Date: 02/10/05

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

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DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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FROM: CHIEF OF BASE, GENEVA
TO: CHIEF, EE
TITLE: DISPATCH: LCHARVEST/INK/PSYCR REVOLUTION AFRICAINE
DATE: 10/22/1963
PAGES: 6

SUBJECTS: GIBSON
JFK ASSASSINATION

DOCUMENT TYPE: PAPER
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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED  104-10406-10013
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

dispatch symbol and no. ESGA-5501

headquarters file no. 68-8-8

DATE: 22 October 1963

TO: Chief, EE
Chief, FE
Chief of Station, Bern

FROM: Chief of Base, Geneva

SUBJECT: O LCHARGE/INK/PSYCH
Revolution Africaine

ACTION REQUIRED: None.

REFERENCE:

REFS: A. ESBA-12699 601-30 6052
B. ESBW-9954 62-8-8

1. We have no base traces on either Richard Thomas GIBSON or Francois MASPERO. There is no record indicating that GIBSON ever registered with the U.S. Consulate General in Geneva.

2. Available information on Fredy G.N. ANDERSSON was forwarded in ESGA-5347.

Philip H. Mulkerrin

21 October 1963

Distribution:

0 - Chief, EE
2 - Chief, FE
2 - COS, Bern
REFERENCES:
A. ESW 1059, 2 August 1963
B. ESHA 12599, 8 August 1963
C. DHR 54186, 27 August 1963

1. Transmitted herewith as attachment A is the KUBARK summary of the latest information available to Headquarters on subject journal and its English language editor, Richard T. Gibson. The material may be passed to the INHABITANTS with the following changes in paragraph one:

a. Delete reference to Vergas’ travel to China during June of this year to arrange backing for this venture.

b. Change the statement, “the English language edition of Revolution Africaine published in Lausanne, was dropped by Mohamed Barki...” to read that the English language edition of the Revolution Africaine, published in Lausanne, apparently has been dropped since the Lausanne office disappeared from the mainstream of Revolution Africaine following publication of Volume I, No. 2 in June 1963.

2. Attachment B is a summary of the KUBARK information on Afican Revolution and Richard Gibson which may be passed to the INHABITANTS. It is a bit dated in that it describes the structure as it apparently existed prior to the dismissal of Vergas; however, it may be of interest to the INHABITANTS as background information. Paragraph 1 of attachment B is information reported by the Algiers Station; paragraph 2 is quoted from a press release made from the Lausanne office of American Revolution.

Distribution:
2-COB/Bern w/Att. ABAC
2-COB/Geneva w/Att. ABAC

CONTINUES

3 Encl.

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISTRIBUTION SYMBOL AND NUMBER DATE 18 SEP 1963

SECRET

68-8-8

OFFICE SYMBOL DATE

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COORDINATING

OFFICE SYMBOL DATE

AF/1/W 10/63

LIP/ICOC 10/63

RIP/SP 10/63

FE/SP 10/63

RE/SP 10/63

ORGANIZING

OFFICE SYMBOL DATE

AC/ER/SA 12/SEP 1963

FENDALL G. CUMMINS
3. Attachment C is a summary of Paris and Brussels Station reporting on a publisher by the name of Francois MARPÉRO who is thought to be involved in the distribution of Revolution Africaine or other Chicom polemical materials. Bern Station and Geneva Base traces on MARPÉRO are requested. Attachment C has not been cleared for passing to the INAHINTIONS.

4. OBVIOUS traces on Gibson which can be passed to the INAHINTIONS will be forwarded by a future pouch.

AGUSTA R. KURM
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: REVOLUTION AFRICAINE

1. The most recent information available to Headquarters indicates that Jacques Vergès, following his dismissal as Director of the Algiers based Revolution Africaine, has moved to Paris where, with extensive financial backing believed to come from Chinese Communist sources, he is engaged in promoting a new journalistic venture aimed at supporting revolutionary movements in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. According to a reliable source in Algiers, Vergès actually travelled to China during June to arrange backing for this venture. Also, according to this same source, African Revolution, the monthly English language edition of the Algiers based Revolution Africaine, published in Leuvenne, was dropped by Mohamed Harbi, Vergès replacement as Director of Revolution Africaine, following publication of Vol. I, No. 2 in June.

Headquarters has now received a copy of a journal called Africa Latin America Asia Revolution, whose first edition in English is listed as Vol. I, No. 3, and is described as a continuation of African Revolution, broadening its scope. The masthead lists Vergès as Director and indicates that all inquiries concerning the journal should be addressed to:

Revolution
Metropole, 10-11
Leuvenne, Switzerland
Tel: (021) 22 20 95

The following bureaus of the publication are listed:

Britain - c/o M.L.R., 7 Carlosle Street, London, W.1
distribution:
China - A.M. Khair, 9 Tai Chi Chong, Peking/Guani Shansi,
P.O. Box 399, Peking (37)
Cuba - Revolucion, Plaza de la Revolution, Havana
France - 40, rue Francois ller, Paris 6e
Italy - via Cola di Rienzo 28, Rome
Tanganyika - P.O. Box 507, Coronation House, Independence
            Avenue, Dar es Salaam
U.S.A. - 244 East 56th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

It is noted that the bureaus listed in China, Cuba, Italy, Tanganyika, and the U. S. A. are identical with those still carried on the masthead of Revolution Africaine since Vergès dismissal. The British address, presumably referring to the New Left Review, a semi-monthly review published at this address, is new. The French address, which has been independently reported to be that of Vergès in Paris, is also new.

2. It appears from the above that Vergès has now taken over the former Leuvenne operation of Revolution Africaine and is using it as the basis for a new and independent journal with presumptive Chinese Communist backing. In view of its potential usefulness
to the Chinese as both a propaganda outlet and as a channel for reaching revolutionary groups in underdeveloped areas, Headquarters is most interested in developing further information on this venture on the following lines:

a. What is the source of funds for the journal and by what channels are those obtained? In view of the record of Chinese contacts of both Verges and Frady Anderson, the Chinese embassies in France or Switzerland appear the most likely sources, with the NCEA office in Paris probably participating at some point. Confirmation on these lines and specific details of transactions would be most useful.

b. Where and by whom is the editorial work done? Although all enquiries are directed to Lassane, Verges himself appears to be based in Paris. There is no current information on identities of other staff members.

What is the current location and status of Richard Gibson? The traces forwarded with NSR-12659 appear to describe the situation prior to Verges dismissal, and the dropping of Africaine Revolution. Can INAFIB confirm that Gibson is still in Lassane and working on the new journal? Also, the statement that Gibson was employed by Anderson is interesting as prior information indicated that he was employed by the Algiers based Revolution Africaine and assigned to Lassane by this journal in March 1963.
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: LA REVOLUTION AFRICAINE/RICHARD THOMAS GIBSON

1. LA REVOLUTION AFRICAINE appeared for the first time in Algiers on February 2, 1963. Editors of the magazine are Jacques VERDES, a known Communist, and Zohra DRIF, wife of the Vice Premier of Algeria Rabah KTRA. SAND, a well-known French leftist cartoonist, does the political cartoons for the magazine. The magazine claims to have offices in New York City, Paris, London, Dar-es-Salaam, Havana and Lausanne. The address for the New York City office of the magazine is 244 East 49th Street.

2. FIRST ISSUE OF ALGERIAN REVOLUTIONARY MAGAZINE IN ENGLISH

LAUSANNE—the first issue of AFRICAN REVOLUTION, Algeria's first magazine in English and designed as a rallying point for the continent-wide political, economic and social revolution now underway in Africa, has been published here. The 168-page, pocket-sized illustrated monthly magazine consists of selections from REVOLUTION, the French-language weekly edited and published in Algeria since 2 February 1963, as well as original material.

The director of AFRICAN REVOLUTION is M. J. VERDES, the lawyer who directed the legal defense of Algerian prisoners in French courts during Algeria's War of Liberation. Editor-in-chief is Mrs. Zohra Drif, one of the outstanding women fighters in the struggle for independence. In charge of the English edition is Richard Gibson, an Afro-American newsmen, former CBS news writer and executive secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the U. S. A.

AFRICAN REVOLUTION is edited in Algiers, printed in Switzerland and distributed throughout Africa, Asia, Europe and North America by HELS Anderson, Editions de la Cite, Metropole, 10-11 Lausanne, Switzerland.

AFRICAN REVOLUTION sells for 30 U. S. cents a copy in Africa, 3,50 F and 3s 6d in Europe and 75 cents in North America.

The first (May) issue of AFRICAN REVOLUTION contains a statement by Algeria's President Ahmed Ben Bella calling for the liberation of South Africa and pledging his government's support for that task. It also contains articles by Oliver Tambo, Vice President of the African National Congress of South Africa, and Agostinho Neto, President of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (M.P.L.A.), as well as first-hand reports of the fighting in Angola and the "undeclared" war in South Vietnam. There is also a report on the war of liberation in Borno and an account of the Afro-American struggle by Robert F. Williams, former leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People in Monroe, North Carolina, who was forced to seek asylum in Cuba. The magazine contains hitherto unpublished documents concerning agrarian reform in Morocco and relevant texts concerning the ideological dispute between Moscow and Peking as it affects the Third World in its struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. Besides numerous photographs and maps, AFRICAN REVOLUTION also contains drawings and cartoons by Sand, Stellpoph and Landfeld, and a study of one of the most urgent economic problems of the Third World ("Hammer or Stick?") by Professor Charles Detichignon of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes in Paris.