

SAC, San Francisco

1/28/69

Director, FBI

HOWARD BRUCE FRANKLIN, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - REVOLUTIONARY UNION (RU)
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Enclosed is one Xerox copy each of a 23-page document entitled "Who Should Run the Universities?" by H. Bruce Franklin" and a background summary, including photograph, of Franklin.

The 23-page document is the text of a lecture delivered by Franklin on 1/23/69 before the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (AEI) at the Madison Hotel, Washington, D. C. Franklin's background summary appeared in the AEI program announcing its "Rational Debate on Current Issues in Public Policy" series. The series entitled "Who Should Run the Colleges" consists of three sessions with the first lecture (opposing the views of Franklin) delivered by John A. Howard, President, Rockford College on 1/16/69, with the final session, which will be a debate between Howard and Franklin, scheduled for 1/30/69 with G. Warren Nutter, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Virginia, as moderator.

The AEI is self-described in its program as:

"a nonprofit, nonpartisan research and educational organization formed in 1943. Its purpose is to assist the nation's policymakers, legislators, and educational leaders. AEI issues factual legislative analyses, makes long-range studies of major problems of national significance, and undertakes special projects suggested by policymakers. It sponsors symposia and seminars in order to bring together outstanding authorities for an open exchange of opinions and views.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Letter SAC, San Francisco
RE: HOWARD BRUCE FRANKLIN, aka

"AEI is supported by financial contributions from several hundred leading business firms, foundations, and the general public."

After Franklin delivered his address on 1/23/69, a question and answer period was held. Franklin, who was dressed in a sports coat and turtleneck sweater maintained his composure during this heated session and at times exhibited wit and humor. The audience was generally critical of Franklin and openly characterized his lecture as "Marxist-Leninist" and "communist." During the question and answer period, Franklin made no effort to deny his Marxist-Leninist philosophy and he readily admitted he was a "radical and revolutionary" while openly expressing his sympathy and support for Mao Tse-tung and the Cultural Revolution in Communist China.

Franklin was asked how an individual with his background became involved with and supported such a radical revolutionary philosophy. He responded his philosophy evolved from his experience. As a youth, he had worked with blue-collar workers in factories and on a tug boat and became aware of different class values and contradictions between classes. He entered the Air Force where he served in the Strategic Air Command as an intelligence officer with a philosophy he characterized as "Stevensonian Democrat." He soon came to believe the military, in support of monopoly capitalism, was falsely propagandizing the American people regarding the imminence of a Soviet attack. Thereafter, as he continued his academic studies, he became active in the civil rights and anti-war movements and gradually adopted a revolutionary philosophy.

To another question he responded the "people" (working class) would not have committed the country to the North Vietnam war. The ruling elite made the decision to the detriment of the racial minorities and the working class. He cited several instances where he had personally determined factory workers were bitterly opposed to the North Vietnam war which they themselves and their sons were forced to fight.

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When asked to support his contention that the working class should run the universities, he cited the Chinese communist experience as an example. When asked if he had been to China or Vietnam, he replied in the negative but stated a close associate had lived in China and a "young friend" had served in the Red Guard while attending Peking Institute. He described the Chinese people as now enjoying the freedom of the university as a result of Red Guard denunciation of their administrators who were operating the institution in defiance of the people. He said prior to the Communist Revolution, fewer than ten percent of the Chinese population could read or write while now most all the Chinese people are literate and all the younger Chinese are literate.

Franklin stated Mao was directly responsible for the success of the Chinese Cultural Revolution which was necessitated by the deep contradictions within the power structure in China. The Chinese Communist Party bureaucracy was ruling as a bureaucracy. The revolution was launched when Mao announced in a wall poster "bombard Party headquarters." The Cultural Revolution, like all revolutions, started with a small group but rapidly became a movement of masses which forced out the bureaucrats and enabled a student-peasant alliance to obtain control of the universities. He commented the society controls the university and the university develops the society in China.

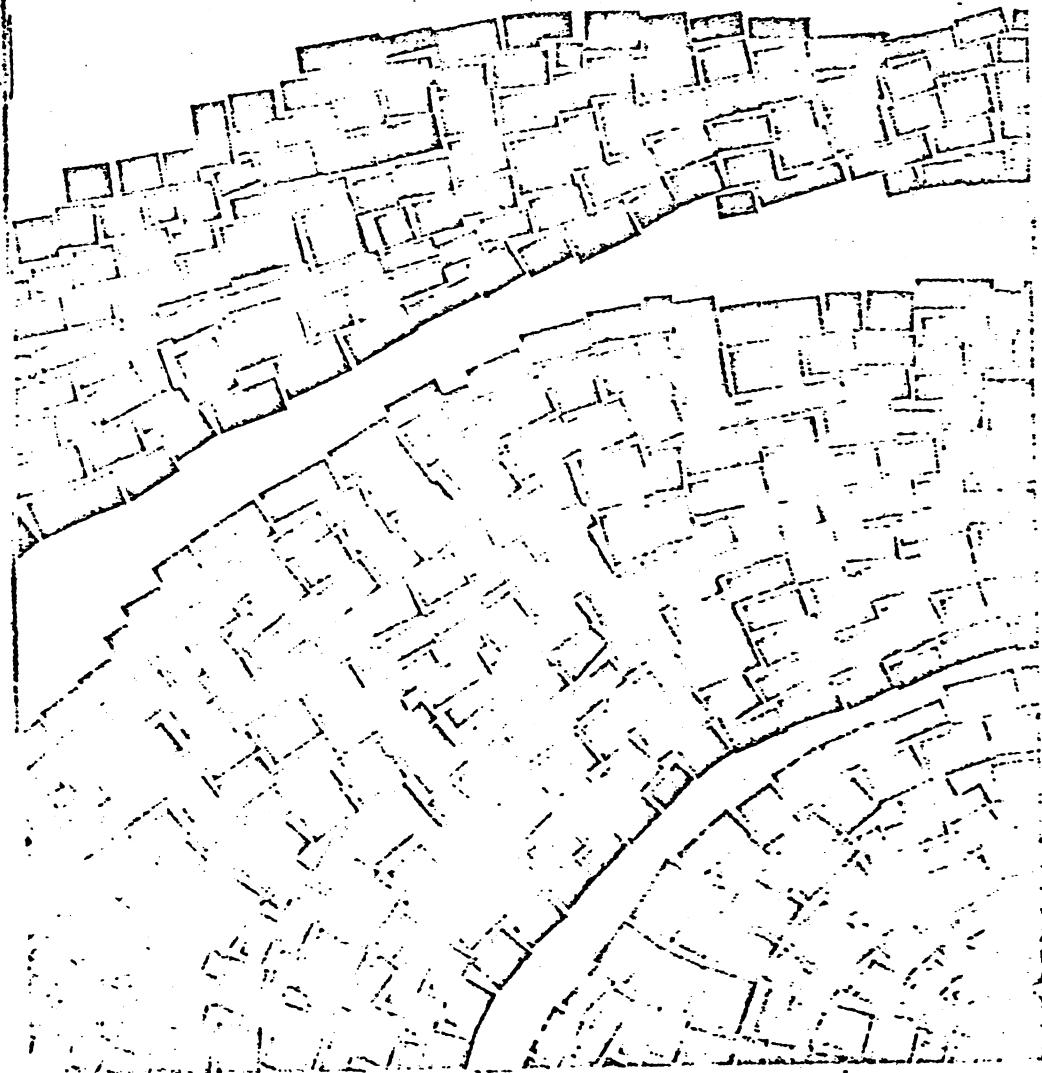
After Franklin commented he supported "Third World" (Negro) control of university departments and segments of the academic community to the exclusion of whites, Franklin was questioned if he would favor a white academic structure excluding blacks. He responded in the negative but stated the demand from the "Third World" is a people's demand. The people are rapidly realizing their power. The control of the University structure by monopoly capitalism is being increasingly contested and it is inevitable the working class will soon obtain full control of the university structure. This has been realized by one quarter of the world's population and the world movement is having its impact in the United States.

Letter SAC, San Francisco
RE: HOWARD BRUCE FRANKLIN

The above and information included in enclosures may be incorporated, as you deem pertinent, in the next investigative report submitted on Franklin. It is interesting to note that the text of Franklin's lecture in its first 24 pages consists almost entirely of radical criticism of the American university system. Only in the final two pages of the document does he reach his final analysis, "there can be only one radical position: the overwhelming majority of people, that is, the working class, must run the universities." In these last two pages he cites the Cultural Revolution in China as an example and sets out the means by which the revolutionaries will gradually gain control. He makes no effort to support the ability of the "working class" to efficiently and productively operate the university structure.



Rational Debate
on Current Issues
in Public Policy



All sessions at 8 p.m. at the Madison
Hotel, 15th and M Streets, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

PARTICIPATING ■ A select group of 40 . . . those engaged in making, teaching, influencing, and writing about public policy. Representatives are invited from: The AFL-CIO ■ The National Association of Manufacturers ■ The U.S. Chamber of Commerce ■ The Democratic National Committee ■ The Republican National Committee ■ The Executive Branch ■ The House of Representatives ■ The Senate ■ American University ■ Catholic University ■ The George Washington University ■ Georgetown University ■ Howard University ■ University of Maryland ■ The Press

to contribute to the *rational* debate that is essential to the advancement of our free society.

Previous seminars have brought together some of the nation's—and the world's—most provocative and widely-known intellectuals. The first Rational Debate in November, 1966, featured Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and Alfred de Grazia. Other debaters during the 1966-67 academic year were the Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr. and former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Whittaker, Arthur F. Burns and Paul Samuelson, and Milton Friedman and Robert V. Roosa.

The names of these men have appeared frequently in the news since their appearance at AEI forums—just as they did before. Mr. Schlesinger has been a leader in the New Politics. The Reverend Mr. Coffin, Yale chaplain, was a defendant along with Dr. Benjamin Spock in the most famous draft case of 1968. Mr. Coffin had discussed his intention to oppose the draft in his spirited AEI debate on civil disobedience.

Dr. Burns, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Eisenhower, counseled Mr. Nixon on economic policy during the 1968 presidential campaign. His opponent in the AEI series, Dr. Samuelson, served as adviser to two Democratic administrations. Dr. Friedman, a leader of the "Chicago school" of economists, has been compared frequently with Lord Keynes for his influence on the economics profession, although he is frequently found in opposition to Keynesian theories.

The seminars of 1967-68 were equally engaging. Former

This is the third year for the Rational Debate Series. In the past two years, some of the most eminent men in economics, law, education, journalism, and politics have debated troublesome issues of public policy on the American Enterprise Institute's platform. The list of other participants in the seminars likewise has included names of men and women widely known in their specialties.

Again this year, the American Enterprise Institute is pleased to bring together six distinguished spokesmen with varying opinions and attitudes on three urgent problems that evoke widely varying suggestions for solution.

AEI does not expect or seek agreement between the speakers or among the participants. These seminars are designed to explore in depth the facts, conflicts, and opinions surrounding selected public issues. Public debate is not always rational, and many facets of a problem frequently remain hidden behind the rhetoric. By bringing together eminent spokesmen who have wide experience and scholarship in selected issues, AEI hopes

Senator Paul H. Douglas debated J. Enoch Powell, the British Tory M.P. who has become controversial because of his proposals on the race problem in England, on the centralization of governments. Ronald Coase and Edward W. Barrett clashed over the potential of educational television. James Tobin met W. Allen Wallis, discussing welfare economics. Judge Paul C. Reardon opposed *New York Times* Managing Editor Clifton Daniel on fair trial and free press. This latter confrontation opened the National Press Club's new Town Hall series over the Metromedia Television Network.

Many of the seminar participants could well have been the principal debaters. Herbert Stein of The Brookings Institution and Norman Ture, then with the National Bureau of Economic Research, were seminar regulars. Gottfried Haberler of Harvard and Paul W. McCracken of Michigan also participated. These economists became advisers on specific national problems during and after the 1968 presidential campaign. Dr. McCracken was appointed Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. A panelist at the seminar on educational television was J. Russell Wiggins, then Editor of the *Washington Post* and later Ambassador to the United Nations.

As in the past two Rational Debate series, the major papers of the two principals in each debate of 1969 along with the questions and opinions of the participants, will be recorded and transcribed. These proceedings are to be published in books which will be available from the American Enterprise Institute.

WHO SHOULD RUN THE COLLEGES?

January 16: John A. Howard

January 23: H. Bruce Franklin

January 30: Mr. Howard and Mr. Franklin
G. Warren Nutter, Moderator



JOHN A. HOWARD, President, Rockford College. President, Palos Verdes College, Rolling Hills, California, 1951-55; Dean of Students, 1949-51; Instructor, 1947-51. Attended Princeton University, 1939-42; graduate study, Northwestern University, 1957-60; Ph.D., M.A., B.S., Northwestern University. Young Presidents' Organization, 1962- : Trustee, Lincoln Academy; First Vice President, American Association of Independent College and University Presidents, 1968-69; Trustee, The Philadelphia Society, 1968. Executive Vice Chairman (under Richard M. Nixon), President's Committee on Government Contracts, 1956-57. Freedom Foundation Award, 1967; Chairman, Freedom Foundation Twentieth Independent Awards, July, 1968. First Infantry Division, Battlefield Commission, two Silver Stars, two Purple Hearts, 1942-45.



H. BRUCE FRANKLIN, Associate Professor of English, Stanford University. Assistant Professor, The Johns Hopkins University, 1964-65; Assistant Professor, Stanford University, 1961-64. Stanford University, Ph.D., 1961; Stanford Wilson Fellow, Stanford University, 1960-61; Amherst College, B.A., magna cum laude, 1955.

Phi Beta Kappa, 1954. Scientific writing consultant, Stanford Research Institute, 1962-64; Lecturer, Department of Adult Education, San Jose, California, 1963-64; National Chairman, Conference on the Advanced Placement Program in English, 1963; Chairman, Conference on Science Fiction, Modern Language Association, 1965; American Council of Learned Societies Grant-in-Aid, 1967; Lecturer and Honorary Dean, Free University of Paris, 1967; ACLS Fellowship, 1968-69. Publications include more than 30 articles and books including "The Island Worlds of Darwin and Melville," *The Centennial Review of Arts and Sciences* (summer, 1967); "Lenin, Youth, and Revolution," *Progressive Labor* (fall, 1967); "A Revolutionary Viewpoint," Black Power Program of La Société Africaine de Culture (Présence Africaine), Paris, 1967; "What Is To Be Done?" Vietnamese-American Independence Day Program, Paris, July 4, 1967; "How We Started Our War Against North Vietnam," *Sequoia* (spring, 1966); "Hawthorne and Science Fiction," *The Centennial Review of Arts and Sciences* (winter, 1966); Introduction to Melville's *Mardi*, G. P. Putnam's Capricorn Books (1964).

THE INCOME TAX: HOW PROGRESSIVE SHOULD IT BE?

March 20: Charles O. Galvin
March 27: Boris I. Bittker
April 3: Mr. Galvin and Mr. Bittker
G. Warren Nutter, Moderator



BORIS I. BITTKER, Southmayd Professor of Law, Yale University. Specialist in field of Taxation Law. Assistant Professor, 1946, Associate Professor, 1948, Professor, 1951, Yale University; Lecturer, Universities of Pavia and Siena in Italy under Fulbright Fellowship, 1955-56; Teacher, Stanford University Law School, summers of 1951 and 1955, and New York University Law School, 1961 and 1963; Charles Inglis Thompson Visiting Professor, University of Colorado Law School, summer, 1966; Ford Distinguished Visiting Professor, New York University School of Commerce, 1964; Yale Law School, LL.B., 1941; Cornell University, B.A., 1938. Office of General Counsel, Alien Property Custodian, 1945-46; Office of General Counsel, Land-Lease Administration, 1943; Law Clerk, Judge Jerome N. Frank, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 1941-42. Army. World War II. Admitted to practice law, New York and Connecticut; member, Connecticut Bar Association, American Law Institute. Served as member, Advisory Group of The Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Publications include: *Federal Income—Estate and Gift Taxation* (1958, 1964, 1968); *Professional Responsibility and Federal Tax Practices* (1964); *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders* (with J. S. Eustice, 1966); *United States Taxation of Foreign Income and Foreign Persons* (with L. F. Ebb, 1968); also author, numerous articles in professional journals.



CHARLES O. GALVIN, Dean, School of Law, Southern Methodist University. Professor of Law, 1952- ; Associate Professor, 1952-55, Southern Methodist University; Visiting Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Thayer Teaching Fellow, Harvard University, S.J.D.; Northwestern University, J.D., M.B.A.; Southern Method-

ist University, B.S. Admitted to Texas and Illinois Bars. Member, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Southwestern Legal Foundation. Chairman, Committee on Substantive Tax Reform, Section of Taxation, American Bar Association. Served as member of Advisory Group of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Tax Lawyers-Internal Revenue Service Liaison Group for Dallas Region, Committee on Petroleum Industry Economics, Resources for the Future Inc., Advisory Committee on Studies in Taxation of Mineral Resources of Brookings Institution. Former Chairman, Committee on Legal Research, American Bar Association; Committee witness, House Ways and Means Committee, 1958 and 1960. Lecturer at Tax Institutes. Author of numerous articles on taxation including "Progress in Substantive Tax Reform; Work of the ABA. Treasury Studies; What Tax Practitioners Can Do," *Arkansas Law Review* and *Bar Association Journal* (winter, 1965); *Annual Institute on Federal Taxation, University of Southern California* (1965); "Another Look At Sharing Arrangements—Some Drafting Suggestions," *Ohio State Law Journal* (fall, 1965); "Recent Developments—Cases, Rulings and Administrative Practices," *Fourth Annual Institute on Private Investments Abroad, Southwestern Legal Foundation* (1962); "Recent Decisions Re-emphasize Careful Planning of Partnership Arrangements," *Journal of Taxation* (1963); "The 'Ought' and 'Is' of Oil and Gas Taxation," *Harvard Law Review* (1960); "Selected Current Problems in Production Payment Transactions," *12th Tulane Annual Tax Institute* (1963); "Corporate Reorganizations—Some Current Developments," *Texas Law Review* (1964); "Tax Reform—What? Again?," *Southwestern Law Journal* (1963).

EAST-WEST RELATIONS: IS DETENTE POSSIBLE?

May 8: William E. Griffith

May 15: G. Warren Nutter

May 22: Mr. Griffith and Mr. Nutter

Thomas F. Johnson, Moderator



WILLIAM E. GRIFFITH, Professor of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor of Soviet Diplomacy, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Research Associate and Director of The International Communism Project, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of

Technology. Harvard University, Ph.D., 1960; M.A., 1941; Hamilton College, A.B., 1940. Political adviser, Radio Free Europe, Munich, 1951-58; Assistant to the President, Free Europe Committee, New York City, 1950-51; Teaching Fellow, Harvard University, 1948-50. Chief, Denazification Branch, U.S. Military Government for Bavaria, 1947-48; Army Service, France and Germany, 1942-45. Major publications include: *Communism in Europe*, Volume II (ed.), M.I.T. Press (1966); *Communism in Europe*, Volume I (ed.), M.I.T. Press (1964); *Sino-Soviet Relations, 1964-65*, M.I.T. Press (1967); *The Sino-Soviet Rift*, M.I.T. Press (1964); *Albania and The Sino-Soviet Rift*, M.I.T. Press (1963).



G. WARREN NUTTER, Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Virginia. Director, Thomas Jefferson Center for Political Economy. Paul Goodloe McIntire Professor of Economics, 1967- ; Professor of Economics, 1958-67, Associate Professor, 1957-58, University of Virginia; Assistant Professor, Yale University, 1949-56; Instructor, Lawrence College, 1946-47. Member, Research Staff and Director of Study of Soviet Economic Growth, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1954-67; Vice President, Southern Economic Association, 1966-67; Gavel Award, American Bar Association, 1968. Publications include: "The Effects of Economic Growth on Sino-Soviet Strategy" in *National Security: Political, Military, and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead* (1963); "Soviet Economic Policies Toward Afro-Asian Countries" in *New Nations in a Divided World* (1963); *Growth of Industrial Production in the Soviet Union* (1962); "The Limits of Union Power" in *The Public Stake in Union Power* (1959); *The Extent of Enterprise Monopoly in the United States, 1899-1939* (1951); author of articles in *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *American Economic Review*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, *Journal of Foreign Economics*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Science*, *Journal of Law and Economics*, *Soviet Studies*, *Southern Economic Journal*.

THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE for Public Policy Research is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research and educational organization formed in 1943. Its purpose is to assist the nation's policymakers, legislators, and educational leaders. AEI issues factual legislative analyses, makes long-range studies of major problems of national significance, and undertakes special projects suggested by policymakers. It sponsors symposia and seminars in order to bring together outstanding authorities for an open exchange of opinions and views. AEI is supported by financial contributions from several hundred leading business firms, foundations, and the general public.