... In order to understand Chinatown's problems, we feel that we must come to understand America.... We view our role in the current struggle as an educational one.... We will continue to support moves to alleviate suffering and secure minimal rights for all people. However, the vital role we can play is to focus on, and shed light upon, the nature of American Society. That society is an advanced, technological, capitalistic society, which tends toward monopoly of definition of the self.... We have limited time and energy. We have decided to work with the young, the still-to-be-educated. We feel the hope of Chinatown lies in youth. We have already met and befriended some of the youth of Chinatown; we will continue this activity. We want young people not to be confused about the environment in which he lives. He should understand that democracy and freedom have become catch words, rather than realities.... He should know why his mother must work for measly wages in a garment factory, and not accept the reality because it is real. Then, he can operate intelligently and not ignorantly. This is why we are in Chinatown." (4) u

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Another of the leaflets furnished by SF T-2 was entitled: "An Understanding of the AAPA". This was an undated leaflet which was printed over the names of two persons, who, according to SF T-1, are closely associated with FLOYD HUEN in the leadership of the AAPA. This leaflet included the following statements: (S) u

"The Asian-American Political Alliance is ... a peoples alliance to effect social and political changes. We believe that the American society is historically racist and is one which has systematically employed social discrimination and economic imperialism both domestically and internationally, exploiting all non-white people in the process of building up their affluent society. (S) u

"They did so at the expense of all of us. Uncontrolled capitalism has pushed all of the non-white people into a social position (such) that only manual jobs with subhuman pay are open to them.... (S) u

"AAPA is only a transition for developing our own social identity, a multiplication of efforts. In fact, AAPA itself is not the important link but the ideas generated into action from it -- that we Asian-Americans are no longer going to kowtow to white America in order to gain an ounce of respect; that we must begin to build our own society alongside our black, brown and red brothers as well as with those whites willing to effect fundamental social, economic, political changes; that we have the right for determining our own lives and assert our yellow identity as a positive force in a new life based on human relationships and cooperation." (S) u

This particular leaflet also described the membership and structure of the AAPA as follows: (S) u

"Furthermore, there is no membership in AAPA in the strict sense of the word. There are workers who for common interests join together with one or more people to intensify the effectiveness of an action. (S) u

"The basic unit in this non-structure, in which there is a conspicuous lack of presidents, chairmans, and the like, are the small communications-work groups. Volunteers coordinate the activities...and informal meetings of the coordinators and general body are held periodically...." (S) u

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In November 1968, SF T-3 advised he had recently conversed with FLOYD HUEN concerning the latter's activities in the AAPA. According to SF T-3, HUEN claimed that the AAPA does not advocate the use of violence, and although it sympathizes with efforts of Afro-American groups to gain civil rights and to end racial discrimination, the AAPA has no intention of participating in any violent demonstrations such groups might initiate. HUEN told the source he was a leader of the AAPA at the UC-B and has insisted the AAPA work through the Associated Student's Senate of which he is a member. According to SF T-3, HUEN stated that the AAPA advocates the use of available political avenues of change, and peaceful protest by orderly demonstrations and the distribution of informative material. (S)u

In November 1968, SF T-4, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he has been concerned about the AAPA at Berkeley, California. SF T-4 said when he and other persons concerned about youth and other problems in Chinatown, joined their efforts in a loosely organized group under the name Concerned Chinese for Action and Change (CCAC), and decided to hold an orderly march in Chinatown last August (August 17, 1968) to protest the community's lack of concern about delinquent Chinatown youth and other social problems, the AAPA provided the largest segment of support from outside Chinatown. SF T-4 said he was gratified to see this interest on the part of students from the University, but noted that they seemed to have an almost professional ability in protest activity, and that some of the AAPA members who participated in the Chinatown march used terms and phrases which were quite derogatory concerning white Americans and American society in general. SF T-4 said that since that time he has had several contacts with members of the AAPA and has wondered whether it might have been influenced by some communist action movement, although he has no facts to prove such influence. SF T-4 stated that he had recently seen several AAPA leaflets or broadsides which indicate the AAPA believes that American government policies are racially inspired and must be confronted. Source identified FLOYD HUEN as one of the leaders of the AAPA. b7D

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In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA had initiated a "Yellow Identity" conference to be held on Saturday, January 15, 1969, in the Pauley Ballroom of the Associated Students University of California building at the UC-B. SF T-1 furnished an invitation and agenda, printed on yellow paper, and an AAPA newspaper dated January, 1969, both of which advertised the conference as "The Asian Experience in American/Yellow Identity." The invitation and advertising notice indicated the conference was sponsored by the Chinese Students Club and by the Nisei Students Club at UC-B, but according to SF T-1, it was actually initiated by AAPA members who are also members of those student clubs.

The San Francisco weekly bi-lingual newspaper, "East-West" in the issue dated January 15, 1969, carried a report entitled: "Student Throng Jams 'Yellow Identity' Meet," which indicated that at least 900 persons, students of Oriental descent from all over the West Coast, assembled at UC-B on January 11, 1969, to attend a conference on "The Asian Experience in America." According to the article, the conference had "all the ingredients of a typical American political convention: radicals and conservatives, sober intellectual discussion and spontaneous heated exchanges, caucuses among different student groups and unexpected takeover by the radicals." According to the article, a scholarly lecture on the anti-Chinese and anti-Japanese sentiments and the "Unjust legislation" which Orientals have experienced in America, was followed by a "fiery denunciation of white racism and yellow passivity by a militant from San Francisco Chinatown."

The article summarized remarks by a third speaker who expressed fear that minority groups in the U.S. might be turned into scapegoats and by a fourth speaker who discussed "Asians in a Melting pot," and "cited extensive evidence to shatter the myth of assimilation and to prove how the racist, colonialist majority exploited the minorities and how the imagery of the Oriental success has been used to justify white racism and systematized oppression of other minorities."

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According to the "East West" article, these speakers were supposed to be followed by group discussions but the meeting was thrown into confusion by member of the audience, a religious minister and social worker of Chinese descent, who walked to the rostrum and called upon the audience to "take appropriate and immediate actions."

The "East West" article indicated that these remarks were followed by confusion and chaos, with militant students demanding the adoption of resolutions. The Master of Ceremonies withdrew to caucus with other leaders of the sponsoring clubs, and relinquished his position to FLOYD HUEN. According to the article, the subject matter of the conference was then shifted to the student riots at San Francisco State College (SFSC) and a resolution was proposed supporting the demands which the Black Student Union and the Third World Liberation Front at SFSC had made against the administration of that institution. By the time that leaders of the sponsoring clubs had returned from their caucus, many representatives of the sponsoring clubs were demanding that the conference either return to its original agenda or adjourn. According to the "East West" article, the master of ceremonies read a statement disassociating the sponsoring clubs from any resolutions that might be adopted, while another sponsoring official declared the conference adjourned. The article further indicated that the conference was then left to the control of FLOYD HUEN and many of the audience departed, although others stayed to fight against the resolution. According to the article, about 100 persons eventually voted for the resolution and the meeting dispersed about 5:30 p.m.

In January, 1969, SF T 1 advised that FLOYD HUEN is considered a principal leader of the AAPA, since the Japanese-American graduate student, YUJI ICHIOKA, who joined with FLOYD HUEN in organizing the AAPA, is no longer at the UC-B,

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but had moved to New York City in the fall of 1968. SF T-1 said he had learned from FLOYD HUEN on January 12, 1969, that leaders of the Afro-American Students Union at the UCB had requested the cooperation of the AAPA in a student strike, which the Afro-American Student Union planned to initiate later in January. However, according to SF T-1, the AAPA has no regularly elected officers and policy is decided by majority vote of the active members present at any meeting.

SF T-1 advised in January, 1969, that there had been considerable discussion at a general meeting of the AAPA, held on December 11, 1968, to discuss what action should be taken to force the Chancellor's Office of the UC-B to approve a certain course in Asian studies. According to SF T-1, the AAPA was split into three groups in this discussion. One group was willing to "sit tight" and wait patiently for action by the Chancellor's Office. Another, which according to SF T-1 was led by FLOYD HUEN, wanted to take some sort of direct action such as sitting down in the Chancellor's Office, while a third group wanted to use measures between the two, whereby some members would take direct action by a sit-in, while the majority would just wait for the word from the Chancellor's Office. SF T-1 commented that this particular problem was never resolved, because a call came from the Chancellor's Office stating that official approval of the Asian Studies Course had been given and requesting that a delegation from the AAPA discuss the matter with the Vice Chancellor of the University. SF T-1 commented that 11 members of the AAPA, nearly half of those present, were selected for the delegation to meet with the Vice Chancellor.

In April, 1969, SF T-1 advised that under chairmanship of FLOYD HUEN, the AAPA met on February 1, 1969, in Berkeley, California, to select a new steering committee to handle AAPA participation in the student strike underway at the University of California. SF T-1 listed six members who were chosen to compose the new steering committee, which group did not include FLOYD HUEN.

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In April 1969, SF T-1 advised FLOYD HUEN presided at a membership meeting of the AAPA held at Berkeley, California on March 24, 1969 at which the main topic of discussion was a recent AAPA trip to Delano, California, where a "wild party" was alleged to have taken place.

In May 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN was one of several speakers who presented their views during a student mass meeting held at the UC-B on May 12, 1969, attended by 35 to 40 persons. According to SF T-1, the purpose of the meeting was to discuss a crisis brought about by the lack of adequate funding for a Third World college at the UC-B and the refusal of a certain individual to accept a position as head of that proposed Third World College. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN was one of this group who expressed the opinion that negotiations with the University authorities should be continued while others wanted to cut off negotiations. SF T-1 said that the discussion ended in a deadlock and a committee was set up to look into alternatives.

In June 1969, SF T-1 advised that a group consisting of less than 20 members of the AAPA met in the Student Senate Chambers at the UC-B on June 19, 1969 to discuss the revision of the program of the AAPA. According to SF T-1, it was agreed that the program should be more specific and still broad enough to encompass the large variety of interests. No revision was adopted but the matter was sent to a committee for the study. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN reported to the group on the status of the Third World College negotiation indicating there had been no further progress since his last report.

In July 1969, SF T-4 made available a copy of a handbill advertising the showing of a film called "The China Story, 1/4 of Humanity" to be shown on July 25, 1969, and July 26, 1969, at the United Filipino Association Hall, 832 Kearny Street, San Francisco under the sponsorship of the AAPA. The film was advertised as a feature length documentary, consisting of film footage collected by the well known writer on China, EDGAR SNOW.

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SF T-4 stated he had received this handbill from FLOYD HUEN, whom he knows to be a leader of the AAPA and had observed other AAPA members distributing handbills.

In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that the leaders of the AAPA met in the Student Senate Chambers of the UCB on July 12, 1969, to discuss the purpose of the AAPA regarding the Third World College plans at the UCB. According to SF T-1, it was decided that faculty member of the AAPA should deliver an ultimatum to the Chancellor, stating that he would resign his appointment in the Asian American Student department unless certain persons were hired and a budget immediately established.

In August, 1969, SF T-1 eight leaders of the AAPA met on August 8, 1969, in an attempt to stop an impending split of the AAPA. A UCB faculty member, sympathetic with the AAPA was present as a moderator, but the meeting adjourned without a settlement of the differences. According to SF T-1, FLOYD HUEN and certain other leaders of the AAPA felt that an AAPA faculty member serving as coordinator of the Asian-American Studies Department of the UCB was not properly representing the AAPA policies.

Later, in October, 1969, SF T-1 advised that an emergency meeting was held at the University on August 11, 1969, so that a spokesman for FLOYD HUEN and others could officially ask the mentioned AAPA faculty member to resign as coordinator of Asian-American Studies.

It is noted that the "Daily Californian", published by the ASUC at Berkeley, California, carried an article on October 30, 1969, concerning FLOYD HUEN, indicating he had resigned from his position as the Executive Vice President of the ASUC in order to have more time to promote Third World interests through his new position as the coordinator or Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department of UCB.

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B. Hemispheric Conference to End
the Vietnam War,
Montreal, Canada
November 28-December 1, 1968

In November 1968, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA and other minority student groups at the UC-B had received an invitation to attend a conference to be held at Montreal, Canada from November 29 through December 1, 1968. According to SF T-1, this invitation had been extended by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for a Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, which has the address 555 North Western Avenue, Room 3, Los Angeles, California. Later in November 1968, SF T-1 advised that four members of the AAPA, including FLOYD HUEN, were planning to attend the conference in Montreal. According to SF T-1, the organization at Los Angeles, through which AAPA received an invitation to attend, was the Peace Action Council (PAC) at Los Angeles, California.

A characterization of the
PAC is contained in the
Appendix.

On November 29, 1968, SF T-5 made available a copy of the manifest of a chartered flight of American Flyers Airline, North Hollywood, California, which departed Los Angeles at 11:00 PM, November 27, 1968 for Montreal, Canada. According to source, this flight was chartered by the PAC to transport California area persons to the Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). Included in this manifest was the following name and address:

FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California

Regarding the above mentioned Montreal Conference, it is noted that SF T-6 has advised this conference was organized almost entirely by the Canadian and the American Communist Parties for the specific purpose of discussing the war in Vietnam. According to SF T-6, the Communist Party leaders were forced to broaden the scope, by representatives of Black

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militant groups who wanted to discuss racism in America and its relationship to American imperialism, by representatives of the so-called "New Left" who felt the Hemisphere Conference should be against American imperialism rather than just against the war in Vietnam and by representatives from Quebec who wanted the conference to deal with the issue of independence for Quebec. According to SF T-6, the delegates from North Vietnam and from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam appeared before the conference and a resolution was adopted sternly condemning what was termed "the criminal war the U. S. government has been carrying out ... against the Vietnamese people," and wholeheartedly supporting the "heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for their fundamental rights ..." The resolution called upon opinion in the Western Hemisphere "to sternly condemn the U. S. government for its continued war of aggression in Vietnam and to demand that the U. S. government ... withdraw ... from Vietnam."

In January 1969, SF T-1 furnished an AAPA newspaper, dated January 1969 which devoted a full page to a statement by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front dated November 3, 1968, which declared in part: "For 14 years...the U. S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, grossly violating the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet-Nam..." The newspaper also carried an article concerning AAPA attendance at the above-mentioned Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam (HCEWV). The article stated "For the AAPA people, the Vietnamese were the focus," and pointed out that the statement of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam was reprinted on an adjoining page. The article declared that the unifying factor of the conference was the "presence of the Vietnamese, and what they represented: the long long struggle, of a valiant people for self-determination and one Vietnam, against the weaponry and might of US imperialism." According to this newspaper article,

"Four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the Hemispheric Conference...in Montreal, Canada on November 28-31. They joined with 19 others from the Bay Area in protesting the format for the

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Conference...and with the aid of New York and California Black Panthers, promptly rushed and seized the podium during the progress of the meeting. The Radical Caucus demanded that funds be raised to allow BOBBY SEALE (BPP leader) to come and address the conference; and that the 'Young Turks' be allowed representation on the steering committee. After a brief scuffle and hooting from the audience of peaceniks and assorted old left people, the demands were granted...keeping in mind the sensitivity of the Conference, due to the presence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam and NLF Delegates, the Radical Caucus demanded that the thrust of the Conference change from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U.S. imperialism' organizing session..."

In April, 1969, SF T-7, [REDACTED] furnished information regarding the Red Guard at San Francisco, which he described as a small group of Oriental-American youth who claim to follow Chinese Communist (Chicom) ideas and who express militant opposition to American social institutions.

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(A characterization of the Red Guard is appended to this report.)

SF T-7 expressed the opinion the Red Guard had copied its Chicom-oriented political program from the Black Panther Party (BPP) but added he had observed at Red Guard headquarters, a Chinese-American girl who is a member of the AAPA at the UC-B and who reportedly attended a communist-controlled conference at Montreal, Canada late last year. SF T-7 stated he has heard that several AAPA members, including the AAPA leader, FLOYD HUEN, attended that conference.

(See also remarks of TONY HUEN page 42 of this report.)

C. Third World Liberation Front, UC-B
Student Strike, 1/22/69 - 3/14/69,

In January, 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN, as AAPA leader, had been approached by leaders of the Afro-American Students Union at the UC-B, who were seeking AAPA support for a strike.

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According to SF T-1, HUEN indicated that the AASU expected "sufficient support from other ethnic minority groups on the UCB campus so as to show the strike as a Third World Liberation Front movement. According to SF T-1, the issues causing the proposed strike grew out of alleged modifications which the Chancellor's Office of the University had made in the program for Black studies curriculum, particularly, the refusal of the Chancellor's Office to grant authority to the AASU to hire and fire the faculty instructors for the curriculum.

In February, 1969, SF T-8 made available literature which had been distributed on the campus of the UCB during January, 1969. These included a list of the strike demands, dated January, 1969, by the Third World Liberation Front of the UCB and statements from various Asian-American students and groups at the University. Included was a statement from the Chinese Students Club Cabinet, signed by six officers, including FLOYD HUEN who was described as the immediate past president of the Chinese Students Club. The statement declared in part, "we the undersigned member of the CSC Cabinet support the goals of the Third World Liberation Front Strike... and urge other students to support the strike." The Third World Liberation Front strike began at UCB January 22, 1969 and ended March 14, 1969. During that period, 180 arrests were made by the police for activities related to the strike.

Records of the UC Police Department disclosed that FLOYD HUEN, 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley, a student at UCB was arrested on March 3, 1969, charged with blocking a pedestrian access while participating in a picket line at the University. The police records showed this charge dismissed on a recommendation of the District Attorney.

The "Daily Californian", published by the ASUC, at Berkeley, in its issue dated March 5, 1969, carried an article concerning the student strike organized by the Third World Liberation Front. The article stated that on March 4, 1969, 150 demonstrators marched to the Civic Sciences lecture hall, where the Academic Senate was meeting to discuss a proposal for a Third World College. The article indicated that leaders of the strike spoke and that FLOYD HUEN was introduced as a member of the Legal

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Defense Committee of the Third World Liberation Front. According to the article, HUEN stated that not enough people who had witnessed arrests were filing reports with the committee and he asked for financial contributions to the Legal Defense Committee.

Although various sources and newspaper accounts listed members of the AAPA as serving in the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front, FLOYD HUEN's name was not included in any such report, except for the one mentioned in the above newspaper account, where he was described as a member of the Legal Defense Committee.

The AAPA newspaper, Volume One, Number Three, made available by SF T-4, in February, 1969, devoted its center pages to reproductions of pictures including photos of Orientals participating in the Third World Liberation Front strike at the UCB. FLOYD HUEN, appears in one of these photos, taking part in picketing activities.

The "San Francisco Examiner" a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, in its issue dated March 15, 1969, carried an article concerning the mentioned student strike, indicating the strike was called off after the faculty of the UCB voted to support the establishment of a Department of Ethnic Studies, or Third World College. The article indicated that another factor in terminating the strike was that the students were starting to prepare for their final examinations.

The San Francisco "Examiner" in its issue dated April 21, 1969, carried an article entitled, "Third World Activist Wins Key UC Post." This article stated that a student who was active in the recent Third World Liberation Front Strike won a key post in the elections at the UCB. The article stated that FLOYD HUEN, a Sociology Senior who took part in the strike, polled 2964 to 832 for the closest of the two opponents so as to receive the election as the first Vice President of the Associated Students at UCB (ASUC)

D. May Fourth Rally
Portsmouth Square,
San Francisco, California

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On April 29, 1969, SF T-2 made available a flyer which described a "May 4 Commemorative Rally" to be held May 4, 1969, in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California. The flyer indicated there would be cultural events and listed the following speakers: (A) u

JOSEPH CHEN, Professor of History;
GORDON LAU, Senior Consul of the Republic of China; (A) u
FRANKLIN CHOW, etc."

(JOSEPH CHEN is a professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles, GORDON LAU is an attorney, active as a Chinatown leader of one of the major political parties and was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Supervisor of San Francisco. FRANKLIN CHOW is a social worker, employed by the Chinatown-North Beach Office of the Economic Development Agency) SF T-2 stated he had contacted [redacted] b7D [redacted] and learned the Consulate had received an invitation from ALVIN JA, a student at Berkeley, California, requesting the Consul General to appear and speak at a rally but that the latter would not be able to accept. SF T-2 later advised that none of the scheduled speakers appeared at the rally on May 4, 1969, and that the affair appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard, a small, militant, pro-Maoist group in the San Francisco Chinatown, largely composed of American-born Oriental youth with a history of juvenile delinquency. (A) u

It is noted that the "Daily Californian" published by the ASUC at Berkeley, in its issue dated May 2, 1969, carried an article titled "Asian cultural revolution", which advertised a rally May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the May Fourth Movement in China. The article, commenced with a discussion of the historical significance of the May Fourth Movement, in which a protest started by Chinese students on May 4, 1919, grew into a Chinese national movement which prevented the Chinese Government from signing the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial concessions which Germany had held in China. Then the article indicated the May Fourth Movement had relevance to Asian student movements today, first in that the May Fourth Movement led students to insist

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upon an "education that related beyond the security of jobs", so they "abandoned the isolation of classics" in favor of "the study of human problems." Second, according to the article, "their protests evoked a self-examination of the structure of their society, just as the Vietnam war provokes intellectuals to re-examine American Society."

The article further declared: "May 4th is also symbolic to Asians in their assertions of cultural identity and heritage. Fifty years ago Asian students moved to liberate themselves from the control of Western political domination; today Asian American students seek psychological liberation from the mass media image of the apathetic, insensitive, and unchanging Oriental." This article indicated the rally was planned by the "Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action", and that it would include "live music, free food, and speakers from the Taiwan consul(sic) and Chinatown."

(According to SF T-7, the Bay Area Asian Students for Community Action does not appear to have been an organized group, but simply included any youth of Oriental descent who were interested in helping with the rally.)

In May, 1969, SF T-7 advised he had observed the rally at Portsmouth Square on May 4, 1969, and noted that it appeared to be under the direction of the Red Guard of San Francisco. SF T-7 said the rally had been advertised as an activity of Asian students at Bay Area colleges, but the principal speakers were Red Guard leaders and Red Guard members stood around in North Korean Army style uniforms holding Chicom flags. He added that Chicom posters were spread around and the whole rally appeared to be propaganda in favor of the Chicoms. SF T-7 said that several persons were introduced as guest speakers, including FLOYD HUEN of the Asian-American Political Alliance, and that he also noted two or three other AAPA members taking part in a skit intended to show how Chinese students began the downfall of foreign intervention in China through the May Fourth Movement. SF T-7 said that none of the persons advertised as speakers appeared, and the whole affair appeared to be a Red Guard Rally. SF T-7 described the Red Guard as a relatively small group of Oriental-Americans, most of whom were born or raised in America and most

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of whom have been in trouble with the police. He said the group has patterned itself after the BPP and has printed up a political program that follows the BPP program with a few minor changes, such as the substitution of "Yellow Power" for "Black Power". SF T-7 said the Red Guard has almost no support in the Chinatown community of San Francisco, being disliked by almost all Chinese, whether conservative or liberal in background. SF T-7 could not recall any specific remarks by FLOYD HUEN but said they were brief and mostly amounted to a call for Asian-American youth to follow the pattern of the students who initiated the May Fourth Movement long ago in China.

In May, 1969, SF T-3 and SF T-4 furnished comments similar to those of SF T-7 concerning the Red Guard rally held on May 4, 1969, at San Francisco, and both identified FLOYD HUEN as having been introduced as a guest speaker. Both added that in the writeup of the rally, which appeared in the "Chinese Times" a Chinese language daily published at San Francisco, FLOYD HUEN was mentioned by his Chinese name, as one of the speakers.

The issue of "Red Guard Community Newspaper" dated June 25, 1969, designated Volume I Number 3, bearing a picture of the Chicom leader MAO Tse-tung, on its first page, carried an article on page 5 entitled, "May 4th Rally". (According to SF T-2 and SF T-7, this paper is published by the Red Guard at San Francisco).

The Red Guard newspaper article stated as follows:

"On May 4th 1969, the Red Guard held a rally in Portsmouth Square commemorating the May 4th Movement of 1919 in China.

"On May 4th 1919, 3,000 students in Peking started a seven-day strike in opposition to the Versailles Treaty, which gave up the Shantung Peninsula to Japan. Demonstrations and strikes spread to other cities, as the people

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became in favor of students. This movement was successful because it had the Power of the People! China never signed the treaty. This was basically what the May 4th movement was.

"The rally started with the National Anthem of the Peoples Republic of China. The purpose of this Rally was to meet and communicate with our people in the community and to let them know that the Red Guard is the Vanguard Party for all Asian and Oppressed people; that the Red Guard is going to lead Asian and Oppressed people into the struggles of revolution, and that we are going to win because we will have the Power of the People; all Oppressed people, and that the pigs and racist dog oppressors will go down in defeat..."

The article then went on to discuss the speakers naming three Red Guard leaders as principal speakers and naming as guest speakers a leader of the Black Panther Party and three leaders of a militant Mexican-American group. The Berkeley AAPA is also listed as a guest speaker and it is obvious that something, possibly a name, was deleted at that point, after the article was set up in type, but before it was printed.

(See also comments by FLOYD HUEN's relatives regarding latter's participation in the May Fourth rally, 5/4/69, as set out on pages 34, 35, 37 and 43 of this report.)

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E. United Front Against
Fascism Conference,
Oakland, California
July 18-20, 1969

In July, 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN and several other members of the AAPA were among the approximately 2500 persons who attended the United Front Against Fascism Conference in the Oakland Auditorium at Oakland, California on July 18, 1969 under the sponsorship of the Black Panther Party. According to SF T-1, most of the speakers at this conference were members of the BPP but a discussion concerning the "Role of Women Against Fascism," included an AAPA member on the panel.

SF T-3 advised that FLOYD HUEN and various AAPA members were also present on July 20, 1969, among the approximately 1500 to 1700 persons who were present in the Oakland Auditorium that date, at the United Front Against Fascism conference. (X) u

F. Japan Demonstrations,
San Francisco
September, 1969

In September, 1969, SF T-1 advised that FLOYD HUEN and other AAPA members from Berkeley, California, participated in a demonstration held at Pier 39, on the San Francisco Embarcadero on September, 5, 1969, to protest the arrival of the Japanese destroyer at Pier 39, which was bringing representatives to participate in the Japan Week program. According to SF T-1, this demonstration was sponsored by the Asian Coalition, a group consisting of Asian-American students and youth. SF T-1 indicated that about 35 to 50 persons participated in this demonstration, which consisted of peaceful picketing.

SF T-1 made available a pamphlet issued under the name of the Asian Coalition which called for opposition to the Asian policies of the present administration of the U.S. government. The leaflet stated in part "Death to the U.S. Japan security pact

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which allows Yankee imperialism to maintain over 200 bases in Japan and Okinawa. Return Okinawa which is being used for U.S. aggression in Asia." The leaflet included a schedule of protest activities for the Japan week, running from September 4 to September 18, 1969.

Later in September, 1969, SF T-1 stated that HUEN and other AAPA members were among the approximately 30 to 35 persons who picketed the entrance to the Masonic Auditorium in San Francisco, protesting the scheduled appearance of the California Governor at a Japan Week banquet luncheon.

G Protest Demonstrations
Against the Visit of the
Prime Minister of Japan
November, 1969

On November 21, 1969, SF T-9 and T-10 advised that a rally was held that date at the Sproul Plaza of the UCB at which one of the speakers was FLOYD HUEN, who stated he was representing the Asian-American Political Alliance. According to the sources, HUEN stated he would like to read a report from the "AMPO" a Japanese New Left paper. According to these sources the report read by HUEN contained background regarding the Japanese New Left Movement and the efforts of Japanese New Left students to break the security pact between Japan and the United States and to prevent the Japanese Premier, ESIKU SATO, from coming to the U.S. The sources indicated that the report as read by HUEN was addressed from the New Left Japanese Students to their American brothers and stated in effect, "we in Japan were unable to prevent Premier SATO from leaving Japan for his trip to America and were unable to prevent SATO from entering the U.S. Therefore, it is up to our brothers in the U.S. to prevent SATO from leaving the U.S." According to the sources, HUEN at this point without further comments, invited those present, numbering about 150, to come to the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, at 3:00 p.m. on November 23, 1969, for a demonstration against Premier SATO.

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Observation in the vicinity of the Mark Hopkins Hotel San Francisco, on November 23, 1969, disclosed that approximately 100-125 persons, including 25-30 persons of Oriental descent demonstrated on the sidewalk outside the hotel, protesting the arrival of Premier SATO and his party at the Mark Hopkins Hotel. The demonstration was generally orderly and dispersed after a time.

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III. PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY
FLOYD HUEN, OCTOBER, 1969

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated October 6, 1969, carried an article entitled: "Third World Orientation," which stated that ASUC Executive Vice President FLOYD HUEN was one of the featured speakers at a "Third World Community - Student Orientation Session" held on October 4, 1969, in King Hall at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB). The article stated FLOYD HUEN told the 150 people who attended: "Some saw the Third World Strike as a defeat, but a Third World consciousness is just beginning to emerge in this country, and for the leaders, it is dangerous." Commenting that the small turnout was possibly due to the fact that the Rice-California football game was that same afternoon, the article quoted FLOYD HUEN as stating: "More people are concerned about a goddamn football game than they are about Third World studies." According to the article, FLOYD HUEN criticized the University Administration for making contracts with "white-owned" and "white-hiring" corporations, but he said the corporations are "the real enemy." The article described HUEN as a graduate student in Sociology and indicated he commented that a college degree shows an individual has been "trained to follow rules", but often he is not conscious of the needs of his community.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated October 30, 1969, carried an article entitled: "HUEN Quits Post, Denounces ASUC." This article indicated FLOYD HUEN resigned on October 27, 1969, from his elected position as Executive Vice President of the ASUC, stating that his reasons for doing so were the same as those which prompted him to run for the position, namely, to promote Third World interests and to promote student control of the University. The article quoted HUEN as stating: "When I ran for the position, I ran mostly with Third World interests in mind, trying to get the ASUC to support community projects and ethnic studies. Now there is enough support that I don't have to be there anymore." According

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to the article, HUEN named three persons as representing Third World interests in the Senate of the ASUC and indicated his new post as Administrative Custodian of the Asian Studies Department gives him a larger hand than he would have had in the ASUC Senate. According to the article, HUEN stated: "When I ran, I didn't care about titles; I wanted information and institutional backup. My resignation isn't giving up a post that students trusted me to defend, because the students don't support the ASUC Senate." The news article stated that FLOYD HUEN declared the "paternalistic, racist, and illegitimate administration" of the UCB had created a powerless student government and disinterested students, so that in practice the University Chancellor is the student government. In addition to his criticism of the Administration of UCB, FLOYD HUEN cited the system of ASUC elections as another reason why the student government was impotent. According to the article, he cited his own election as an example of how "elections can be won by a small group of people." HUEN said that once elected, a student senator is not answerable to the people who elected him and he called for a change to a system where specific interest groups rather than an undefined electorate, would be represented in the ASUC Senate. This he stated would promote self-determination and real student power in the University. The news article said that as Administration Custodian of Asian Studies, HUEN said his main effort would be directed toward "the smooth functioning and expansion of the Asian Studies Department," and added that resigning his post in the ASUC would allow him to be more effective in that area.

The "Daily Californian" in its issue dated November 3, 1969, carried a letter to the editor, signed by FLOYD HUEN, dated October 31, 1969. In this letter, HUEN stated he wanted to correct the direction of the article which had appeared about his resignation from the ASUC. He wrote: "If it is true that I criticized the ASUC for a lack of representation, but the blame and causation rests on the Administration and the rest of the campus and political community for their paternalistic actions toward not only students but everybody else in the United States

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and the rest of the world. . . .It was certainly not in bitterness that I left the ASUC, but in hope of continuing the struggle from another position. And more importantly, the solutions to the problems mentioned in the article are not mass resignations and apathy in the ASUC, but an expansion of the debates to more and more students, and organizing within the student community on the basis of student self-interest. Only with mass base support will students be able to grab the power that is rightfully theirs, and not that of the Chancellor."

IV. COMMENTS BY RELATIVES AND
ACQUAINTANCES OF FLOYD HUEN

On November 24, 1969, Mr. BUDDY HUEN, 758 Santa Ray Avenue, Oakland, California, employed as Administrative Assistant at the Chinatown - North Beach Office of the San Francisco Legal Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, 755 Commercial Street, San Francisco, advised that he was sponsored by FLOYD HUEN's father, to come to the United States in 1956 with his family under the refugee program. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that as a relative and as beneficiary of action by FLOYD HUEN's father, he has been very close to the family of FLOYD HUEN and has watched FLOYD grow and develop. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said that FLOYD was at the top of his class in high school and then went to the University of California at Berkeley on scholarship looking forward to a career in medicine or science. He added that after two years of pre-medical work, FLOYD HUEN disappointed his family by switching his major to sociology, after which he became more and more involved in campus politics, and began to advocate social reform. Mr. HUEN said that FLOYD has always been kindhearted toward persons handicapped by poverty, lack of education, minority status, or physical disability, and after switching to the study of sociology, he began to advocate social action to provide for ways of helping such persons. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that in the summer of 1968, FLOYD became involved in the organization of some sort of "Yellow Power" group at UCB, called the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) which was disturbing to the family because the organization was alleged

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to have cooperated with the Black Panther Party (BPP) in helping to man a picket line calling for the release of a BPP leader who was on trial for killing a police officer. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said he talked with FLOYD HUEN about this report and the latter admitted he was a leader of the AAPA and had joined with friends to found this organization as a student group which would work for equal rights for Americans of Asian descent and which would cooperate with other groups to work for equal rights for all non-white minority groups in the United States. According to Mr. BUDDY HUEN, FLOYD told him the AAPA does not advocate violence as a method of protest, but nonetheless feels that the violence displayed in encounters between Negro extremist groups and the police has not been the fault of the former, but has been caused by the discriminatory attitude of the white community toward the Negro community.

Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that FLOYD HUEN advocates pacifism and opposes American involvement in Vietnam. He added that FLOYD and his father differ in this respect because the latter, TAK PING HUEN, is proud of his long years of service in the United States Navy and is very patriotic. Mr. HUEN said that about a year ago, FLOYD HUEN made a trip to Montreal, Canada, to attend a conference which was held to oppose the American presence in Vietnam. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said that at that time, FLOYD's father was very upset with FLOYD for fear he might bring some disgrace to the family by such action. He added, however, that now TAK PING HUEN seems more pleased with FLOYD, since the latter was graduated from UCB with high grades and honors and received appointment to a fellowship in which he will coordinate Asian Studies at the University and will be able to study toward a Ph.D. in Sociology. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that he is certain all of the brothers and the sister of FLOYD HUEN are patriotic Americans and that they would not agree with the contentions of the AAPA that the American way of life has failed to provide rights and advancements for Americans of minority racial descent. Mr. BUDDY HUEN remarked that the American way of life has done well by all of FLOYD HUEN's family and that two of his brothers are highly paid engineers, one working in electronics at the Lockheed

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Missile and Space Corporation in Sunnyvale, and one employed at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that some time ago, he suggested to FLOYD HUEN that the latter should contact the FBI to explain his viewpoints. He said that FLOYD replied that if the FBI wanted to talk to him, they should come to him and he would answer any questions he thought were proper. He added that FLOYD indicated he feels he is doing a good job in stimulating Asian-American students to feel their importance as persons who are members of a proud racial group, and that FLOYD HUEN stated he feels that student protest activities are proper and legitimate expressions of opinion in line with the American principles of free speech and freedom of assembly.

Mr. BUDDY HUEN said that last May, he became very disturbed, when FLOYD HUEN appeared as one of the speakers at a May Fourth rally held by the Red Guard of San Francisco on May 4, 1969 in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco. Mr. HUEN said he was so disturbed that he furnished the Chinese character name of FLOYD HUEN to the "Chinese Times" newspaper to use in the article which appeared in that Chinese language daily concerning the rally. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said that he was not personally present at the rally but added that FLOYD HUEN appeared in a television report, standing on the speakers platform with Chinese Communist (Chicom) posters behind and with flags of Communist China displayed on either side, in front of the platform. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said that so far as he knows, FLOYD HUEN made no remarks attacking the United States or praising Red China, and added that it is very possible FLOYD HUEN confined his remarks to the historical May Fourth movement, which was an honored event in Chinese history, when Chinese students at Peking started a protest that grew among the Chinese people until the Chinese Government had to follow the will of the people and refuse to sign the Versailles Treaty which would have given Japan the territorial rights in China which Germany had lost as a result of the First World War. Mr. BUDDY HUEN said his deep concern was the fear that FLOYD might become involved

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with the Red Guard which is definitely considered a pro-Chicom and which allegedly advocates militant violence. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that FLOYD's father was very upset about the incident but was almost as much upset at him for giving FLOYD's name to the newspaper as he was at FLOYD for appearing in such a rally. Mr. HUEN stated that subsequently, FLOYD HUEN gave assurances to his father that he did not support the militant ideas of the Red Guard and had appeared only as a representative of the AAPA, and only to give honor to the memory of the May Fourth Movement and to point out the power of student protests as exemplified in that movement.

Mr. HUEN stated that since that time, he has heard of no further contact between FLOYD HUEN and the Red Guard at San Francisco. He added that FLOYD is now busy as the Coordinator or Administrator of the Asian Studies Department at the UC-B and probably does not have as much time to devote to protest activity.

On December 3, 1969, Mr. BUDDY HUEN advised he had eaten Thanksgiving dinner with FLOYD HUEN's family, and added that during this visit, remarks were made that showed there were differences of opinion between FLOYD HUEN and his family over FLOYD's outspoken opposition to American involvement in Vietnam. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that although he did not talk directly with FLOYD about it, he gained the impression FLOYD is probably participating in the protest marches and demonstrations which call for an end to American intervention in Vietnam. Mr. BUDDY HUEN stated that from his long and close connection with the family of FLOYD HUEN, he is certain that FLOYD HUEN does not advocate the use of violence, and would not engage in violent methods of protest.

On November 25, 1969, Mr. TAK PING HUEN, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, a chef at the Chief Petty Officer's Club, U. S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California, the father of FLOYD HUEN, advised the latter has never advocated violence to his knowledge. Mr. HUEN said that since he is himself a former Chief Steward retired from the U. S. Navy, he does not agree

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with FLOYD's pacifist ideas, but he respects their sincerity and believes his son is basically loyal to the United States and American ideals. Mr. TAK PING HUEN stated his next oldest son, JAMES HUEN, was recently separated from the U. S. Navy after serving as a Naval officer, and he indicated he is proud that one of his sons followed in his footsteps by joining the U. S. Navy.

According to TAK PING HUEN, his son, FLOYD HUEN, has always been sensitive to human needs and problems. He said that as a small boy, youngest in the family, FLOYD HUEN received the small change and kept it in a can to use to help poor children whom he knew in the neighborhood and in school. Later, in high school, FLOYD HUEN would tell the family about some problem or condition that was hurting a schoolmate and would seek ways in which he could help that person to overcome the problem.

According to TAK PING HUEN, his son, FLOYD HUEN, as been a leader and popular with his schoolmates, but has still remained close to his family and has studied hard enough to keep at the top of his class in school. Mr. HUEN stated that during the past two years, since becoming active in student politics, FLOYD has spent more time away from home and for a while he was afraid FLOYD was neglecting his studies, but this proved an unwarranted fear, because FLOYD was graduated from the University with high grades and was given a position in which he can earn while completing an advanced degree. Mr. HUEN said FLOYD HUEN is in charge of developing a University program to study the culture and problems of Chinese and other racial groups.

Mr. HUEN said that about a year or so ago, he had been worried about reports that FLOYD was mixed up in some "Yellow Power" organization at the University, which was supposed to be like the "Black Power" groups which have made trouble in many places. He said he asked FLOYD about this and FLOYD assured him that his group, the Asian-American Political Alliance, only wanted to bring changes by peaceful and lawful methods, and was not looking for trouble. According to Mr. TAK PING HUEN, his son declared he had done nothing against the law and did not intend to do anything against the law.

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Mr. HUEN remarked that although his son was arrested during the student strike at the University of California, charged with blocking an entrance, the charge resulted from a mistaken identity and so it was dismissed. Mr. HUEN said that he had wanted FLOYD to study medicine and science, and at first was disappointed when he switched to sociology, but now feels good about it, since FLOYD has done well in school.

Mr. TAK PING HUEN stated that despite reports that FLOYD spoke in the San Francisco Chinatown on May 4, 1969, at a rally where the Red Guard displayed Chinese Communist (Chicom) flags and posters, he is sure that FLOYD is not sympathetic towards the Chicoms, because FLOYD knows from friends and relatives that the Chicoms have often been cruel towards persons who disagreed with them. Mr. HUEN said that the date, May Fourth, commemorates a Chinese national event when Chinese students protested unfair parts of the Treaty which ended the First World War, and were successful in getting the Chinese Government to refuse to sign the Treaty. He pointed out that this was not a communist action and, therefore, FLOYD could speak at a rally commemorating it, without there being any indication he supports the Chicoms.

Mr. HUEN said that nevertheless, he was quite upset by reports that FLOYD HUEN had spoken in public where Chicom flags and propaganda posters were displayed. Mr. TAK PING HUEN stated that FLOYD HUEN has never spoken out at home in favor of the Chicoms or against the American Government, although he has made it clear that he thinks American involvement in Vietnam is wrong and American troops should be brought home right away. He stated FLOYD claims that he and his friends are only interested in making Asian-Americans proud of their racial heritage, and in helping them to learn the things, such as the English language, which will make them better able to have successful lives. He said FLOYD HUEN has frequently mentioned some sort of program for tutoring uneducated Chinese, which he and his friends have set up in the Chinatown area. Mr. TAK PING HUEN said FLOYD does not have any Chicom propaganda displayed in his room and he is sure that FLOYD would never intentionally do anything to harm the United States or to assist its enemies.

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On December 2, 1969, Mrs. SUSAN YEE, nee Susan Huen, also known as Mrs. JOHN D. YEE, 1306 Montgomery Avenue, Berkeley, California, sister of FLOYD HUEN, stated she had never had any reason to consider the latter prone to violence or disloyal to American ideals. She stated FLOYD HUEN has always been a friendly, peaceable person, interested in helping persons and added that the family has been proud of his scholastic achievement and his prominence in campus affairs at the University of California. Mrs. YEE stated that her brother, FLOYD, was elected Vice President of the Associated Students of the University of California and is also administrating or developing an Asian Studies course at the University of California.

She stated that some time ago, her parents were quite upset by rumors that FLOYD HUEN was involved with some Asian-American group which was alleged to be in sympathy with the Chinese Communists (Chicom) but she added she does not believe this allegation is true, because FLOYD HUEN has never, to her knowledge, given any indication of sympathetic interest in communism. She stated that FLOYD HUEN has express concern about minority group rights in America and feels that Chinese and Japanese have suffered from discrimination such as when the Japanese were interned during the Second World War. She stated that FLOYD wants to help Chinese and other minority groups and has joined with friends to set up a program to tutor poor and uneducated Chinese, teaching them the English language and telling them about their rights as citizens and resident aliens.

She added that FLOYD HUEN is also very concerned about the Vietnam situation and feels that as a first step to peace, American troops must be withdrawn from Vietnam. Mrs. YEE said she also wants to see the fighting stop in Vietnam and believes that FLOYD HUEN is in no way disloyal to the United States when he expresses himself against the war in Vietnam. Mrs. YEE said that she does not feel that FLOYD HUEN would knowingly take any action to endanger the security of the United States or to try to overthrow the United States Government.

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She said that she has never known FLOYD HUEN to advocate violence as a means of settling disputes and added she is sure that he would not be active in any group which did advocate violence. Mrs. YEE stated that FLOYD HUEN is very concerned about the disadvantages suffered by poor and uneducated people no matter what their race or origin and declared she is sure that whatever action he may take is designed to help such people and not to harm the United States.

On December 8, 1969, Mr. TOMMY HUEN, 570 Rockport Drive, Sunnyvale, California, an engineer employed by Lockheed Missile and Space Corporation at Sunnyvale, who is the eldest brother of FLOYD HUEN, advised the latter is a peaceable individual, who to the best of his knowledge, has always avoided violence as a means of settling disputes. TOMMY HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN has always been a leader and a good student, graduating from the top of his class at Berkeley High School. Mr. HUEN said that upon graduation, FLOYD received a number of scholarship offers and considered going to Princeton University, but decided to accept a scholarship at the University of California so as to please his parents by remaining at home. According to TOMMY HUEN, the family wanted FLOYD to become a medical doctor, and FLOYD followed this plan during his first two years at the University of California, at Berkeley. Then, according to Mr. HUEN, FLOYD told the family he wanted to go into a field where he could help to solve some of the problems facing society, particularly those involving Chinese as a minority group in America, and those involving elements of the population handicapped by poverty or other disadvantages. Mr. TOMMY HUEN said he tried to persuade FLOYD to continue to prepare himself for a medical career, but FLOYD changed his major course of study to sociology.

He added that FLOYD HUEN did quite well in his studies, graduating with honors from the University of California, while at the same time he took an active part in campus activities. He further stated that FLOYD HUEN received a five year fellowship from the University of California to receive both pay and tuition while studying to earn his Ph.D. in Sociology. According to TOMMY HUEN, FLOYD is now employed by the University of California as Coordinator (or Administrator)

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of the Asian Studies Department. TOMMY HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN has always been popular with his peers and was a leader even when in junior high school and in the Boy Scouts. He mentioned that FLOYD HUEN continued in the Boy Scouts, even in high school, so as to assist his Scoutmaster, Mr. HENRY POY, an attorney practicing in Berkeley and Oakland, California. At the University of California, FLOYD HUEN was elected in his Sophomore year as President of the Chinese Students Club, and then in his Junior year, was elected to the Student Senate of the University. In his Senior year, he was elected Vice President of the Associated Students, and according to TOMMY HUEN, these honors were appreciated by the family and compensated for their disappointment at his decision to change from medical studies.

TOMMY HUEN stated he knows that FLOYD HUEN has been interested in social action to better the conditions of uneducated Chinese in the San Francisco Chinatown, because FLOYD talked to him recently about a tutorial program which he has helped develop, designed to assist uneducated Chinese in learning to read and write English and to understand their rights and duties as residents or citizens of the United States. Mr. TOMMY HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN never mentioned any revolutionary political ideas to him or in his presence and added he never has suspected FLOYD HUEN of harboring any antagonism towards the United States Government or toward American ideals. Mr. HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN is opposed to American involvement in Vietnam and has participated in activities protesting this involvement, including some sort of meeting held in Montreal, Canada, about a year ago. He stated he has felt this activity by FLOYD HUEN arose out of the latter's concern for peace and nonviolence, and added he has never had any idea that it might involve support for enemies of the United States. TOMMY HUEN stated he himself is rather conservative in his viewpoints, and he feels that FLOYD HUEN has ideas which are a bit visionary and impractical, such as the idea that social ills can be cured by spreading the wealth and by educating the disadvantaged. TOMMY HUEN added, however, that he feels these viewpoints are sincerely held by FLOYD and that they will change as the latter grows in experience and maturity.

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TOMMY HUEN said he had heard a rumor that FLOYD HUEN has taken part in activities such as the Red Guard rally at Portsmouth Square in the San Francisco Chinatown on May 4, 1969, but he added he had never questioned FLOYD about this because he did not believe it was factual. He said that he would pay more attention to such rumors in the future and would try to find out what facts might be back of such stories. Mr. HUEN said that even though FLOYD HUEN may have actually participated in the mentioned Red Guard rally on May 4, 1969, as a speaker, he is sure that he would not have made any remarks advocating revolution in America or violent changes in the American government, because FLOYD has always stressed belief in peaceful nonviolent discussion as the proper way to bring about reforms. TOMMY HUEN said that if he should learn that his brother FLOYD was advocating violence and the overthrowing of the American government, he would be the first to condemn him. He stated he knows FLOYD is active in a University organization called the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) which advocates the rights of Americans of Oriental racial descent. TOMMY HUEN said he is sure this organization cannot be oriented toward the use of violence, or FLOYD could not be active in it.

He added that recently his wife's mother was shot by Negro bandits who were robbing her store, and there was some indication these bandits may have been affiliated with the Black Panther Party (BPP). Mr. TOMMY HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN has heard him speak out against the racist policies of the BPP but said nothing to defend the BPP or to indicate that the AAPA was in sympathy with the BPP.

On December 10, 1969, Mr. TONY HUEN, 1115 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California, requested he be contacted concerning his brother, FLOYD HUEN, and arrangements were made to contact him at his home in the evening. Mr. HUEN stated that in view of his own status as an electronics engineer employed in atomic research at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, he wanted to go on record as wanting to cooperate fully with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any investigation of his brother's activities.

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During the contact with Mr. TONY HUEN, the latter stated he has been aware that FLOYD HUEN has been active in student politics at the University of California, Berkeley, and that FLOYD has also participated in demonstrations and meetings in protest of American involvement in Vietnam. He said he has also been aware that FLOYD HUEN is deeply concerned about the problems of minority groups in the United States and is active in a college centered group, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), which is supposed to be carrying on activities to help Oriental minority people and to make them proud of their cultural and racial heritage.

Mr. TONY HUEN added, however, that he had never heard FLOYD make statements favoring Communist China or communism. Mr. HUEN said he knows that his brother, FLOYD, made a trip to Canada about a year ago to attend a conference which was held in opposition to the Vietnam war and added that he has heard that communist elements, including representatives of the Viet Cong, were active at this conference.

Mr. HUEN was shown a copy of the AAPA newspaper for January, 1969, which devotes a full page to the text of a statement of the Viet Cong, dated November 3, 1968, which denounces the United States and alleges that for 14 years "the U. S. imperialists have carried out a policy of aggression, most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people...." It was also pointed out to Mr. TONY HUEN that the AAPA paper carried an article stating that four AAPA-Berkeley people attended the conference in Montreal and helped to change the thrust of the conference "from a 'peace in Vietnam' convocation to a 'stop U. S. imperialism' organizing session." Mr. TONY HUEN indicated he was shocked by such a statement in the AAPA paper and expressed the sincere hope that FLOYD HUEN had not written the article and that it was the other AAPA persons and not FLOYD who were responsible for AAPA attitudes toward the Viet Cong at the conference. Mr. TONY HUEN stated he had never previously seen an AAPA newspaper and added he hopes this means that FLOYD HUEN is not much involved with the newspaper. Mr. TONY HUEN stated he is sure that FLOYD HUEN is

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essentially loyal to the United States and would not intentionally give aid to enemies of the United States such as the Viet Cong.

Mr. TONY HUEN described his brother, FLOYD, as a sensitive person, who has long expressed deep concern about the problems of poor people and minority groups. He said it has been his understanding that the AAPA group in which FLOYD HUEN is active, has been doing constructive things, such as painting the Senior Citizens' Center in the San Francisco Chinatown and conducting a tutoring program there. He stated that FLOYD HUEN has always impressed him as a peaceable person who would not resort to violence as a means of social protest. Mr. HUEN said he knows that his brother, FLOYD, is alleged to have participated in a Red Guard rally held in San Francisco on May 4, 1969. He said that this allegation was very upsetting to FLOYD's parents and that FLOYD told them the rally was supposed to be a student rally honoring the May Fourth Movement and calling for a campaign to rename Portsmouth Square in honor of the Chinese statesman, SUN Yat-sen. He added that according to FLOYD's account, he did appear at the rally, but left when he saw it was a Red Guard affair with Chinese Communist flags and posters.

FLOYD HUEN's mother, Mrs. TAK PING HUEN, who has only a very limited knowledge of the English language, was present during the interview. Speaking in Chinese, Mrs. HUEN stated that when they learned that FLOYD HUEN had been present at the Red Guard rally in San Francisco on May 4, 1969, she and her husband demanded that FLOYD tell them what this meant and whether he supported the Red Guard's communist ideas. Mrs. HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN told them he was opposed to the ideas of communism and violent revolution and does not support the Red Guard. She added that FLOYD HUEN said the rally was supposed to be a student affair and he went to make a speech praising the May Fourth Movement and the value of student action and to suggest that the name of the Chinatown square be changed from Portsmouth, which honors a U. S. battleship, to SUN Yat-sen, to honor the Chinese statesman who worked for

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Chinese liberty both in China and in the United States. Mrs. TAK PING HUEN stated she is sure her son, FLOYD HUEN, would never do anything intentionally to harm the United States and that he opposes the use of violence.

Mr. TONY HUEN said that FLOYD HUEN feels that the government should make laws to insure that no one becomes very wealthy and no one remains in poverty. He said that the family has a relative who married his employer and recently inherited great wealth when his wife died. He said that in a joking way, the family asked FLOYD what he would do if this relative should die willing him this fortune, and FLOYD replied that he would give it all away to the poor.

On November 26, 1969, SF T-7, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Open Forum on Chinatown problems and the protest march and rally held in the San Francisco Chinatown on August 17, 1968. SF T-7 stated that HUEN was one of the two principal speakers who summed up the conclusions of the Open Forum held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Chinese Church in Chinatown, and in his remarks HUEN called upon Asian-American youth to speak out against all forms of discrimination and pointed out that it was the collegeage youth of China who successfully led the May Fourth Movement in 1919 and moved the Chinese government to resist the demands of Japan for control of the Chinese land which had been controlled by Germany before the First World War.

SF T-7 said that in January, 1969, he attended the "Yellow Identity Conference" which Asian-American student groups sponsored and held at the University of California at Berkeley, California (UC-B). SF T-7 said that as a leader of one of the sponsoring groups, the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), FLOYD HUEN was one of the moderators of that meeting and was left in control after other leaders walked out when militant demands were made by persons from the San Francisco Chinatown, that the conference should take action to support striking

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students at San Francisco State College and to condemn the administration of that college. SF T-7 said the group who remained at the conference, after the walkout by the moderate leaders, passed such resolutions while FLOYD HUEN acted as chairman.

SF T-7 stated he next observed FLOYD HUEN as one of the speakers at the May Fourth rally held May 4, 1969, at Portsmouth Square in the San Francisco Chinatown. SF T-7 said that this rally was advertised as an activity by Chinese students of Bay Area colleges, with a wide spectrum of speakers, to honor the May Fourth Movement, but it was actually a Red Guard operation and was boycotted by the scheduled speakers. SF T-7 stated the Red Guard in the San Francisco Chinatown consists mostly of delinquents and youthful criminals who pattern themselves after the Black Panther Party and who are disliked by almost all of the Chinese in San Francisco, whether liberal or conservative in viewpoint. SF T-7 said FLOYD HUEN appeared only as a guest speaker, representing the AAPA, and made only a short speech about the May Fourth Movement and the need for student action to solve problems today. SF T-7 added, however, that the very fact he did appear where Chinese Communist (Chicom) flags and posters were displayed, was a shock, because he had not previously thought of associating FLOYD HUEN in any way with such militants. SF T-7 said that HUEN has taken part in various protest demonstrations denouncing the American involvement in Vietnam, but the source added he does not consider this of any significance, since many other Americans, including he (the source) would like to see American forces withdrawn from that conflict.

SF T-7 stated that at present FLOYD HUEN is a graduate student at the UC-B and has responsibility for developing the Asian Studies Department. He said that in his recent contacts with FLOYD HUEN, he has seen no evidence that the latter desires violent revolution to change the American government or social system and added he believes HUEN is sincere in his concern for poor and minority group people. SF T-7 said that HUEN is a very likeable person

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and dynamic as a speaker, so it is possible some persons hearing him denounce racial injustices and social inequities, might be stirred to take direct action against persons they felt were responsible for such conditions. However, SF T-7 stated he is convinced that FLOYD HUEN does not advocate violence as a means of protest.

On December 4, 1969, SF T-4, [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FLOYD HUEN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] took an active part in a Day of Protest, [REDACTED] in the

[REDACTED] San Francisco Chinatown and which was held on August 17, 1968. SF T-4 stated he was quite impressed with the ability of FLOYD HUEN as a speaker, when HUEN summed up the Open Forum which had been held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Chinatown and called upon the group to all join in the protest march through Chinatown to Portsmouth Square. SF T-4 said this march was designed to waken the solid citizens of Chinatown, the conservatives who control the Chinese Six Companies (Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association), to the problems of poor living and working conditions in Chinatown and to the special needs of uneducated Chinese immigrant youth and elderly persons.

SF T-4 said that subsequently he learned that FLOYD HUEN was among Bay Area college youth who went to a conference in Montreal, Canada, about a year ago, to protest American involvement in Vietnam. SF T-4 said that although that conference was allegedly communist controlled, he does not feel that attendance there was especially significant since the main idea was to register protest against American action in Vietnam, a protest which he, the source, also supports. SF T-4 said he was concerned to note that after FLOYD HUEN and his associates in the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) returned from that conference, the AAPA newspaper carried an article expressing praise and sympathy for the Viet Cong. However, source said he has no idea whether FLOYD HUEN, or some other member of AAPA who went on the trip, was responsible for the article.

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SF T-4 said that what really disturbed him regarding FLOYD HUEN was the fact that on May 4, 1969, FLOYD appeared at a May Fourth Movement rally in Portsmouth Square, where Chinese Communist (Chicom) posters and flags were displayed. SF T-4 said that rally was originally advertised as a student activity in which Bay Area college students of Chinese descent would honor the May Fourth Movement, which took place in 1919 when Chinese students began a national protest against unfair provisions of the Versailles Treaty which would have given the former German concessions in China to Japan.

SF T-4 said [redacted] b7D
[redacted] he sensed that something was amiss and that the meeting would not be controlled by legitimate Chinese student groups, so he warned some of the scheduled speakers against making an appearance. He stated that the actual rally on May 4, 1969, was practically a propaganda rally in favor of the Chinese Communists (Chicoms), with speeches condemning American policies and praising Communist China and North Vietnam, with display of Chicom posters and flags, and with the members of the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown in charge.

SF T-4 said FLOYD HUEN appeared briefly as a speaker representing the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) and while HUEN said nothing to praise the Chicoms or to attack the United States, the very fact that he appeared gave an indication that he and his group at the University in Berkeley were sympathetic to the Chicom ideas of the Red Guard.

SF T-4 said that [redacted] b7D
[redacted]
[redacted]

SF T-4 stated that so far as FLOYD HUEN himself is concerned, he has no fear that he would personally engage in violence designed to overturn the American government or to damage American society. SF T-4 said that the suggestions which FLOYD HUEN has made in speeches and conversations,

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advocating social changes, appear to be such as can be effected by peaceful negotiation and legislation. SF T-4 said that in his personal estimation, FLOYD HUEN is a non-violent type, but nevertheless a stirring speaker, who might influence an audience emotionally to the point where some excitable types might decide to take direct and violent action against institutions which they felt were holding up the social progress advocated by HUEN.

SF T-1, contacted on December 1, 1969, advised he has been associated with FLOYD HUEN in Asian-American student activity at the University of California, Berkeley, California, throughout the time that FLOYD has been active as a leader of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA). SF T-1 stated that FLOYD HUEN has consistently advocated negotiation and peaceful protest demonstrations in the conflicts which the AAPA has had with the university administration. SF T-1 describes FLOYD HUEN as a "moderate" but it should be noted that SF T-1 has indicated that he feels the term "moderate" includes anyone who is neither an advocate of violent revolution nor a defender of things just as they are.

V. DESCRIPTION

The following description of FLOYD HUEN, and information concerning his family, was secured from his relatives and from the records of the University of California Police Department:

Name	FLOYD HUEN	
Chinese Name	HSUAN Te-hui (M)	
	[Redacted]	
Racial Descent	Chinese	b6
Citizenship	United States citizen	b7C
Birthdata	[Redacted], at	
	Tsingtao, China	
Occupation	Graduate student at University of California, Berkeley	
Residence	1737 Francisco Berkeley, California	

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Height	5'7"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium sallow
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

Relatives

Father, ~~TAK PING HUEN~~, B. APPROX 1910,
age 59, residence 1737
Francisco, Berkeley,
California. Retired
from U.S. Navy as Chief
Petty Officer, Navy
Serial Number 4985121,
naturalized 11/14/45,
employed as chef at
Chief Petty Officer's
Club, U.S. Naval Station,
Treasure Island, San
Francisco, California;

China

Mother, ~~LAI KEN HUEN~~,
nee ~~TONY Lai-Ken~~, age B. APPROX 1911,
58, housewife, residing
1737 Francisco, Berkeley,
California;

Brother, ~~TOMMY HUEN~~, born
[redacted] in China,
residing 570 Rockport
Drive, Sunnyvale, California,
employed as engineer by
Lockheed Missile and Space
Corporation, Sunnyvale,
California. Married, with
two children;

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b7C

Brother, ~~TONY HUEN~~, born
[redacted] in China,
residing 1115 Shattuck
Avenue, Berkeley, California,

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employed as engineer by Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California. Married, no children. Wife employed by Division of Highways, State of California, at San Francisco;

Sister, Mrs. SUSAN YEE, nee SUSAN HUEN, also known as Mrs. John D. Yee, born [redacted] in China.

Residing 1306 Monterey Avenue, Berkeley, California; employed by school district, husband is an engineer;

Brother, JAMES HUEN, also known as Jimmy Huen, born [redacted] in China;

served as officer in U.S. Navy. Now an insurance agent for New York Life Insurance Company, 415 - 20th Street, Oakland, California.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.

The "People's World", a weekly west coast communist newspaper, in its issue of November 5, 1966, in an article on Page 3, describes the Peace Action Council (PAC) as, "a coordinating agency for peace activists" which conducts emergency mobilizations and demonstrative actions against the war in Vietnam.

On July 22, 1966, a source reported that the PAC, which has also been known as the Greater Los Angeles Peace Action Council (GLAPAC), was formed during the early summer of 1966, for the express purpose of protesting the war in Vietnam during the National Governors' Conference held in Los Angeles, California from July 4 to July 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a coordinating group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at later dates.

This source was recontacted on May 8, 1968, and reported that the PAC continues to operate under the same basic concept.

APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RED GUARD
Also Known As
Red Dragon Party

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On March 20, 1969, CLIFFORD TOM, self-admitted Chairman of the Red Guard, advised FBI Agents the Red Guard was formed in March, 1969, to "bring about better conditions for the Chinese people." TOM has admitted to the FBI that Red Guard members possess firearms and regularly study the writings of Chinese Communist Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung.

According to its official newspaper, "Red Guard Community News," the Red Guard advocates that Orientals arm themselves against "racist police oppression," that Orientals be allowed to determine their own destinies, that all Orientals be freed from incarceration, and that the United States recognize the People's Republic of China and Chairman MAO as "the true leader of the Chinese people." The March 12, 1969 edition of this publication contains the following, which is addressed to the "revolutionary people of Chinatown":

"You will not be powerful until you have an ideology common to the revolutionary people of the world. So, you know that the reactionary pigs are your enemies, politically and militarily. Arm yourselves and dare to struggle and dare to win."

The Red Guard is currently headquartered at 615 Jackson Street, San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: *Bnd*
FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

DECLASSIFIED BY *3042 PLS/HAB*
ON *11/24/87*

8/24/88
Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 2/12/69 at San Francisco.

Bureau authority is requested to interview Subject in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews of security subjects. If this Subject is cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities and complete background investigation required by Section 107C of the Manual of Instructions will be conducted and Bureau will be requested to authorize recontact with Subject as a PSI. *(S)(u)*

The following is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Manual of Instructions:

A. Subject resides with his parents at 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, and is a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, (UCB), majoring in Sociology. He is employed at the university as Administrator of the Asian Studies Department. He is of Chinese ethnic descent and was born in China, but received American citizenship through his father who was serving with the U.S. Navy. Subject has resided in the United States since he was a small child.

b6
b7C

B. Subject is single.

C. Subject is active as a leader of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA), which he helped to organize in 1968. In its statements, the AAPA describes American Society as "historically racist," declares its support for "all non-white liberation movements," and states its opposition to what it terms: "the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American government." Subject has participated in demonstrations protesting American involvement in Vietnam and alleged mistreatment of minority groups in America. He was involved in a student strike at the UCB and appeared at a Red Guard rally on 5/4/69 at San Francisco and was active in recent protest demonstrations

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco

JES/cmp

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SF 105-23692
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

against the President of Korea and the Premier of Japan when same visited San Francisco. During late 1968, he attended a communist organized conference at Montreal, Canada, and subsequently the AAPA newspaper praised the Viet Cong and its representatives at that conference.

D. Not applicable.

E. No close relatives of the Subject have been reported active in any subversive group. As indicated in referenced report, Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, who is retired from U.S. Navy and now a chef at a CPO club at the U.S. Naval Station, San Francisco, and Subject's older brothers, TOMMY HUEN and TONY HUEN who hold Secret clearances in connection with their employment as electronics engineers, all have been cooperative when contacted.

F. Subject's parents and relatives have suggested that the Subject should be interviewed and have offered their cooperation to try to insure that the Subject will cooperate during the interview. Subject's relatives and acquaintances have all indicated they believe the Subject is opposed to violence and would not advocate violence as a method of social change. According to Subject's relatives, Subject claims he does not support the Red Guard of San Francisco and that he opposes its ideas of communism and violent revolution.

G. It is believed that an interview of the Subject should be attempted in the near future, since rapport has been established with his family and it can be expected that FLOYD HUEN will not bring a hostile attitude to the interview. It has been stressed in contacts with Subject's relatives, that the FBI is not interested in legitimate student activities. If interview is authorized, this will also be stressed with him and he will be advised the FBI is interested in any knowledge he may have of foreign communist groups, such as the Viet Cong representatives at the Montreal Conference and the Japanese militants who called upon their "brothers in America" to make sure that the Japanese Premier, SATO, did not return to Japan. He will also be asked about the Red Guard at San Francisco, since he allegedly told his parents he disagrees with its ideas. It is expected the interview of the Subject may clarify who is responsible for the news in the AAPA paper, where praise of the Viet Cong was set forth and that it will establish Subject's attitudes, and possibly lay the basis for future productive contacts.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

7/8/70

, 19__

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention _____
 Return to _____ 922 D 702
Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:

- Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- Subversive References Only
- Nonsubversive References Only
- Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- Restricted to Locality of _____
- Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- Buildup Variations

Subject VIETNAMESE PATRIOTIC UNION IN
Business & Plein CANADA, aka Union of
Address Vietnamese Patriots in Canada

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 7/8 Searcher Initials AB

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY SP-8 utj/hcy

Union of Vietnamese Patriots
in Canada
NR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date: 11/22/69

105-190736

IMMEDIATE

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: URGENT

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FIELD DISSEMINATION

THE VICE PRESIDENT

ALL ON LINE OFFICES

ATT.: _____

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

ATT.: HENRY A. KISSINGER

SECRETARY OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/MB
ON 11/24/87

[Redacted Box]

b3

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

AND NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) ENCODED PLAINTEXT

ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

[Redacted Box] **VIA TELETYPE**
NOV 22 1969
1135 am NWK
ENCIPHERED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-174185-26

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY EISARU
SA, FORMER MINISTER OF JAPAN, NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE

(Text of message begins on next page.)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____

Approved WCS

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT Sent

M Per _____

51 DEC 19 1969

11-CV-2131-4b-814

VZCZCFBI 027

PP RUEHOC

DE RUEHFB/027

ZNY CCCCC ZZH

BT

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

1135AM 11-22-69 HWL

PRIORITY

TO: WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM 01

ATT.: DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE

TO:

b3

TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 01

TO: U. S. SECRET SERVICE (PID) ENCODED

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

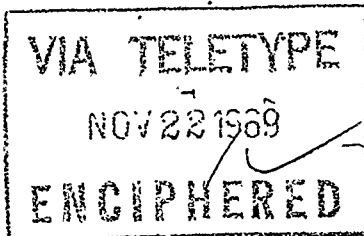
~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY EISAKU SATO,
PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN, NOVEMBER NINETEEN, SIXTYNINE

SOURCE ONE ADVISED THIS DATE THAT A RALLY WAS HELD
AT NOON AT SPROUL PLAZA WHERE A VARIETY OF SPEAKERS INCLUDING
FRANK BARDACKE AND PAUL GLOSMAN SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE
"CHICAGO EIGHT TRIAL" DEFENDANTS. THE RALLY WAS NOT SPONSORED
BY ANY PARTICULAR GROUP. ONE OF THE SPEAKERS WAS FLOYD HUEN
WHO STATED HE WAS REPRESENTING THE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
ALLIANCE (AAPA). HUEN STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO READ FROM A
END PAGE ONE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

11-CV-2131-4b-815



PAGE TWO C O N F I D E ~~X~~ T I A L

REPORT FROM THE "AMPO", A JAPANESE NEW LEFT PAPER. THE ESSENCE OF THE REPORT READ BY HUEN PURPORTED TO BE FROM THE NEW LEFT JAPANESE STUDENTS WAS ADDRESSED TO THEIR AMERICAN BROTHERS. REPORT STATED IN EFFECT, WE IN JAPAN WERE UNABLE TO PREVENT PREMIER SATO FROM LEAVING JAPAN FOR HIS TRIP TO AMERICA AND WE WERE UNABLE TO PREVENT SATO FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES. THEREFORE, IT IS UP TO OUR BROTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES TO PREVENT SATO FROM LEAVING THE UNITED STATES. AT THIS POINT WITHOUT FURTHER COMMENTS, HUEN INVITED THOSE PRESENT, WHICH NUMBERED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, TO COME THE THE MARK HOPKINS HOTEL AT THREE PM SUNDAY FOR A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER SATO.

SOURCE ONE NOTED THAT THE REPORT READ BY HUEN WAS LENGTHY AND CONTAINED BACKGROUND REGARDING THE JAPANESE NEW LEFT MOVEMENT AND THEIR EFFORTS TO SMASH THE SECURITY PACT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE EFFORTS OF THE JAPANESE NEW LEFT STUDENTS TO PREVENT SATO FROM COMING INTO THE UNITED STATES.

END PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE C O N F I D E N T I A L

SOURCE TWO ALSO IDENTIFIED HUEN AND FURNISHED
SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INFORMATION AS THAT SET OUT ABOVE
FROM SOURCE ONE.

SOURCE THREE ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO FLOYD HUEN
THE AAPA WAS FOUNDED TO WORK FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR PERSONS OF
ASIAN ORIGIN LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT ALSO SUPPORTS
EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL NON-WHITE MINORITY GROUPS. (S) u

GP-1

BT

NNNN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WH PLS ACK

QSL Ø1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



b3

RRRR ACK RECPT UR Ø1 ON 22 NOV ZUB 221638Z AR

DIA PLS CK VIA PHONE

DE DIA QSL FBI Ø1 DM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-174185
CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. W. Iters _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Bishop _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. Felt _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON -- 11 --
 8:58 PM DEFERRED 11-21-69 KCK
 TO DIRECTOR -- CODE --
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO (105-25254) 3P

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/10B
 ON 11/24/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY EISAKU SATO,
 PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN, NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYNINE,
 IS - JAPAN.

8/24/84
 Classified by SP-8 lit/tyj/mef
 Declassify on: OADR

SOURCE ONE ADVISED THIS DATE THAT A RALLY WAS HELD
 AT NOON AT SPROUL PLAZA WHERE A VARIETY OF SPEAKERS INCLUDING
 FRANK BARDACKE AND PAUL GLOSMAN WHO SPOKE ON BEHALF OF THE
 "CHICAGO EIGHT TRIAL" DEFENDANTS. THE RALLY WAS NOT SPONSORED
 BY ANY PARTICULAR GROUP. ONE OF THE SPEAKERS WAS FLOYD HUEN
 WHO STATED HE WAS REPRESENTING THE ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL
 ALLIANCE (AAPA). HUEN STATED HE WOULD LIKE TO READ FROM A
 REPORT FROM THE "AMPO," A JAPANESE NEW LEFT PAPER. THE ESSENCE
 OF THE REPORT READ BY HUEN PURPORTED TO BE FROM THE NEW LEFT
 JAPANESE STUDENTS WAS ADDRESSED TO THEIR AMERICAN BROTHERS.
 REPORT STATED IN EFFECT, WE IN JAPAN WERE UNABLE TO PREVENT
 PRIME MINISTER SATO FROM LEAVING JAPAN FOR HIS TRIP TO AMERICA AND
 WE WERE UNABLE TO PREVENT SATO FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

3/1
 41
 Record
 Place call
 105-174185-26
 ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-174185-26

22 DEC 4 1969

105-174185-26
 CONFIDENTIAL

105-190736
 NOT RECORDED
 184 DEC 14 1969
 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF
 DATE 10/5/84

CONFIDENTIAL

105-174185-26
 105-190736
 105-2181-46-819

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

SF 105-25254

THEREFORE, IT IS UP TO OUR BROTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES TO PREVENT SATO FROM LEAVING THE UNITED STATES. AT THIS POINT WITHOUT FURTHER COMMENTS, HUEN INVITED THOSE PRESENT, WHICH NUMBERED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, TO COME TO THE MARK HOPKINS HOTEL AT THREE PM SUNDAY FOR A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PREMIER SATO.

SOURCE ONE NOTED THAT THE REPORT READ BY HUEN WAS LENGTHY AND CONTAINED BACKGROUND REGARDING THE JAPANESE NEW LEFT MOVEMENT AND THEIR EFFORTS TO SMASH THE SECURITY PACT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND THE EFFORTS OF THE JAPANESE NEW LEFT STUDENTS TO PREVENT SATO FROM COMING INTO THE UNITED STATES.

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END PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2181-4b-820

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

SF 105-25254

SOURCE ONE IS [REDACTED] UCPD.

b6
b7C

SOURCE TWO IS [REDACTED] UCPD.

[SOURCE THREE IS [REDACTED]] (S) u

b7D

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

END

RDR

FBI WASH DC

GA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7c

11-25-69

gtr
Airtel

To: SAC, San Francisco (105-23692)

From: Director, FBI (105-190736)

FLOYD HUEN

IS - CH

BUDED: 12-5-69

ReSFlet 6-12-69 and Sftel 11-21-69 captioned "Visit to the United States of His Excellency Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, November, 1969; IS - Japan."

San Francisco immediately submit initial summary report concerning subject to reach Bureau no later than 12-5-69 with appropriate recommendations relative to placing subject on Security Index.

LLA:ljw
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY SP-8 [signature]

NOTE:

San Francisco has previously initiated investigation concerning subject, a fourth year student at University of California, majoring in sociology. He is a U.S. citizen of Chinese background and has been described as leader of Asian-American political alliance which he helped to organize at University of California and which opposes policies of American Government. He has participated in several demonstrations and rallies protesting mistreatment of minorities and war in Vietnam and recently spoke at rally protesting visit to U.S. of Prime Minister Sato of Japan.

MAILED 24
NOV 25 1969
COMM-FBI

105-190736-60

EX 104

REC-22

5 DEC 22 1969

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11-CV-2131-4b-822

1 - Mr.

b6
b7c

SAC, San Francisco (105-23692)

1-7-70

REC-128

Director, FBI (105-190736)-5

EX-109

FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

Reurlet 12-12-69.

Bureau authority to interview subject denied at this time in view of his current status at the University of California, Berkeley. You should set up appropriate administrative ticklers in captioned matter and at the end of the spring semester resubmit your request for interview of subject. However, if additional information is received prior to that time indicating subject would be amenable to interview or desires to be interviewed by the Bureau, you should immediately resubmit your request.

In the meantime, subject should be placed on Reserve Index A in your office.

JDM:ljw
(4) *ljw*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/04/84 BY *SP8 lit/ky*

NOTE:

Subject is a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, majoring in sociology and is employed at the University as Administrator of the Asian Studies Department. He is an active leader of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) which he helped to organize in 1968. AAPA describes American society as "historically racist," declares its support for "all nonwhite liberation movements," and states its opposition to what it terms "the imperialistic policies being pursued by the American Government." Subject was involved in a student strike at the University of California and appeared at the Red Guard rally on 5-4-69 at San Francisco and was active in recent protest demonstrations against the President of Korea and the Premier of Japan when same visited San Francisco. San Francisco has requested authorization to interview subject based on rapport San Francisco has established with other members of subject's family. Interview not being authorized at this time in view of subject's current enrollment at the University of California and his employment there.

MAILED 20
JAN 7 - 1970
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

51 *FILE*
JAN 10 1970 TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Memorandum

ADMITTED OFFICIALS
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 9-6-79 OAH

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 6/29/70

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/SPK
ON 11/24/87

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka [redacted] (u)
IS - CH (u) released

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/CG/ulw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 6-29-80

4-2-86
Classified by SP2 TAP/SPK
Declassify on: OADR (250,794)

Re summary report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 12/12/69 and Bureau letter dated 1/7/69. 70.

b6
b7c

In accordance with referenced Bureau letter, captioned case is being reopened at San Francisco to consider re-submission of a request to interview the Subject. (u) released

Attention of the Bureau is called to the fact that (as indicated in LHM dated 3/11/70, captioned TERUMASA HATANO) that Japanese student organizer stayed with FLOYD HUEN when he visited Berkeley, California, in January, 1970. It is noted that HATANO has been identified as MASAMICHI KOMATA, aka, leader of SEKIGUN-HA (Red Army Faction), a small but highly militant Japanese student extremist group. (u)

Included as a part of this communication is a two page notice dated 3/31/70 entitled "This is an urgent appeal for help for the Vietnamese patriotic union in Canada." This notice was distributed by the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People (ACFSWP) from its headquarters at 4945 California Street, San Francisco, California, is set out as follows:

12 - Bureau (RM)

- (1 - Legat, Ottawa)
- (1 - 97-4925; NGUYEN VAN LUY)
- (1 - 100-444419; USCANLF-SV)
- (1 - 100-445230; TEAGUE) released
- (1 - 100- ; ACFSWN)
- (1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- (1 - 100-456437; KOMATA)
- (1 - 100- ; SEKIGUN-HA)

3 - New York (Info) (RM)

- (1 - USCANLF-SV)
- (1 - 100-153767; TEAGUE) released
- (1 - 100-161993; KOMATA)

9 - San Francisco

- (1 - 97-382; USCANLF-SV) (1 - 100-61891; ACFSWN)
- (1 - 100-61299; AAPA) (1 - 100-65372; KOMATA)
- (1 - 100-66456; SEKIGUN-HA)
- (1 - 105-7245; NGUYEN VAN LUY)
- (1 - 176-132; TEAGUE)

REC-33

EX-108
Declassify on: OADR

105-190736-7

JUL 6 1970

5-7-70 SF
7/1/70
Bureau records
re sent
RTS

1cc 924D
8-4-70
JMS/dos



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONFIDENTIAL

11-CV-2131-46-24

EXP. PROC.
8/5
100-445230-15
97-4925-16
100-444419-24
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

March 31, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP FOR THE
VIETNAMESE PATRIOTIC UNION IN CANADA

There are about 200 organized Vietnamese students among the 500 who have come from the South of Vietnam to study in Canada. Most of them are on scholarships supplied by the Saigon puppets or by certain foundations created by them with the financial support of the U.S. government.

Many of these Vietnamese students are patriotically refusing to go back to Saigon after graduating and have succeeded in organizing a Union of the Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, which stands for peace, independence and neutrality in accordance with the political program of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. These students raise the demand for complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam.

In the face of the Nixon administration's obstinate continuation and intensification of the war in their fatherland, these patriots in Canada, according to our advisor, Nguyen Van Luy, who is in close and direct contact with them, are preparing to organize a big conference in Montreal to be held in July. Representatives of Vietnamese all over North America will be there and the NLF, the PRG and DRV have agreed to send delegations to unite in a discussion of plans to end the war of aggression in their country once and for all.

Invitations have gone out to the government (in exile?) of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, and to the Pathet Lao (Hakset) in Laos. It had been their intention to hold this conference the end of March but due to certain dissident elements, three out of the 200 organized patriots in the Union walked out and set up another group called the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, raising some basic objections to plans for the conference. However, the independent Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, still the great majority is going ahead with plans for the conference.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A preparatory conference is called for April, when a delegation of the Union of Vietnamese Residents in France will come over to join with Vietnamese patriots and sponsors in North America to promote the July conference to make it as broad and productive as possible. Support and sponsorship by peace organizations in both Canada and the U.S. is urgently needed. A few peace organizations in New York are acquainted with the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, according to Walter Teague, chairman of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam, who, along with Hatano, Japanese student organizer, who has just completed a long tour of this country, strongly supports the Canadian conference and urges other groups to follow suit.

The American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the Asian-American Political Alliance, have agreed to sponsor the July and April conferences and are making plans to send much needed financial help, in response to an appeal from Tran Que Phuong, one of the responsible Vietnamese Patriotic students who is working hard to make the Montreal meetings successful. The three organizations here mentioned plan to send delegates in July and possibly in April also, and urge that all peace and justice loving Americans join in lending support to these patriotic Vietnamese students in their efforts to advance the struggle to bring an end to the war of aggression in their native land.

Please send letters of support and financial contributions directly to Tran Que Phuong or to the local groups for forwarding.

Addresses are as follows:

Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Tran Que Phuong
4710 Fulton, Apt. "A" Phone: (514) 735-3398
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Asian-American Political Alliance
Floyd Huen Phone: (415) 845-5589
2414 Telegraph Ave Apt. 308 642-6555
Berkeley, Calif.

ACFSWVN - 4945 California St, San Francisco, 94118. Phone (415)
621-9731
221-9939

-3- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-826

CONFIDENTIAL

The notice states that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies of the Bay Area and the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) agreed to sponsor a conference organized by the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, a preparatory conference in April (1970) and a "big" conference at Montreal, Canada, in July (1970). (X) released

The notice lists two San Francisco area addresses to which letters of support and financial contributions can be directed, one being the ACFSWVN and the other being:

Asian-American Political Alliance
 Floyd Huen Phone: (415) 845-5589
 2414 Telegraph Ave. Apt. 308 642-6555
 Berkeley, Calif.

Regarding the address, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apt. 308, Berkeley, California, this, according to [redacted] is an apartment shared by Subject and Miss JEANNE QUAN, a student at the University of California, Berkeley, to whom Subject intends to be married on 9/20/70. (X) u b7D

Copies of this letter are designated to the New York file of WALTER DORWIN TEAGUE inasmuch as the notice states that according to WALTER TEAGUE, Chairman of the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam (USCANLF-SV), peace organization in New York are acquainted with the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, and adds that TEAGUE and HATANO strongly support the Canadian conference.

NGUYEN VAN LOY, mentioned in the notice, is on the SI and is subject of SF File 105-7245; Bufile 97-4925. (X) (u)

Bureau is requested to search indices regarding the Vietnamese Patriotic Union in Canada, aka Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada and to furnish any available information regarding the July conference at Montreal of which the Subject appears to be a sponsor, both as leader of the AAPA and as Administrator of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. (X) released

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (105-23692)

9/10/70

AX 106

Director, FBI (105-190736) — §

REC-122

1 - Mr.

b6
b7C

FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ReSFlet 8/31/70.

Authority granted to interview subject. Interview should be conducted by two mature Special Agents at a secure location but not on or near the vicinity of the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. Interviewing Agents should make certain that subject clearly understands that we are not interested in the normal academic pursuits of the institution that he is attending.

If subject proves to be cooperative, do not direct or guide his activities without Bureau authority. Submit results of interview in form suitable for dissemination together with your recommendations concerning any future contacts.

JEM:jlm
(4)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/HOB
ON 11/24/87

8/24/84
Classified by *[Signature]*
Declassify on: OADR

NOTE:

Subject, born in China, is a naturalized U.S. citizen. He is a graduate student and administrator of the Asian Studies Department, Berkeley, California. He was active in the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) which he helped organized and which was described as supporting "all nonwhite liberation movements." Reliable sources advised AAPA is defunct. [A reliable confidential source

claim subject is loyal to basic American ideals and that subject would be amenable to an interview. *[Signature]*

b7D

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Woyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

MAILED 22
SEP 9 1970
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 14 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11 CV-2131-4b-828

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 8/31/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

Hgmej

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by P. Stutzky
Declassify on: OADR

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/29/70.

Referenced letter enclosed literature of the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People (ACFSWVP), (SF File 100-61891), indicating a conference was to be held in July, 1970, at Montreal, Canada, by the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada at which there would be delegations of the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the Hanoi Government. The literature further indicated that sponsoring organizations would include the ACFSWVP, the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) and Asian Studies in the Bay Area, all of which planned to send representatives to the conference. The literature indicated letters of support and financial contributions should be sent to TRAN QUE PHUONG of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots at Montreal, Canada, or locally to the ACFSWVP in San Francisco or to the AAPA addressed to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, California.

To date no information has been received indicating above mentioned conference was held, and SF 2496-R, who has been active in campaigning for Asian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, and in the AAPA there, advised on 8/26/70 that he had not heard of above mentioned conference and knows of no one from the Berkeley campus who may have attended such a conference. SF 2496-R previously advised on 4/8/70, that the AAPA was totally inactive at the University of California at Berkeley, and appeared to be defunct. SF 2496-R added that FLOYD HUEN was the only individual who continued to claim a relationship to the AAPA, this being the result of his having been excluded by other members of the Asian American Students group at the university.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWH/KAC
ON 11/24/87

20 let to SF
9/10/70 JEM/jlm

EX-110

Class. & Ext. By 7858-3/depude
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 8/31/90

REC-10

105-190736-8
Comp # 219,957

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- 7 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-61299; AAPA)
(1 - 105-24447; JEANNE QUAN)
(1 - 100-64975; BRUCE OCCENA)

SEP 2 1970

(1 - 170-570A; SF 2496-R)

b7D



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONFIDENTIAL

11-CV-2131-4b-829

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-452260-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 8/26/70, SF 2496-R reiterated his previous statement that the AAPA was inactive on the Berkeley campus and that FLOYD HUEN is about the only person who appears to be concerned with it. SF 2496-R said that HUEN is considered something of a moderate in that he seems to feel student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided. (X)(u)

[redacted] has advised he is certain that the latter did not travel to Montreal during July, 1970. Source commented that HUEN is to be married in September, 1970, to JEANNE QUAN (SF File 105-24447), a student at the University of California at Berkeley, [redacted]

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[redacted] According to [redacted] the Subject's family and JEANNE QUAN's mother, who lives at Livermore, California, have been much disturbed by the fact that Subject has been sharing JEANNE QUAN's apartment at 2414 Telegraph and are anxious to see this relationship regularized by a formal marriage. (X)(u)

Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, his brother, TONY HUEN, and his sister, Mrs. SUSAN YEE, all residing in Berkeley, California, have recently advised that they believe the Subject would appreciate an opportunity to clarify his position through an interview by the FBI and all claim that the Subject is opposed to violence and is loyal to basic American ideals. However, each of these persons added that they did not want to arrange such an interview. ✓

Although Subject continues to be a graduate student in sociology at the University of California at Berkeley and to be connected with the Asian Studies Department there, it is believed that he should be interviewed to determine his present attitudes, the current status of the AAPA and to possibly secure his cooperation to help prevent violence from erupting on the Berkeley campus.

In particular, it is noted that BRUCE OCCENA, SF File 100-64975, Bufile 100-457047, with whom Subject was associated in the AAPA, is now reported to be in the violence-prone Weatherman group. An interview of the Subject could produce information concerning OCCENA and possibly other former members of the AAPA who may have become associated with that group.

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

REQUEST OF BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau is requested to approve an interview with the Subject. It is noted that Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 1/7/70, which denied authority for the interview requested in San Francisco letter of 12/29/69, instructed that San Francisco should resubmit the request for interview of the Subject at the end of the Spring semester. The resubmission of the request to interview was delayed, as noted in referenced San Francisco letter dated 6/29/70, because of the indication that Subject as AAPA leader, was sponsoring the above described Vietnamese conference at Montreal, Canada, and it was felt additional data regarding the conference should be obtained prior to interviewing the Subject. Since there is no indication Subject attended such a conference or even that the conference was held, there is no longer any reason to delay an interview of the Subject.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.
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10/2/70

Airtel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

To: San Francisco (105-23692)
From: Director, FBI (105-190736) - 9

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/AB
ON 11/24/87

FLOYD HUEN, aka
SM - AAKPA
BUDED: 10/15/70

8/24/84
Classified by P. S. [signature]
Declassify on: OADR

ReSFlet 9/21/70.

Hold interview in abeyance until facts are fully
ascertained concerning subject's possession of firearms.
Do not interview subject upon authority of Bureau letter
9/10/70 but resubmit request.

Submit an up-to-date report concerning subject
incorporating information, if determined it is identifiable
with subject, which appeared in San Francisco "Examiner" on
9/17/70 concerning individual who purchased .38 caliber pistol
and 9 mm. Browning automatic pistol. Also include information
concerning the pro-Maoist literature and the seven loaded
ammunition clips reportedly found in the trunk of the auto-
mobile owned by the State of California and utilized by the
subject. Information furnished voluntarily to your office
by State Assemblyman Don Mulford concerning handguns pur-
chased by the subject is of extreme importance, particularly
in view of subject's past association with Bruce Occena,
SF file 100-649750, Bufile 100-457047, who formerly was
associated with the subject in the Asian-American Political
Alliance (AAPA) and who is now reported to be a member of
the Weatherman group.

The report should also include in the synopsis the
fact that the subject is armed and should be considered
dangerous. Submit recommendation to include subject on the
Security Index. This case must be handled expeditiously
and thoroughly. You should determine if subject has license
for the handguns and if he does, on what basis he was granted

MAILED 12
OCT 2 1970
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Sullivan _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Brennan, C.D. _____
- Callahan _____
- Casper _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

JEM:bkr

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

55 OCT 14 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten initials and signatures

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11-CV-2131-4b-832

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Airtel to San Francisco
Re: Floyd Huen
105-190736

the license. Furnish copies of report locally to Secret Service. Recheck your source concerning the subject's activities as well as current status of his activity in the AAPA.

Report and recommendation for inclusion on the Security Index should reach the Bureau no later than 10/15/70.

NOTE:

Subject is leader of AAPA. He was born in China, is a naturalized U.S. citizen and a graduate student as well as an administrator of the Asian Studies Department of the University of California, Berkeley. [Information furnished by source earlier indicated that AAPA is defunct and that subject is loyal to basic American ideals and would be amenable to interview.] Information appeared in San Francisco "Examiner" (daily newspaper) without naming subject but indicated that University of California campus police were investigating individual who had used state-owned car which contained flight bag full of ammunition and Maoist literature. State Assemblyman Mulford contacted San Francisco Office to advise he was contemplating investigation of Huen and that he received information that Huen had purchased two handguns. San Francisco requested interview of Huen 9/10/70, however, in view of subject's recent activities, appears he should be in Security Index and further penetrative investigation conducted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS - CH

DATE: 9/21/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 9/10/70.

Included in this letter is a xerox copy of a newspaper article from the "San Francisco Examiner" issue dated 9/17/70. This article indicates that California Assemblyman DON MULFORD has requested a police examination into the fact that ammunition and Maoist literature had been found in a flight bag in the trunk of a state-owned vehicle assigned to the University of California and into the activities of the graduate student who had driven that vehicle 1176 miles in two days just before the ammunition and Chicom literature were discovered. The article further stated that according to information in the possession of Assemblyman MULFORD, this graduate student purchased a .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from a Berkeley, California, gun shop on 12/17/69 and one week later purchased a 9mm caliber Browning automatic at an Oakland, California, gun shop.

100-452260-
100-151646-

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class.
DATE 10-19-79 bj

1042DKM/SC 7-11-9-2
DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 WJH/STJ
ON 8/10/84

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 top/bj
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-21-90
10-15-79

REC 18 105-190736-9
ST-111

- 5 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-151646; University of California, Berkeley)
 - (1 - 100-452260; AAPA)
- 4 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 100-34204; University of California, Berkeley)
 - (1 - 100-61299; AAPA)

JES/cmp
(9)

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and 11-70 SF
SEM: bkw 10/2/70



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Faculty Aide

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ammo Probe For UC Auto

By Ed Montgomery

University of California campus police are seeking to establish ownership of a flight bag containing ammunition and Maoist literature found in the trunk of a State-owned car.

The car pool vehicle, bearing tax exempt license plates, was used by a number of students and at least one faculty member during August, according to William Beall, who heads the university's statewide police.

On Aug. 26 an attendant in the campus garage in Berkeley discovered the bag containing seven carbine clips loaded with .30 caliber bullets, together with a quantity of revolutionary literature.

"Representatives of at least three student groups and one faculty member from San Diego used the car during August," Beall said.

"We are awaiting the receipt of credit card purchases during the month to determine precisely where the car had been driven and who signed for gas."

A graduate student employed as a teaching assistant who is a leader within the Third World Liberation Front is known to have used the car for a three day period during which he drove 1176 miles.

A former member of the Student Senate, he was arrested during the Third World Liberation Front riot

on Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley in March of 1969.

He signed for use of the car in the name of the Asian Ethnic Study Group, which qualifies for car pool transportation.

Assemblyman Don Mulford, author of legislation barring guns from campus, informed Beall of a complaint he had received that the teaching assistant had made recent gun purchases.

"In light of the information brought to my attention and in view of the violence which has occurred on campus at various universities around the state, I am deeply concerned that a teaching assistant is buying guns and driving a state car at taxpayers' expense," Mulford said.

"I would like to know if those guns were taken on campus — what they were purchased for.

"I have asked Chief Beall for a report once the investigation is completed."

The teaching assistant referred to purchased a Smith & Wesson .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from Earl E. Buchanan Guns at 2934 College Ave., Berkeley, on Dec. 17, 1969, The Examiner learned.

A week later the same individual purchased a 9 mm caliber Browning automatic at Siegel's Guns, 508 W. McArthur Blvd., Oakland.

In one instance he gave a Telegraph Avenue address and on the second purchase listed a Francisco Street address, both in Berkeley.

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

9 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 9-17-70

Edition: 9 Star Final

Author: Ed Montgomery

Editor: Edmund J. Dooley

Title: FLOYD HUEN;
UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.,
BERKELEY, CALIF.

Character: INFO. CONCERNING
or (IS) SF 105-23692

Classification: SF 100-34204

Submitting Office: SF

Being Investigated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In regard to this newspaper article, it is noted that Assemblyman DON MULFORD contacted the San Francisco Office on 9/16/70 to advise that he was contemplating an investigation of FLOYD HUEN, a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University of California, Berkeley, who had recently driven a state-owned vehicle 1176 miles in two days. Mr. MULFORD added that seven loaded ammunition clips were found in the trunk of the vehicle after HUEN returned it, and that he was also concerned because he had received information showing that HUEN purchased two hand guns during 12/69. Assemblyman MULFORD indicated he was contacting the FBI because he did not want to interfere with any investigation that the FBI might be conducting concerning HUEN. Mr. MULFORD was advised that any investigation he might cause to be conducted concerning these activities of HUEN would not interfere with the FBI and he thereupon advised that he would request [redacted] [redacted] of the University Police Department to initiate investigation concerning HUEN.

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In view of the above information, the interview with HUEN, approved by referenced Bureau letter, will not be conducted at this time. Upon the completion of the investigation by [redacted] the Bureau will be advised as to the results, and a re-evaluation will be made of the advisability of an interview with the Subject.

A copy of this communication is designated to the Bureau and San Francisco files concerning the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) in view of the fact that Subject, according to SF 2496-R, is now more or less the sole leader of that organization. X(u)

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Will follow investigation of the Subject by [redacted] of the University of California Police Department.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 10/14/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/26/70 - 10/12/70
TITLE OF CASE FLOYD HUEN, aka		REPORT MADE BY JAMES E. SHERRIFF	TYPED BY sad
		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - AAPA	CONFIDENTIAL

11/24/87 3042 PWS/AB
 Classified by
 Declassify on: OADR

REFERENCES: San Francisco summary report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 12/12/69.
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 1/7/69.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 6/29/70.
 Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 9/10/70.
 San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 9/21/70.
 Bureau airtel to San Francisco dated 10/2/69.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 9/21/70, advised that interview of Subject authorized by Bulet dated 9/10/70, would be deferred pending results of investigation by the University of California Police Department (UCPD) into report that loaded ammunition clips had been found in State owned vehicle which Subject had driven and that Subject had purchased two hand guns in December of 1969.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

8/28/84
 Classified by *R-8 [signature]*
 Declassify on: OADR

APPROVED <i>REG [signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: 5 - Bureau (105-190736) (RM) 4 - San Francisco (105-23692) (1 - 105-24447) (JEANNE QUAN HUEN)	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	USAIL, DSE, ONE, SS, PACESD, CI
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	10/29/70
How Fwd.	RIS
By	[signature]

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-190736-10 **REC-1**

OCT 19 1970

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRU)~~
 Notations
 DATE: **2/10/88** **3042 PWS/AB**
84-19684-2784-1969-18/88

~~NAT. INT. SEC.~~

53 NOV 3 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

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As indicated in this report, the seven ammunition clips found in the State owned vehicle on 8/26/70, were actually empty, and there is no evidence to prove any connection between them and the Subject, since other persons also used the vehicle during the month prior to the time it was serviced on 8/26/70.

With respect to the report that the vehicle was driven over 1,000 miles in a three day period (8/1-4/70), while signed out to the Subject, it is noted that he claimed to SF 2496-R that he made no such use of the vehicle, and also that the charge-out practice of the University garage was such that it is quite possible someone else could have used the car and charged it to the Subject, if he had knowledge of the charge-out number assigned to the Asian Studies group. With respect to the handguns reported to have been purchased by the Subject, SF 2496-R advised the Subject states he still has these guns at home and that he obtained them for self protection. Both SF 2496-R and the UCPD noted it was not unusual for students at Berkeley to own weapons.

In view of the above considerations and since SF 2496-R states that Subject is opposed to the use of violence and is considered conservative by more militant members of the Asian-American community at the University of California, it is believed he should not be placed on the Security Index at this time, but should again be considered for interview.

UACB, he will not be recommended for inclusion on the Security Index at this time, and a separate communication will be sent to the Bureau again requesting permission to interview him.

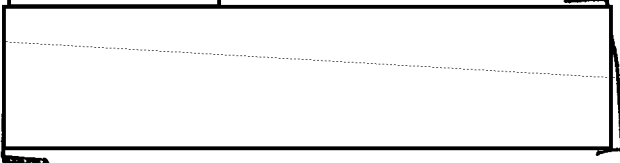
Sources mentioned in this report are identified as follows:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Located in File</u>
SF T-1 is SF 2496-R	170-570

SF T-2 is



SF T-3 is



X

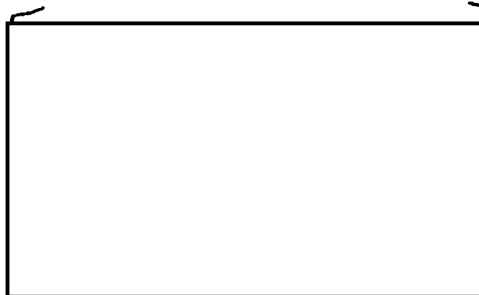
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SF 105-23692
JES:sad

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SF T-4 is



SF T-5 [is



This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because it contains considerable information from SF 2496-R, a source of continuing value in the racial and security fields, and unrestricted dissemination could possibly lead to the disclosure of this source and adversely affect the security of the United States. In addition, the information from SF T-3 was so classified.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Will submit appropriate request for authority to interview the Subject, UACB.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C*
COVER PAGE

11-CV-2131-4b-839

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES E. SHERRIFF Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Date: 10/14/70
Field Office File #: 105-23692 Bureau File #: 105-190736
Title: FLOYD HUEN

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Character: SM - AAPA

8/28/84
Classified by *SP-8/ty/ty*
Declassify on: OADR
3042 PWS/AB
11/24/87

Synopsis: In January, 1970, a Japanese student organizer, later identified as MASAMICHI KOMATA and his wife, both active in the Red Army faction of ultra-radical students in Japan, stayed at Berkeley, California residence of FLOYD HUEN and his girl friend, JEANNE QUAN. An open notice by the American Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, dated 3/31/70, indicated Vietnamese group in Canada to hold conference in July, 1970, and listed FLOYD HUEN as person through whom support could be forwarded. Source advised the Asian American Political Alliance, which HUEN helped organize, is now dead issue and indicated HUEN is excluded by some of the Asian-Americans because of his moderate, non-violent attitude. Police investigation concerning empty ammunition clips found in State owned vehicle at University of California, Berkeley, disclosed HUEN was one of the persons who used that car, and that HUEN had purchased two hand guns in December, 1969. HUEN claimed to source he had no knowledge of clips and that guns were purchased for self-protection. HUEN was married on 9/20/70, to JEANNE QUAN, University student from Livermore, California.

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE:~~

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I, Excluded from
automatic downgrading and declassification

DETAILS:

MAS AOKI HI KOMATA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III
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SF T-1 advised on January 26, 1970, that TERUMASO HATANO, believed to be a student at Tokyo University in Japan, was visiting the United States and staying at the residence of FLOYD HUEN in Berkeley, California. SF T-1 added that HATANO had been in the United States about a week, accompanied by his wife, and that upon his arrival in the United States, he had contacted DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and asked to be put in touch with militant Japanese-American students in the San Francisco Bay Area. According to SF T-1, HILLIARD referred HATANO to RICHARD AOKI, leader of the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) at the University of California at Berkeley (UCB).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix pages.

According to SF T-1, the TWLF is a coalition of non-white student groups, namely Black, Chicano (Mexican-American), Filipino, Chinese and Japanese.

Its stated purpose is to initiate discussion and to develop programs pertinent to the needs of Third World (non-white) students, and to promote the political, economic and cultural welfare of Third World peoples. A spokesman for the TWLF expressed the Third World idea as follows:

"The first world is the capitalist world, the second world is the Communist white world, and the third world is the non-white world composed of people from Asia, Africa and Latin America."

SF T-1 indicated that when HATANO attempted to contact AOKI through the Asian Studies Office, he was put in touch with FLOYD HUEN, who had been associated with AOKI in the direction of Asian Studies at the UCB and in the leadership of the Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) at the UCB. According to SF T-1, HUEN was one of the organizers of the AAPA, which he described as a student alliance for protesting racism in America and "American imperialism."

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According to SF T-1, HATANO indicated that he was seeking to organize opposition to the renewal of the Japanese-American Security Pact and that he planned to visit Seattle, Washington, and Chicago, Illinois, to contact national leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the appendix.

It is noted that according to information received from SF T-2 on January 20, 1970, HATANO, in contacting SDS leaders, left word that he could be reached at telephone number 845-5589, a telephone listed to JEANNE QUAN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308. The mailbox at this address was observed to bear the names: JEANNE HUEN and FLOYD QUAN, and SF T-1 advised HUEN and QUAN were living together at that Berkeley, California address.

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JOANNE QUAN

Regarding JEANNE QUAN, it is noted that according to SF T-1, she was attending meetings of the AAPA at Berkeley, California, on several occasions during the period December, 1968 through August, 1969, and participated with other AAPA people, including FLOYD HUEN, in demonstrations at San Francisco, opposing the visit of the Japanese Premier to the United States, and renewal of the Japanese-American Security Pact. It is also noted that the February 23, 1969, issue of the "Independent", a newspaper published at Livermore, California, carried an article in which Miss QUAN was described as a leader of the AAPA at the UCB and as a graduate of Granada High School, who was actively involved in the student strike at the UCB. In this article Miss QUAN was quoted as condemning police violence against striking students and as claiming that many students who were beaten up and arrested were simply spectators who happened to be standing in the wrong place. Miss QUAN admitted some students had thrown rocks, but she claimed this tactic was not condoned by the strike leadership.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

She declared the striker's tactic was supposed to be non-violence, but added, "we can't control everyone." According to UCB records, Miss JUANNE QUAN was born [redacted] and entered the UCB from Granada High School in September, 1967.

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On April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that HATANO had been in Berkeley, California, on March 18, 1970, at which time he indicated he would depart the United States for Japan on March 20, 1970. According to SF T-1, HATANO related that he had contacted some Asians in Chicago and New York City as well as in the San Francisco Bay Area and hoped to exchange information with these persons following his return to Japan. HATANO indicated to SF T-1 that he had failed to make contact with SDS leaders in Chicago, because the Weatherman faction of the SDS had forceably closed up the National SDS Office there. SF T-1 advised that HATANO gives the impression that he follows the political thinking of the Chinese Communist leader, MAO Tse-tung. SF T-1 added that HATANO claimed to be a leader of the Left Wing faction of the Japanese student organization, Zengakuren. On May 6, 1970, SF T-1 identified a photograph of MASAMICHI KOMATA as identical with the person known to him as HATANO and a photograph of AKIYO SHIRAI as identical with the person known to him as HATANO's wife.

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(U) It is noted that SF T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on February 20, 1970, that MASAMICHI OMATA, a graduate student of Kyoto University in Japan, accompanied by AKIYO SHIRAI, had departed Japan on November 12, 1969, destined to the United States, with plans to set up an international coalition of radical students. According to SF T-3, both were identified as activists in the Sekigun-ha (Red Army) faction of the ultra-radical students in Japan. (X)

On February 17, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB had been the subject of much discussion and dissension among the Asian-American students at the University. SF T-1 said that as a result of this dissension, the AAPA has become completely inactive. SF T-1 said that within the Asian Studies group, FLOYD HUEN has been an advocate of a conservative position which looks for development of an Asian Studies program within the framework of the UCB, while others have espoused a radical position,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-CV-2131-4b-843

seeking the creation of a community college independent of and separated from the University. Subsequently, on April 8, 1970, SF T-1 advised that the AAPA at the UCB is totally inactive and appears to be defunct. SF T-1 said that FLOYD HUEN is the only individual who continues to claim a relationship with the AAPA and source expressed the opinion that this is due to the fact that HUEN has been excluded by other members of the Asian-American student group on account of his more conservative attitude.

SF T-1 indicated that as a member of the staff of the Asian Studies division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB, HUEN continues to be included in meetings of the teaching and administrative staff and was one of some 20 to 25 persons who attended an "invitation only" meeting held for the staff at the Asian Studies San Francisco Office, 834 Kearny Street, San Francisco, at which the guest speaker was DAVID MILTON, who had recently returned to the United States after teaching in Communist China for several years.

On various occasions during 1964 through 1968, sources disclosed that DAVID HEPBURN MILTON was residing and teaching in Peking, China. Sources have advised that MILTON was a member of the Communist Party in New York City, East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, during the period 1944 to 1959, when he moved to San Francisco, California.

On April 15, 1970, SF T-4 made available a copy of the April, 1970 issue of "Solidarity", a publication of the American Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese People (AMFLWVP), 4945 California Street, San Francisco. Included in this publication was an open letter or notice dated March 31, 1970, entitled, "This Is An Appeal For Help For the Vietnamese Patriotic Union In Canada." This two page notice indicates that the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada who demand "complete withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam", intended to hold a conference in July of 1970 at Montreal, Canada, to discuss plans to end what is termed "the war of aggression" in Vietnam. The notice mentions that such a conference was strongly supported by HATANO, described as "a Japanese

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

student organizer who has just completed a long tour of this country." The notice indicates that the ACFSWVP meeting in joint session with the Asian Studies in the Bay Area and the AAPA agreed to sponsor the conference and planned to send financial help and delegates. The notice closed with a statement that letters of support and financial contributions could be sent directly to Tran Que Phuong, 4710 Fulton, Apartment "A", Montreal, Quebec, Canada, one of the responsible leaders of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada or locally either to the ACFSWVP at 4945 California Street, San Francisco, or to FLOYD HUEN, 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apartment 308, Berkeley, California, representing the AAPA.

Regarding the ACFSWVP, it is noted it uses the address of its secretary, MARGARET DRIGGS. During interview by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, Mrs. DRIGGS advised that she and her husband became active in the Communist Party during the 1930's at Tacoma, Washington, and continued membership and activity in the Communist Party or the Communist Political Association, until they were expelled in 1964. When contacted on December 13, 1968, regarding the ACFSWVP, Mrs. DRIGGS advised she had initiated this group by putting out a leaflet in October, 1968, but had been unable to spend any time to develop it into a going organization.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR Solidarity with the VIETNAMESE People
4945 CALIFORNIA ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

During August, 1970, relatives of FLOYD HUEN, including his father, TAK PING HUEN of 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California, were contacted to determine whether FLOYD HUEN might have travelled to Montreal, Canada, during July, 1970, to attend the above mentioned conference of the Union of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada. They advised they were sure that FLOYD HUEN did not travel to Canada during July, 1970, and expressed their conviction that the latter is opposed to violence and loyal to basic American ideals. All indicated that FLOYD HUEN's plans for marriage to JEANNE QUAN set to take place in September, 1970, has entailed family conferences at which any travel by FLOYD to Canada would certainly have become known.

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On August 7, 1970, SF T-5, who has known HUEN for years, said that HUEN's family and the mother of JEANNE QUAN, who lives at Livermore, California, have been much disturbed by the fact that HUEN has been sharing JEANNE QUAN's apartment at 2414 Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley and are anxious to see this relationship regularized by a formal marriage. (A) u

On August 26, 1970, SF T-1 advised that he had no knowledge of any conference which FLOYD HUEN might have attended at Montreal, Canada during July, 1970. SFT-1 reiterated that the AAPA was entirely inactive on the Berkeley campus and added that FLOYD HUEN now appears to be about the sole member and the only person concerned with it. SF T-1 remarked that FLOYD HUEN has somewhat isolated himself from other Asian activists because of his moderate attitude. SF T-1 said HUEN is considered a moderate because he seems to feel that student activism should be confined to argument and non-violent protest and that violence should be avoided.

The San Francisco "Examiner", in its issue dated September 17, 1970, carried an article stating that the UCB campus police were seeking to establish ownership of a flight bag containing ammunition and Maoist literature found in the trunk of a State owned car. The article stated that on August 26, 1970, an attendant at the campus garage in Berkeley discovered a bag containing seven carbine clips loaded with .30 caliber bullets, together with a quantity of revolutionary literature. The article indicated that among those who had used the vehicle during August, 1970, was a graduate student employed as a teaching assistant, who is a leader within the Third World Liberation Front, and added that during the time the car was signed out to this person in the name of the Asian Ethnic Study Group, it was driven 1176 miles. The article described the graduate student as a former member of the Student Senate and indicated he was arrested during the student strike at Berkeley in March of 1969. The article further stated that California Assemblyman DON MULFORD, the author of legislation barring guns from California campuses, informed Chief WILLIAM BEALL he had received information that the mentioned teaching assistant had made recent gun purchases. According to the article, Assemblyman MULFORD stated, "I am deeply concerned that a teaching assistant is buying guns and driving a state car at taxpayers expense. I would like to know if those guns were taken on campus ---." The article stated that the mentioned

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teaching assistant had purchased a Smith & Weston .38 caliber Chief Special pistol from Earl E. Buchanan Gun at 2934 College Avenue, Berkeley, On December 17, 1979, and one week later had purchased a .9 mm caliber Browning automatic at Siegel's Guns, 508 West McArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California, in one instance giving a Telegraph Avenue address and in the second listing a Francisco Street address, both in Berkeley. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In connection with the arrest mentioned above, it is noted that during the student strike at the UCB, FLOYD HUEN was arrested by the University of California Police Department (UCPD) on March 3, 1969, on a charge of blocking a pedestrian access while picketing. The charge was dismissed "in the interest of justice", and according to HUEN's father and brother, this dismissal took place because the charge resulted from a mistaken identity. Regarding the two addresses used in the gun purchases, it is noted that FLOYD HUEN has been residing at 2414 Telegraph Avenue and also uses his parents address, 1737 Francisco, both in Berkeley, California.

Contact with the UCPD at Berkeley disclosed that the ammunition clips found in the State car were not loaded and were in a paper shopping bag when found. UCPD Sergeant [redacted] advised that the investigation of this incident was being conducted by Officer [redacted]. Sergeant [redacted] advised that FLOYD HUEN, a teaching assistant in Asian Studies, was one of the persons who had driven the vehicle but he added there was no evidence to connect him with the ammunition clips found in the vehicle.

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On October 6, 1970, Lieutenant [redacted] of the Berkeley Police Department advised that his department had never issued FLOYD HUEN a license to carry a weapon. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that HUEN never applied for such a license and that if he had done so he would not have been given a license since there appeared to be no reason why he would need to carry a weapon. Lieutenant [redacted] added that it was entirely legal for a citizen to own a hand gun provided he did not carry it concealed without proper authorization.

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On October 7, 1970, SF T-1 advised he had immediately recognized that the above mentioned San Francisco "Examiner" article referred to FLOYD HUEN. He said that out of concern for the reputation of HUEN and the Asian Studies group on the campus he had discussed the article at length with HUEN and is convinced that HUEN knows nothing of the ammunition clips which were left in the vehicle. SF T-1 added that HUEN claims he has not used any University vehicle for long trips during 1970 and has no idea who may have used his name and that of the Asian Studies Division to charge out the State owned vehicle, which was driven more than 1,000 miles in three days while charged to him. SF T-1 remarked that it has been very easy in the past to charge out a car at the University Garage, since all that one needed to do was to give a name and to know the number assigned to any group or division authorized to sign out a car. SF T-1 said that any person who knew the number assigned to the Asian Division of the Ethnic Studies Department could have gone to the garage and used HUEN's name to sign out a vehicle. SF T-1 said that he questioned FLOYD HUEN regarding the two hand guns he was alleged to have purchased in December, 1969, and that HUEN readily admitted these purchases, saying he had obtained the guns for "self-protection", and still has them at home, but does not carry them. SF T-1 remarked that to the best of his knowledge, it is common practice for students at the UCB to own weapons and added that there is no offense against the law if such weapons are not carried concealed. SF T-1 commented that FLOYD HUEN is presently employed as a Research Assistant in the Asian Studies Division of the Ethnic Studies Department at the UCB on a university salary. SF T-1 added that the AAPA which was formerly headed by HUEN is now a dead issue and not even mentioned by HUEN.

On October 13, 1970, Lieutenant UCPD, advised that the UCPD was unable to determine who was responsible for leaving the empty ammunition clips and/or the three posters praising Communist China, which were found in the trunk of a State owned vehicle when it was serviced on August 26, 1970. He indicated that there was no evidence to connect HUEN with these items other than the fact that he was one of the persons to whom the vehicle was signed out during the first part of the month. Lieutenant LUDDEN further indicated that the UCPD was making no investigation concerning the two hand guns allegedly purchased by HUEN, since no crime was involved. He added

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that measures had been taken at the UCB garage to tighten procedures for charging out vehicles so that in the future responsibility can be more accurately assessed when there is possible misuse of a State-owned vehicle.

On October 13, 1970, Officer [redacted] of the UC Police Department, advised that he had investigated the matter, when a mechanic at the UCB garage reported on August 26, 1970, that he had found seven empty ammunition clips and three paper posters of a Chinese communist nature in the trunk of a State-owned vehicle which he was servicing. Officer [redacted] displayed the seven empty ammunition clips, but added that the three posters have evidently been destroyed. He said there were no identifiable fingerprints on the ammunition clips and that he had been unable to ascertain who was responsible for placing them in the trunk of the car. He added that no crime had been committed and his investigation was simply for informational purposes.

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Officer [redacted] said that during the course of his investigation he discovered that according to the mileage charts some 1,176 miles were placed on the State-owned vehicle in question, while it was charged to the Asian Ethnic Study Group under the name of FLOYD HUEN during a period of three days, starting August 1, 1970, and ending August 4, 1970. He added that he had also ascertained that FLOYD HUEN's driver's license, which had to be renewed before his birthday, [redacted] was apparently not renewed, so that if he was driving a State-owned vehicle as the garage files show, he was doing so without a valid license.

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Officer [redacted] said the garage attendants are supposed to check driver's licenses to make sure they are valid and to establish the identity of the person taking the vehicles. He said he discovered that this has not been done in all cases in the past and noted that it was certainly not done when the car was charged out to FLOYD HUEN, whose license expired last May. Officer [redacted] expressed the opinion that FLOYD HUEN or some of his associates in the Asian Studies Division were probably responsible for leaving the empty

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SF 105-23692
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ammunition clips and the communist posters in the State-owned vehicle, but he added that there is no way of fixing responsibility and no further investigation of the matter is contemplated by the UC Police Department.

On September 30, SF T-5 advised that he has no knowledge of the two handguns which FLOYD HUEN purchased in December, 1969. He said that FLOYD has always claimed to be non-violent in his philosophy and actions, so he is at a loss to explain these purchases. SF T-5 expressed the opinion that FLOYD HUEN may have purchased them for self-protection in view of the fact that robberies and burglaries in the Berkeley area seem to be on the increase. SF T-5 remarked that FLOYD HUEN and JEANNE QUAN were married on September 20, 1970, at Berkeley, California. *(S) u*

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
also known as
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to the official newspaper of the BPP, the BPP was started during December 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY G. SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, Minister of Defense, BPP.

The official newspaper, called "The Black Panther," regularly states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to as "pigs" who should be killed.

The newspaper, in its issue of September 7, 1968, had an article by the then Minister of Education, GEORGE MURRAY. This article ended with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

The BPP newspaper, issue of October 5, 1968, had an article introduced with the following statement: "We will not dissent from American government. We will overthrow it."

DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, BPP, in a speech at the San Francisco Polo Field on November 15, 1969, said "We will kill Richard Nixon."

DAVID HILLIARD, in the "New York Times," issue of December 13, 1969, was quoted as follows: "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence."

In the issue of April 25, 1970, the BPP newspaper had an article by Minister of Culture EMORY DOUGLAS as follows:

"The only way to make this racist US government administer justice to the people it is oppressing, is...by taking up arms against this government, killing the officials, until the reactionary forces...are dead, and those that are left turn their weapons on their superiors, thereby passing revolutionary judgement against the number one enemy of all mankind, the racist U.S. government."

The BPP Headquarters is located at 1046 Peralta Street, Oakland, California. Branches of the BPP, and Committees to Combat Fascism, under control of the BPP, have been established in various locations in the USA.

*APPENDIX

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N-CV-2131-4b-851

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as commonly known, came into existence at a founding convention held during June 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Leninism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the world-wide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, USA, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968-1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June 1969 NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance, and Revolutionary Youth Movement. The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some aligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February 1970.

The Weatherman and Revolutionary Youth Movement groups no longer consider themselves associated with SDS and the Worker Student Alliance group refers to itself as the true SDS.

• APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
October 14, 1970

Title FLOYD HUEN

Character SM - AAPA

Reference Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF
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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

11-CV-2131-4b-853

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-190736) DATE: 10/14/70

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
SM-AAPA

*Portrait of Subject
9/25/70*

Floyd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY CP-8 [Signature]

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 10/15/70

Reason for the delinquency: Police Officer [redacted] who investigated allegations against Subject, on behalf of the University of California Police Department, could not be contacted until 10/13/70, so as to include his findings and comments in the report concerning the Subject.

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Date airtel report letter LHM will reach the Bureau: 10/16/70

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

No administrative action necessary.

INT. SEC.

- ① - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/UB
ON 11/24/87
DATE: 12/4/70

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

R98

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN
SM - AAPA

*O-1 SF
Re-STATS
J.E.M. 16-C
2/9/71*

*Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR
ANS, letter will be submitted 2/18/71
J.E.M. 16-C
2/22/71*

Re report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 10/14/70 at San Francisco.

Bureau authority is requested to interview Subject in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews of security subjects. If this Subject is cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities and complete background investigation required by Section 107C of the Manual of Instructions will be conducted and Bureau will be requested to authorize recontact with Subject as a PSI. (X) u

The following is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Manual of Instructions: (X) u

- A. Subject resides at 2414 Telegraph Avenue, Apt. 308, Berkeley, California, and is not presently employed. Subject, according to [redacted] now hopes to become a medical doctor, and is devoting most of his time to study, preparing for entrance examination to medical school. He hopes to be admitted to the medical school of the University of California, but is also making application to other schools. Subject is of Chinese racial descent and was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China, while his father was serving with the U.S. Navy there. He derived United States citizenship from his father, TAK PING HUEN, who was naturalized a United States citizen on 11/14/45, while serving in the U.S. Navy. (X) u
- B. Subject was married on 9/20/70 at Berkeley, California, to JEANNE QUON, a native born United States citizen born [redacted] whose widowed mother resides at Livermore, California. She is presently a student at the University of California, majoring in Sociology. (X) u
- C. Subject in 1968 was one of the founders of the Asian-American Political Alliance (AAPA) which issued manifesto pledging support of all non-white liberation movements and

- 1 - Bureau (RM APPROVED)
- 2 - San Francisco date
- 1 - [redacted] MAIL ROOM
- (5)

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OTHERWISE

DEC 17 1970
COMM-FBI



DEC 21 1970

DEC 17 1970
CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 7 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted]

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SF 105-23692

JES/cmp

condemned American imperialism. Subject was principal leader of the AAPA and his differences with other AAPA personalities caused AAPA to become inactive by summer of 1970. In late 1968, Subject was one of AAPA representatives at Hemisphere Conference to End the War in Vietnam and subsequent issue of AAPA newspaper praised the Viet Cong representation there and condemned American involvement in Vietnam. During Third World Liberation Front Student Strike at University of California, Berkeley, Subject served on Legal Defense Committee, and appeared on picket line. Subject represented AAPA at rally in San Francisco 5/4/69, but allegedly left rally after finding it was Red Guard controlled. During 7/69 Subject attended United Front Against Fascism Conference sponsored by Black Panther Party at Oakland, California. Subject participated in demonstrations against Security Pact between Japan and United States and spoke at rally in Berkeley, 11/21/69, calling for demonstrations against visit of Japanese Premier. Subject purchased two handguns in 12/69, allegedly for self-protection. In 1/70, Japanese radical student organizer, leader of ultra-radical student group in Japan, stayed at apartment of Subject and JEANNE QUON in Berkeley, California. In 3/70, Subject was listed as AAPA person to contact regarding support or attendance at proposed Canadian conference of Vietnamese group in Canada opposed to present government of South Vietnam. In 8/70, several unloaded ammunition clips were found in trunk of University of California vehicle which several persons, including Subject, had driven, but Subject reportedly denied knowledge of the clips.

D. Subject's spouse has been reported at several meetings of the AAPA starting in 12/68 and in the Fall of 1969, she participated with other AAPA people, including the Subject, in demonstrations opposing the visit of the Japanese Premier to the United States and the renewal of the Security Pact between Japan and the United States. Her hometown newspaper at Livermore, California, on 2/23/69 carried a report of an interview with her concerning the student strike at the University of California, Berkeley, in which she condemned police violence against striking students, but admitted that some students had thrown rocks, claiming such student action was not condoned by the strike leadership.

E. Relatives of Subject and his spouse have never been reported as involved or interested in any subversive group. Subject's parents, brothers and sister have been contacted and indicated desire to cooperate with the FBI.

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SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

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F. SF 2496-R, who was active in AAPA leadership, and other sources indicate the AAPA now defunct, partly because of antagonism between Subject and other AAPA leaders who considered Subject to be too moderate. Subject has withdrawn from active participation in the Asian Studies Program at the University of California, Berkeley, and has changed his study interest from Sociology to Medicine. [redacted]

[redacted] expressed opinion that Subject fundamentally opposed to violence as means of effecting social change, and that because of radical stance of other Asian-Americans active in the Asian Studies Program at the Berkeley campus and particularly because he was suspected of leaving ammunition clips in vehicle which other students had also used, Subject has decided to disassociate himself from those radical elements.](X) u

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G. It is believed that an interview with the Subject would be logical at this time, while Subject is at odds with radical Asian-American elements at the University of California, Berkeley. It is felt interview should not be delayed unnecessarily, since the militant graduate student, WAI KIT QUON, who led opposition to Subject's more moderate stance, has now gone to Hong Kong to do research for the University of California, and his absence may bring some Asian-American students back to the influence of the Subject. Subject's change of major from Sociology to medicine indicates he is acceding to parental desires and would be possibly ready to accede to his parents desire that he cooperate with the FBI. His former position as Acting President of the Student Body at the University of California, Berkeley, and his leadership in Asian-American protests against American involvement in the Far East, give him a background where he can associate with student and Asian-American radicals. Some of his former associates in AAPA, such as BRUCE OCCENA, SF File 100-64975, have been to Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade and may be in touch with Weatherman fugitives. Subject's alleged opposition to violence may dispose him to be cooperative with FBI investigation of such persons. [redacted]

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[redacted] it is felt that it will be useful to conduct the interview right away, before the Subject is accepted for medical school. Subject is temporarily not a student but this situation is only temporary. It is noted that Bureau previously authorized an interview of the Subject by Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 9/10/70,

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SF 105-23692
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but this was held in abeyance pending inquiry regarding the episode of the finding of the ammunition clips in the University vehicle which Subject (among others) had driven.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) (P)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
SM - AAPA

DATE: 2/18/71 3042 PW/AS
DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 11/24/87

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2+4
J. E. M. / G.C.
5/18/71
ANSI letter will be submitted 5/27/71
Classified
Declassify on: OADR

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 12/4/70, copy returned to San Francisco by Bureau routing slip dated 12/17/70, approving request for interview of Subject.

Efforts to contact the Subject for interview during December, 1970, and January, 1971, were unproductive, since Subject was temporarily in the New York City area, staying with his brother, JIMMY HUEN, and seeking admission to Medical School. On 1/27/71, Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, was contacted at the Non-Commissioned Officers Club, Treasure Island Naval Station, San Francisco, where he continues employment as a chef. Mr. TAK PING HUEN stated that Subject had returned from New York City and had resumed work as a teaching assistant at the University of California. Mr. HUEN said Subject will definitely attend medical school next fall, either at the Eastern University where he has been assured of acceptance, or at the University of California, where he has applied and is waiting approval. TAK PING HUEN said that he and Subject's mother are very pleased that Subject has decided to give up social action work in favor of medical study and they hope he will attend the University of California Medical School. TAK PING HUEN commented that Subject and his wife, JEANNE QUON HUEN, have given up their Telegraph Avenue apartment and are now staying at the family home, 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California.

On 2/10/71, during an attempt to contact the Subject for interview, Subject's wife, JEANNE QUON HUEN, was contacted at 1737 Francisco Avenue, Berkeley, California. She advised that neither she nor the Subject are presently active in any social action activity and that they have nothing to hide from the FBI, but she added that she is not sure whether the Subject would be willing to talk with representatives of the FBI. She explained that she and the Subject feel they have done nothing that should cause them to be investigated by the FBI since they are interested only in such things as world peace and the welfare of Chinese-Americans and other minorities in

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0-9 To SF - Action
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IS - CCH in order to
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EX-101 *REC-1105-190736-12*

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - San Francisco
JES/cmp
MAR 2 1971

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2131-4b-859

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

America. Subject's wife stated she would advise the Subject that the FBI desired to talk with him, but she added she did not know whether he would respond.

On the evening of 2/10/71, Subject telephonically contacted SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF. Subject stated he has been aware for some time that the FBI has had an interest in his activities and he wondered why he had not been approached in 1969 when his relatives were interviewed concerning him. It was explained to the Subject that the inquiries made in late 1969 arose because of a report that he had read a message from a Japanese student group to students at the University of California, and had reportedly commented upon the message in such a way that a threat to the safety of the visiting Prime Minister SATO of Japan was implied. Subject was informed that he was not interviewed at that time, because other investigation, including interview of his relatives, made it appear that no threat to the life of Prime Minister SATO was intended, so it was not necessary to interview him. It was further explained that the FBI avoids unnecessary interviews with students and University personnel, out of respect for academic freedom. Subject was told that the FBI does not concern itself with student activities unless some clear violation of Federal law is involved.

With respect to his own activities, Subject was informed that the FBI was interested in the extent to which he may have been involved with the Japanese student leader, MASAMICHI KOMATA, who traveled in the United States about a year ago under the name, TERUMASO MATANO, and who used as a local address, the Telegraph Avenue apartment in Berkeley, California, where Subject and JEANNE QUON were living. Subject stated this was about a year ago and he would have to collect his thoughts and consider the matter before he could discuss the visit of that Japanese student. Subject was also informed that several persons with whom Subject has been associated in Asian workshops, demonstrations and similar activities are of interest to the FBI, because they have visited in foreign countries controlled by communist governments such as the CASTRO regime in Cuba, or because they are leaders in groups such as the Red Guard of the San Francisco Chinatown, which advocates violent methods of expressing support for Communist China and disapproval of the American government. Subject indicated he does not approve of persons who advocate violence or who would support the enemies of the United States, but he added he could not say whether he might be willing to discuss such persons with the FBI. In terminating the contact with

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SF 105-23692
JES/cmp

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SA SHERRIFF, the Subject stated he would consider the possibility of talking with the FBI about such matters and would advise of his decision in the near future.

It is noted that no information indicating social action activities on the part of the Subject has come to the attention of the FBI for several months, and that his parents, and [redacted] believe he has every intention of avoiding further involvement in such activities. (A) u

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Subject was politely cordial during the contact on 2/10/71, but he did not furnish any information of security value and only indicated he would consider whether he would furnish information. In view of these considerations this case will be retained in a pending status awaiting Subject's decision as to whether he will furnish any information to the FBI. If no word is received from Subject, he will be re-contacted and results furnished to the Bureau.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 5/27/71

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) -G-

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/HOB
ON 11/24/87

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS-CH

8/28/84
Classified by SP-8 ljt/ty
Declassify on: OADR

RE: SF Letter to Bureau 2/18/71.

Subject did not recontact the FBI at San Francisco to advise concerning the results of his promise to consider whether he would furnish information. During April, 1971, attempts to locate him at his home, 1737 Francisco Avenue, Berkeley, Calif., failed to find him at home, and although his father, TAK PING HUEN, said he would ask the Subject to call the FBI, he did not do so.

On 5/18/71, Subject's wife, JEANNE QUON HUEN, was contacted at 1737 Francisco and was questioned as to whether she or the Subject had been in touch with anyone else from Japan, since the time that the Japanese student leader, MASAMICHI KOMATA, aka TERUMASO HATANO, stayed with them in Berkeley, Calif. last year. (This question was asked her, in view of the information received in Bureau Airtel dated 4/22/71 captioned IKEHARA MASAO, indicating the latter, like HATANO, was a leader in the Sekigun-Ha (Red Army) faction of the Japanese radical Left, and that he had gone to the United States in November, 1970, and was in San Francisco.) Mrs. HUEN stated she and the Subject had not entertained any Japanese visitors since the visit of HATANO, but added she did not know whether the Subject might have met visiting Japanese students more recently, in his position as an instructor in the Ethnic Studies Department of the University of California at Berkeley.

The sudden death of Dr. CHEN Shih-hsiang, Director of the University of California Center for Chinese Studies, and [redacted] provided an opportunity for an unofficial contact with the Subject, during which the latter was superficially friendly, but still un-cooperative.

No notice of the Subject has come to the attention of the FBI recently, other than remarks by Former [redacted] who advised [redacted] an Asian Studies class which the Subject was teaching in the Ethnic Studies Department

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco

JUN 10 1971
(3)

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JUN 3 1971
NAT. INT. SEC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 105-23692

of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif. Source stated this class deals with medical and social services from an Asian-American viewpoint and that the Subject does not express pro-Chicom sympathies in his remarks to his students. Former [redacted] b7D said that the Subject makes remarks critical of the "Establishment" in the Chinatown of San Francisco and Oakland, Calif. and of the relationship between White Americans and persons of minority racial descent, but also indicates that conditions are improving. Source expressed the opinion that Subject's principal disagreement with American government policy today, regards the war in Vietnam, and source added that he is himself in agreement with HUEN that American troops should be withdrawn from Vietnam without delay.

Subject and his wife continue to reside with Subject's parents at 1737 Francisco Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. His father claims that Subject is now avoiding involvement in political controversy and intends to concentrate upon study to become a medical doctor. It is apparent that the Subject has no desire to provide information to the FBI and it is believed that further efforts to talk with him would produce little of any value and might be a source of embarrassment in view of Subject's connection with the University of California. It is noted that Subject's former close associate, SF 2496-R, has advised Subject lost support of militant Asian-American students, because he was too moderate, and had been excluded by others in the Asian-American group at Berkeley, on account of his more conservative attitude. [redacted] b7D [redacted] has expressed opinion Subject is fundamentally opposed to violence as a means of effecting social changes. J(2) u

In view of the above considerations, no further efforts will be made to talk with the Subject, unless he initiates such a contact. He has been fully identified and his activities of interest have been fully set out in previous communications suitable for dissemination. His present activities do not appear to warrant further investigation, and this case is being closed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~(ATTACHED)~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 3/30/72

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) -P-

DECLASSIFIED BY: 3942 PWS/AS
ON: 11/24/89

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN, aka
IS-CH

8/28/84
Classified in [unclear]
Declassify on: OADR

RE: SF Letter to Bureau dated 5/27/71.

Enclosed for the New York Office are the following:

- Summary Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 12/12/69 at SF.
- Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 10/14/70 at SF.
- SF Letter to Bureau dated 12/4/70.
- SF Letter to Bureau dated 2/18/71.
- SF Letter to Bureau dated 5/27/71.

on

(It will be noted that earlier enclosures listed carry the classification as IS-AAPA.) (Bureau advised by communication dated 3/2/71, that the classification should be IS-CH.)

On 3/22/72, [redacted]

b7D

advised that the latter is now in the New York City area, attending the Albert Einstein Medical School. (X) u

~~NEW~~

LEAD: New York Office:

Will check records of the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University, for verification that Subject is now residing in New York.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (Encl. 5) (RM)
 - 3 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-24447; JEANNE QUAN HUEN)
- JES/jes
(7)

REC-23

105-190736-14

APR 3 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 APR 6 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



7252

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

FROM : *J. M. [unclear]* SAC, NEW YORK (105-116910) (RUC)

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN aka
IS-CH

DATE: 5/4/72

A

ReSFlet to Bureau, dated 3/30/72.

Relet requested NYO to verify subject's presence in NYC.

NYO indices contain no information identifiable with subject.

On 4/7/72, records of Yeshiva University, were caused to be checked by SA WARREN A. GORTON and reflected that FLOYD HUEN presently resides at 140 Claremont Ave., NYC, Apartment 2F, and is a student at Albert Einstein Medical School studying to be a medical doctor. He began his studies in August, 1971. He was born [redacted] at Tsingtao, China. He is a US citizen and formerly resided at 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, California. He received a BA degree in 1969 from University of California at Berkeley.

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/84 BY [signature]

REC-103

105-190736-15

MAY 9 1972

- 10*
- 2 - Bureau
 - 2 - San Francisco (105-23692)
 - 1 - New York

RAM:kap
(5)

NAT. INT. SEC. *[signature]*



53 MAY 11 1972 *fidm*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: [6/29/73] (S)(U)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24447) (RUC) (S)(U)

SUBJECT: JEAN QUAN HUEN, aka (S)(U)
IS - CH
OO: NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWS/AG/10/28/84
ON 11/24/87
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 6/5/73 (S)(U)

Relet disclosed that the New York Office had determined that Subject and her husband, FLOYD HUEN, are residing at 40 East Broadway in New York City. Office of Origin, therefore is being changed to New York and captioned matter is considered RUC to the new Office of Origin. (S)(U)

Enclosed for the New York Office is one xeroxed copy of each of the following items: (S)(U)

1. Newspaper clipping from the 2/23/69 issue of the "Independent", published at Livermore, California.
2. Memorandum of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF to SAC, San Francisco dated 5/19/69.
3. Report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 10/14/70 at San Francisco, captioned "FLOYD HUEN, aka, SM - AAPA".
4. Legat, Hong Kong letter to Bureau dated 8/31/72, captioned "JEAN LAI QUAN, aka, IS - CH".
5. WFO letter to Bureau dated 11/7/72, captioned "LAI JEAN QUAN, aka, IS - CH".

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-190736) (FLOYD HUEN)
- 3 - New York (105-126731) (RM)
(1 - 105-116910) (FLOYD HUEN)
- 2 - San Francisco
(1 - 105-23692) (FLOYD HUEN)

JES:nb
(8) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class

DATE 8-10-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
49 JUL 3 1973 (S)(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-4 [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 6-2-93 (C)

AUG 23 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-24447-6
105-24447-10

[SF 105-24447] (S)(u)
JES:nb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention of the New York Office is called to the index of the report of SA JAMES E. SHERRIFF dated 1/29/70, at San Francisco, captioned "ASIAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ALLIANCE (AAPA), IS - MISCELLANEOUS", copies of which were designated to New York file 105-100715. That report includes all available information concerning Subject's participation in AAPA activities. (S)(u)

Interview of the Subject concerning her trip into Communist China is left to the discretion of New York as the new Office of Origin. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/28/73 (S)(U)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-24447) -P- (S)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by SP8 lty/fcy
Declassify on: OADR

CHANGED:

SUBJECT: JEAN QUAN HUEN, aka Jeanne Quan Huen,
nee Jean Lai Quan, Lai Jean Quan,
Jean Quan, Jeanne Quan, Mrs. Floyd Huen
IS-CH
OO:SF

DECLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 PWS/AB
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 2-28-2003

RE: SF Letter to Bureau dated 7/25/72, captioned FLOYD HUEN; Legat, Hong Kong Letter to Bureau dated 8/31/72, captioned, JEAN LAI QUAN; WFO Letter to Bureau dated 11/7/72 captioned LAI JEAN QUAN. (S)(U)

Title of captioned matter is changed to set out Subject's principal name as JEAN QUAN HUEN rather than JEANNE QUAN HUEN and to add her married name, Mrs. FLOYD HUEN. The names, JEAN LAI QUAN and LAI JEAN QUAN, utilized on referenced communications of WFO and the Legat, Hong Kong are considered as simply different forms of the Subject's maiden name. (S)(U)

For the information of New York it is noted that Legat Hong Kong advised by relet Subject had been listed on a Daily Frontier Report as having exited Communist China on 8/20/72, at which time she utilized the name, JEAN LAI QUAN and was traveling on a U.S. Passport No. [redacted] issued 1/7/71 at San Francisco. Referenced WFO Letter disclosed that U.S. Passport had been issued to the Subject on 7/1/71 at San Francisco and that Subject's application for passport, dated 6/29/71, indicated she was born [redacted] at Livermore, Calif. and that her name was LAI JEAN QUAN. Subject gave her permanent address as 1737 Francisco, Berkeley, Calif. and requested that in case of accident or death, a friend, TAK PING HUEN, at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley, Calif. should be notified. She also stated that she was never married. (S)(U)

TAK PING HUEN, who resides at 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley, Calif. and who is employed as a cook at the Chief Petty Officer's Club, U.S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif. has advised that Subject is certainly married to his son, FLOYD HUEN, and when questioned as to why (S)(U)

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-190736; FLOYD HUEN)
- 3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 105-116910; FLOYD HUEN)
- 4 - San Francisco
(2 - 105-24447; JEAN QUAN HUEN)
(1 - 105-23692; FLOYD HUEN)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS MADE BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 2/10/88
3042 PWS/AB
84-1968-5F84-1969-203-190736-
NOT RECORDED
50 MAR 6 1973 (S)(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Classified by SP8 lty/fcy
Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 7-10-81 em



MAR 17 1973
JES/jes
(10)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Original Filed In 105-23692-106-2315214

105-24447 (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject, in her passport application dated 6/29/71, had indicated she had never been married, replied that Subject and FLOYD HUEN were certainly married and that Subject must have filled out her passport application a long time ago, before they were married. (It is noted that according to sources [redacted] b7D Subject and FLOYD HUEN, their marriage took place at Berkeley, Calif. on 9/20/70.) TAK PING HUEN has refused to furnish the present residence address of the Subject and FLOYD HUEN, claiming on one occasion that he had "lost" the address, and more recently, that Subject and FLOYD HUEN have moved and he does not have their address. TAK PING HUEN did state, however, that Subject and FLOYD HUEN are residing in New York City, where FLOYD HUEN continues to attend the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University. (It is noted that as of May, 1972, per NY Letter to Bureau dated 5/4/72, captioned, FLOYD HUEN; FLOYD HUEN was residing at 140 Claremont Avenue, Apartment 2F, New York City.) (S)(u)

[redacted] has advised that Subject returned to the United States in the Fall of 1972, after a lengthy visit in Hong Kong and Communist China. [redacted]

[redacted] Subject [redacted] had spent several months in Hong Kong studying Mandarin Chinese, but source expressed the opinion that Subject had actually been b7D in Mainland China for much of the time. Source recalled that in late 1971, he had reported the Subject's departure from the United States for what source believed to be a visit to Communist China, possibly in company with other young people from the United States. [redacted] expressed concern lest Subject may have received some revolutionary training from the Chicoms while she was in Communist China. (S)(u)

In this connection it is noted that as indicated in referenced SF Letter dated 7/25/72, by which the case concerning FLOYD HUEN was RUC'd to the New York Office, TAK PING HUEN admitted when contacted that Subject had visited his home briefly in the Fall of 1971, while passing through the San Francisco area, en route to the Far East, on a trip being made with other young people, but he added he did not believe Subject intended to visit Communist China. TAK PING HUEN stated at that time that when he took Subject to the San Francisco airport in late 1971, he had the impression she was taking advantage of some cut-rate tour for students and would visit Hong Kong and other Far East locations, but not Communist China. (S)(u)

On 2/28/73, Mr. SHIH LAN TENG, aka TENG Shih-lan, who is a retired Chief Petty Officer of the U.S. Navy and who is the Chef in charge of the kitchen at the Chief Petty Officer's Club of the U.S. (S)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U.S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., advised that TAK PING HUEN is employed under his supervision and that he has known him and his family for a great many years, ever since they were both in the United States Navy as Chief Petty Officers during the Second World War. Mr. TENG stated he met the Subject briefly during her stay in Berkeley after her return from her visit to China. He said that from her remarks and from what he has heard through his wife, who is a very close friend of Mrs. TAK PING HUEN, he believes that much of the time while Subject was in the Orient, she was studying Mandarin Chinese. Mr. TENG said he assumed her study of the Chinese language was in Mainland China, but that he really does not know where the Subject spent her time while she was abroad. Mr. TENG remarked that as a close friend of FLOYD HUEN's parents, he watched FLOYD grow up, and was aware that FLOYD was something of a problem because of his aggressive attitude, and especially after he went to the University of California and began to associate with radical agitators there. Mr. TENG said one of his own sons was in the University at that time and was careful to avoid association with FLOYD HUEN and the latter's radical associates. Mr. TENG said that after FLOYD and the Subject were married and FLOYD HUEN left to study medicine in New York, he and his wife felt very happy because they felt that FLOYD HUEN would no longer be such a problem to his parents. (S)(u)

[redacted] address at which the subject and FLOYD HUEN presently reside in New York City. Source added however, that he feels reasonably sure he can obtain this address before long [redacted] (S)(u) b7D

LEADS:

NEW YORK OFFICE (S)(u)

Will through the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University, attempt to secure the current residence address of the Subject and her husband, FLOYD HUEN. (S)(u)

[SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE] (S)(u)

Will through continued contact with [redacted] attempt to secure present residence address of the Subject and her husband, FLOYD HUEN, in New York City. (S)(u) b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-190736)

DATE: 7/25/72

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-23692) - RUC -

SUBJECT: FLOYD HUEN
IS-CH

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/KAB
ON 11/24/87

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

OO:NY

RE: SF Letter to Bureau 3/30/72, NY Letter to Bureau 5/4/72.

Referenced NY Letter advised Subject resides at 140 Claremont Avenue, Apartment 2F, New York City and is a student at Albert Einstein Medical School, Yeshiva University, studying to be a medical doctor.

Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, 1737 Francisco Street, Berkeley, Calif. advised on 7/24/72 that Subject and his wife continue to live in New York City, where Subject is taking an accelerated medical course, going to school during the Summer months as well as during the normal school year.

In view of the above, the New York Office is considered the Office of Origin and this matter is considered RUC at SF. All pertinent serials, including a summary report concerning the Subject, were forwarded to NY with referenced SF Letter.

100 Claremont Avenue, New York City
SF has also a file concerning Subject's wife, JEANNE QUAN HUEN, SF File 105-24447. Pertinant information concerning her is included in serials previously furnished to New York with re SF Letter, specifically, the Report of SA James E. Sherriff dated 10/14/70 and the SF Letters dated 12/4/70, 2/18/71 and 5/27/71, all captioned FLOYD HUEN, IS-CH.

JAN 11 1972
JES/jes
(8) 58 AUG 1 1972 221
JAN 28 1972
NAT. INT. SEC.
11-CV-2131-4b-871

JEANNE HUEN flew to the Orient late in 1971 and in opinion of source, might have gone to Communist China for a visit. Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN, stated JEANNE visited them briefly while passing through San Francisco area en route to the Far East, on a trip with other young people, but added he did not believe JEANNE HUEN intended to visit Communist China. He said he took

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - New York (105-116910) (RM)
 - (1 - 105- JEANNE QUAN HUEN)
- 2 - San Francisco
 - (1 - 105-23692)
 - (1 - 105-24447)

REC 43 105-190736-16

EX-116

JUL 28 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAT. INT. SEC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEANNE HUEN to the airport at San Francisco, when she left the area on the trip to the Far East and his impression was that she was taking advantage of a cut-rate trip for students which would tour Japan, Hong Kong and other Far East locations, but not Communist China.

SF File 105-24447 will remain in a closed status at SF, and is not being RUC'd to New York, in-as-much as NY has not specifically determined that she is actually residing in New York City with her husband as is stated by Subject's father, TAK PING HUEN. In the event that NY determines she is actually residing there and has become of some investigative interest to the New York Office, her SF file can be re-opened and RUC'd appropriately. However, three copies of instant communication are designated to NY, so that one copy can be utilized to create an index file there concerning JEANNE QUAN HUEN.

It is noted that Subject was previously carried on the Reserve Index-A by the SF Office, because of his activity as the leader of the Asian American Political Alliance at the University of California at Berkeley. No information of activities by the Subject which might be of investigative interest in the security field has come to the attention of the SF Office since 1970 and his Reserve Index Card has been destroyed with no recommendation that he be placed on any category of the ADEX. Such recommendation is left to the discretion of the NY Office based upon any current activities by the Subject which may come to the attention of the New York Office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEGEND Insert N/A to the items below which are not applicable

PERSONAL DATA	1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME [REDACTED]		2. SERVICE NUMBER [REDACTED]		3. a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK ATTN2 (P-5)		b. DATE OF RANK (Day, Month, Year) 16 OCT 65																								
	4. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH OR CLASS NAVY - USN		5. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State of Country) [REDACTED]		6. DATE OF BIRTH [REDACTED]		9. MARITAL STATUS SINGLE																								
	7. a. RACE MALE		b. SEX MALE		c. COLOR HAIR BLACK		d. COLOR EYES BROWN																								
TRANSFER OF DISCHARGE DATA	10. a. HIGHEST CIVILIAN EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED [REDACTED]		b. MAJOR COURSE OR FIELD ACADEMIC		11. a. TYPE OF TRANSFER OR DISCHARGE TRANSFERRED TO RESERVE		b. STATION OR INSTALLATION AT WHICH EFFECTED U.S. NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA																								
	12. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUADRON STOKY THREE		13. a. CHARACTER OF SERVICE [REDACTED]		d. EFFECTIVE DATE 31 AUG 65		6. TYPE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED [REDACTED]																								
	14. SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER [REDACTED]		15. SELECTIVE SERVICE LOCAL BOARD NUMBER, CITY, COUNTY AND STATE 127, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		16. DATE INDUCTED NOT APPLICABLE		17. DISTRICT OR AREA COMMAND TO WHICH RESERVIST TRANSFERRED COMMANDING OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE MANPOWER CENTER, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, PATERBRIDGE, MARYLAND																								
SERVICE DATA	18. TERMINAL DATE OF RESERVE OBLIGATION DAY MONTH YEAR 13 AUG 67		19. CURRENT ACTIVE SERVICE OTHER THAN BY INDUCTION a. SOURCE OF ENTRY <input type="checkbox"/> ENLISTED (First Enlistment) <input type="checkbox"/> ENLISTED (Prior Service) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REENLISTED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		b. TERM OF SERVICE (Years) 18		c. DATE OF ENTRY DAY MONTH YEAR 21 AUG 62																								
	20. PRIOR REGULAR ENLISTMENTS ONE		21. GRADE, RATE OR RANK AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO CURRENT ACTIVE SERVICE SA-3E2		22. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO CURRENT ACTIVE SERVICE (City and State) LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		24. STATEMENT OF SERVICE																								
	23. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE (Street, RFD, City, County and State) LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA		25. a. SPECIALTY NUMBER AND TITLE ATTN-63374		b. RELATED CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND D. O. T. NUMBER ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN (profess & kin)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YEARS</th> <th>MONTHS</th> <th>DAYS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) NET SERVICE THIS PERIOD</td> <td>04</td> <td>00</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) OTHER SERVICE</td> <td>01</td> <td>00</td> <td>08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. TOTAL (Line (1) + line (2))</td> <td>05</td> <td>00</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE</td> <td>04</td> <td>00</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOREIGN AND/OR SEA SERVICE</td> <td>01</td> <td>11</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	(1) NET SERVICE THIS PERIOD	04	00	10	(2) OTHER SERVICE	01	00	08	G. TOTAL (Line (1) + line (2))	05	00	18	TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE	04	00	10	FOREIGN AND/OR SEA SERVICE	01	11
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TOTAL ACTIVE SERVICE	04	00	10																												
FOREIGN AND/OR SEA SERVICE	01	11	00																												
VA DATA	26. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, COMMENDATIONS, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED ARMED FORCES EXPEDITORY MEDAL NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL		27. WOUNDS RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF ACTION WITH ENEMY FORCES (Place and date, if known) NONE		28. SERVICE SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, COLLEGE TRAINING COURSES AND/OR POST-GRADUATE COURSES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED		29. OTHER SERVICE TRAINING COURSES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED																								
	30. a. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		b. AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT [REDACTED]		c. MONTH ALLOTMENT DISCONTINUED [REDACTED]		b. VA CLAIM NUMBER [REDACTED]																								
	31. a. VA BENEFITS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR (Specify type) [REDACTED]		b. VA CLAIM NUMBER [REDACTED]		c. [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]																								
AUTHENTICATION	32. REMARKS [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]																								
	33. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING (Street, RFD, City, County and State) [REDACTED]		34. a. AUTHORIZING OFFICER [REDACTED]		b. SIGNATURE [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]																								

b6 per Navy
b7C

11-CV-2131-4b-1404

SEP OFF BY DIR OF TRIC.O.

ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1,6)
DATE 12-07-2015 BY: C87W44B73

~~SECRET~~ (U)



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b6
b7C

Date: 8/24/72

To: Director, FBI

(Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa

(105-4194)

Title	Character
<p>_____ (U), aka 1728/2194/5478 IS - CH</p> <p>PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH CHICOM ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA</p>	Reference

b7D

Enclosed are the following communications received from the _____

b7D

Original and four copies of _____ letter dated 8/22/72,
together with five copies of enclosure thereto

b7D

Remarks:

b7D

_____ letter 5/10/71 was forwarded by Ottawa airtel 5/18/71,
captioned "PERSONS IN CONTACT WITH NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY
(NCNA) - CANADA, IS - CH." _____ letter 5/8/72 was forwarded
by Ottawa letter 5/15/72, captioned _____ (U)."

b1
b3
b6
b7C

(S)

Dissemination

- May be made as received
- May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
- May not be made without further clearance with _____

b7D

63/4

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

New York, San Francisco, Honolulu

Status with this office:

- RUC
- Pending
- 5 - Bureau (Enc.10)
 - (1 - New York)
 - (1 - San Francisco)
 - (1 - Honolulu)
- MLI:cae
- (5)

105-29589-1
Do not write in space below

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
SEP 13 9 56 AM '72	

11-CV-2131-4b-330

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

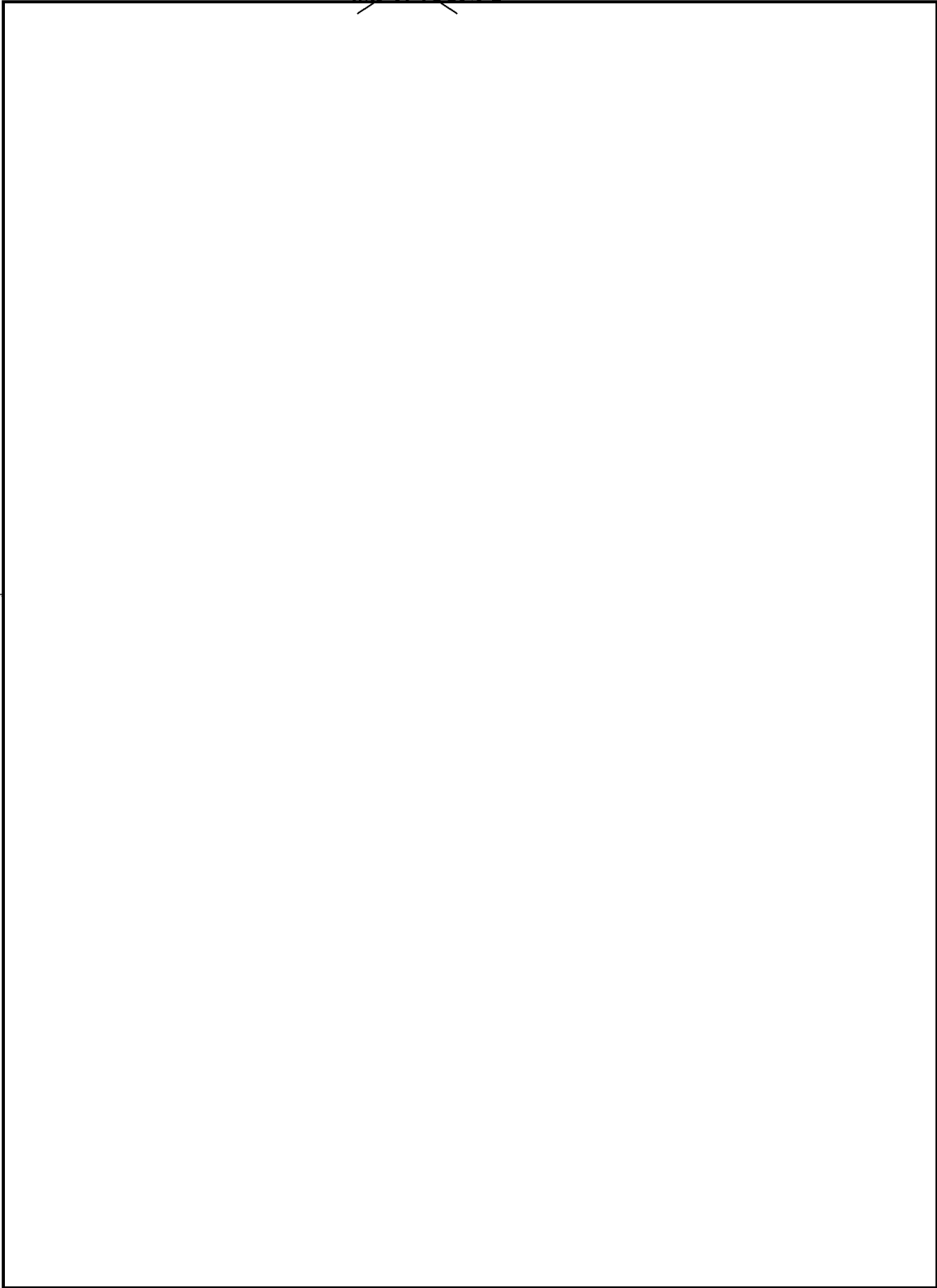
b1
b3
b6
b7C
b7D

(S)

②

~~SECRET~~

b7D

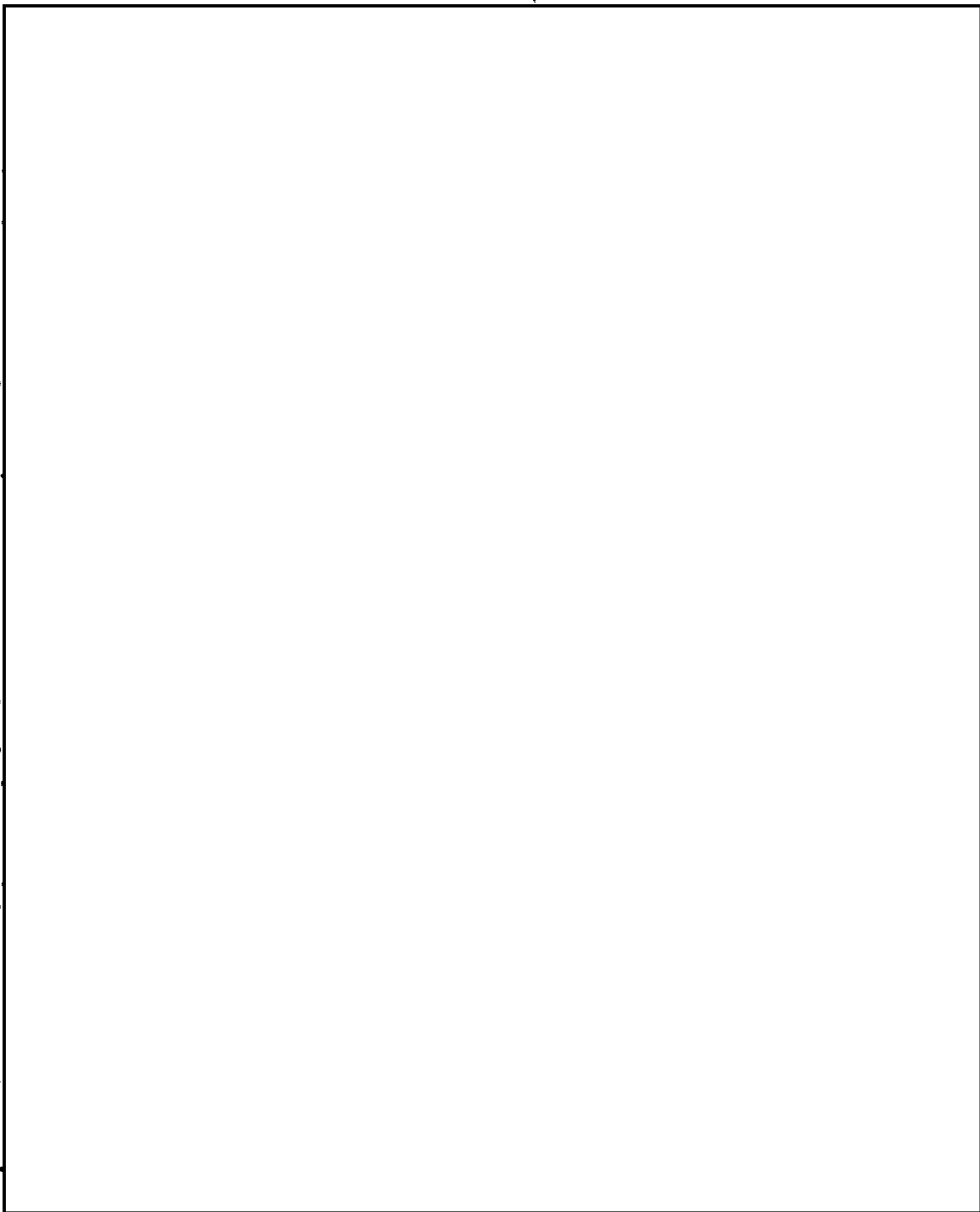


3

11-CV-2131-4b-332

~~SECRET~~

b7D



~~SECRET~~ (U)

(4)