

M. C. Miskovsky

January 16, 1968

John K. Scales

**Possession of Firearms by Willie Wright of the United
Afro-American Association**

In accordance with your request and the attached letter, I contacted Mr. Casey, who said that he would review his files. Mr. Wolfe of his office subsequently called and advised that they have no information concerning possession or registration of firearms by Willie Wright or his organization.

Attachment

JKS:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - JKS Chrono.
- 1 - Newark - General
- 1 - Wright
- ✓ 1 - UAAA
- 1 - Weapons - Role of

US Treasury Department

12



Internal Revenue Service

Washington, DC 20224

Date:

In reply refer to:

CP:C:D

Mr. M. C. Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
The National Advisory Commission
on Civil Disorders
1016 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

This is in response to your requests for information concerning the possession of firearms by extremist groups, and by Willie Wright of the United Afro-American Association, as stated in your letters of December 12 and 15, 1967.

If you will get in touch with Mr. Thomas F. Casey, Chief of the Enforcement Branch, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, he will be glad to help you in this matter. He can be reached on Code 184, Extension 3541 or 3534.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner
(Compliance)

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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December 15, 1967

Memorandum

To: Donald W. Bacon
Assistant Commissioner (Compliance)
Internal Revenue Service
Washington, D.C.

From: M. C. Miskovsky
Director of Investigations

Subject: Request for Information on Weapons

We have information that Willie Wright of the United Afro-American Association has possession of a cache of arms including machine guns and automatic weapons. The headquarters of UAAA is located at 402 South 6th Street, Newark, New Jersey.

On November 3, 1967 an investigator of this Commission interviewed Mr. Wright in Newark concerning a newspaper article by Louis E. Lomax which reported that Wright's organization had such a cache. Mr. Wright told the investigator that Lomax's report was true and that Lomax had seen the weapons. Wright told the investigator that the weapons were to be used defensively by the Negro community in the event of another riot.

We request from the Service any information it has on these weapons. This request is made under the provisions of Executive Order 11365 and delegation of authority of 11/14/67, a copy of which was sent to you.

MCM:ka

Distribution:

- 1 - Newark - General
- 1 - Liaison - IRS - Requests
- 1 - Wright
- ✓ 1 - UAAA
- 1 - MCM Chrono.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

22

TO : M. C. Miskovsky

DATE: November 21, 1967

FROM : Haywood L. Perry and John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Evidence of or Information on Manufacture or Storage
of Weapons in Newark, N. J.

Reference is made to Lee A. Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on November 3, 1967, page 25, paragraph 1. Satterfield asked Wright to verify the statement made on page 1 of Louis Lomax's column "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," as to the presence of a cache of machine guns and carbines in Newark.

Wright advised Satterfield that these weapons are in Newark and that Lomax actually saw them. However, Lomax is the only person outside of Newark who had seen the weapons or who would ever see them.

It may be noted that the following interviewees made general (but not first hand) statements to team members as to the existence of such a cache:

Kenneth Gibson, Employee at United Community Corp.

Donald James, Social Worker

Joseph Stulb, Assistant, Queen of Angels; President

Newark Priests Group; Former Chairman, Area Board No. 2.

See also attached memorandum of interview ^{by} Theodore Chamberlain's of an anonymous person, dated October 5, 1967, (Team Report, Part III).


Haywood L. Perry, Investigator


John K. Scales, Investigator

Enclosure:
As stated



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

Newark

October 5, 1967

Interviewer: Theodore Chamberlain

Interviewee: "Anonymous Person"

2b

The interview is anonymous because this person so wished it. I was introduced this, shall we say, man by someone in whom I have trust, and I believe this anonymous person. He said that he saw in the ghetto a roomful of boxes of new rifles, boxes of new pistols, barrels of ammunition and at least one case of hand grenades, which in his own words, were enough to fight the war in Vietnam for two days. However, the room, we finally agreed, was approximately 10 by 12 feet and stacked some eight feet high. He said the people that showed him the ammunition were bargaining to buy two machine guns. He believes these arms are intended ~~in~~ for defense.

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UAAA

3

TO : M. C. Miskovsky ✓
S. P. Hebert ✓

DATE: November 25, 1967

FROM : John K. Scales

SUBJECT: Newark Assignment

The following outline is submitted in connection with our forthcoming trip to Newark. It is intended to:

- a. Advise the extent to which our requirements have been met from existing sources.
- b. Advise as to the manner in which we propose to satisfy requirements that have not been fulfilled.
- c. Serve as a working document during our trip.
- d. Serve as an outline for a report to be prepared upon our return.

In order to make this valuable as a working document, I have included references to all existing materials that I thought in any way relevant to our mission. Accordingly, while this information may be useful in developing further information during our trip, much of it will be considered too unreliable, irrelevant, redundant or worthless to be included in our final report.

I have indicated the source of existing information in each case so that further developments during interviews can be made without improper or embarrassing disclosures: (F.T.) Field Team reports (numbers in parenthesis are to pages); S: Satterfield interviews of Willie Wright; (H): Haywood interviews; FBI: FBI reports; Newspaper accounts are particularly noted.

As I do not have access to the Newark files, there will be details that will have to be filled in Monday.



A. Requirements from Police Departments.

While developing, through police sources, our requirements with respect to individuals and groups, we must obtain complete information with respect to:

a. Repository of and method of processing information on groups, agitators (TAB A-3,4).

b. Informers: reliability, picture, double agents, payment and who works with them (TAB A-9, 10, 11).

c. A system of cross check (TAB A-12).

d. Arrest records, biographies (TAB A-5).

e. Information on weapons (TAB A-6, 7). Reference is made to our memorandum dated November 21, 1967, setting forth information obtained as of that date.

These requirements (as well as individual and group requirements) will be developed by interviews made, if possible, in the following order.

1. Sanford Jaffee, New Jersey Commission (MCM, JKS, HLP).

2. Dominick Spina, Police Director (JKS). It is apparent from team reports that Mr. Spina will only reluctantly submit to further interviewing and that he is not impressed with the emphasis given by the Field Teams.

Accordingly, we propose that we arrange for an interview, through Jaffee, if possible and that a direct "policeman" type approach be made during the interview.

3. Don Malafronte, Administrative Assistant to Mayor Addonizio. (F.T.) A "city informant" was mentioned by Malafronte. () The team advised Friday that another interview would be generally productive.

4. David Satz, U. S. Attorney from Newark.

It was agreed with the field team that it was not advisable for us to see Brendon Byrne, Newark City Prosecutor, since the team has good contact with him and Byrne has agreed to give them arrest reports. They are following up on this and it is expected that insofar as arrest reports are concerned, we may not need or may consider it self defeating to go beyond Jaffee.

B. Requirements with respect to Groups.

SDS (STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY)

1. Headquarters - Chicago, Illinois. Where?
2. Officers - President or National Secretary - Jeff Segal. Others?
3. Members - The Students for a Democratic Society presently claims a membership of 30,000 with 250 chapters, mostly on college campuses.
4. Publications - Its publication "New Left Notes" on October 7, 1966, carried an article admitting that there are some communists in the group. This article contains a statement that SDS welcomes all who seek solutions to the problems of our today.
5. Objectives - SDS seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program "counterposed to authoritarian movements, both of communism and the domestic right."

6. Statements by Officers of Objective - Its officers and publications have called for support for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other militant, radical and revolutionary groups. During its June, 1967 convention, the SDS adopted a resolution to support such groups regardless of the groups political ideology.

Specifically mentioned were the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Revolutionary Action Movement.

7. Written Evidence of Organization--Bylaws, Constitution, etc. - The Students for a Democratic Society was, until 1965, a youth affiliate of the League of Industrial Democracy. (The League is the successor to the Inter-Collegiate Socialist which was founded in 1905 to mobilize college professors and students to teach socialism and collective ownership).

The Students for a Democratic Society, as it presently exist, was actually formed at a convention held in Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. A group of students, who describe themselves as "liberals and radicals," attended this founding convention and drafted the "Port Huron Statement," the bible of the SDS. This statement covers a variety of subjects including peace, poverty, and civil rights. The preamble to the Students for a Democratic

Society is an association of young people on the left."

8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - Unknown.
9. Finances - Donations of peace groups and other sympathizers.

10. Appeal to What Groups or Types - Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has described the Students for a Democratic Society as part of a "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." As mentioned in item 7, the SDS supports other militant, radical and revolutionary groups regardless of their political ideology.

In an interview with Mr. Lee A. Satterfield, Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Association located in Newark, New Jersey, advised he accompanied Thomas Hayden, a journalist, and member of the SDS to Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries between September 5-28, 1967. Mr. Hayden wrote a book on the Newark riot titled "Rebellion in Newark."

The trip to these countries was supposedly to see how other people live. Wright stated he returned to the U. S. while Mr. Hayden stayed overseas to visit other countries. Wright related the trip was financed by peace groups.

The United Afro American Association is identified as a militant group. Through its speaker, Wright, the group has admitted obtaining arms to defend the black people of Newark if another riot occurs.

11. Programs - The Students for a Democratic Society's convention of June 1967 adopted a proposal that their group would consult with black groups to combat "divisive racist reactions" in white communities to ghetto rebellions by the following methods:

- a. By organizing poor and middle class whites to act as allies with the "Black Liberation Movement."
- b. By distributing literature in white communities during "rebellions" explaining the facts behind the rebellions.
- c. By organizing sympathy demonstrations at police stations and on campuses and using civil disobedience if necessary.
- d. By providing legal and financial aid.
- e. By researching the nature of police departments.

12. Publicity - The SDS receives notariety from magazines and newspaper articles within the cities in which the group participates. Reference is made to film referred to in (16) below.

13. Influence - The Students for a Democratic Society support of riots is shown by the statement issued by Rescuers from Poverty, Baltimore, Maryland, on July 27, 1967. This statement strongly supports individuals who participated in the recent riot at Cambridge, Maryland, and protests the arrest of H. Rap Brown, the leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Due to the claimed membership of SDS, it is quite conceivable that the group exerts much influence on the rich, poor, militant and nonmilitant people.

14. Advertising - In the form of circulars and pamphlets. It is financed through their organization. Funds being received from sympathizers.

15. Cities Where Most Active - Chicago, the headquarters, probably constitutes the bulk of the group's activity, however, the group supports and works with other groups all over the country.

The riot in Boston, Mass., on June 2, 1967, was triggered by the arrest of individuals who were staging a sit-in at the Welfare Office. Included among those arrested were five members of SDS. The sit-in was sponsored by Mothers for Adequate Welfare.

16. Ties to other Groups - On Friday, November 24, Satterfield advised Scales and Perry that the subject to the relationship between Hayden and Wright was not discussed, except for the mention of travel referred to in (10) above.

Reference is made to (6) above.

17. Evidence of Travel of Officers of Members - Reference is made to (10) above.

18. Specific Instances of Activity or Identifications with Riots - (F.T.) Malafronte stated that a city informant told him that someone in the crowd assembling before the police station at the time of Smith's arrest called "Hayden's outfit" ().

(F.T.) Renaldi (Director Newark Chamber of Commerce) stated that Hayden produced a film called the "troublemakers,"

available at the Newark Public Library. The field team did not follow-up.

Kowalski testified before the Commission that Hayden directed movement and peacement during "several recent" demonstrations. ()

(YAWF) YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

(Sources are FBI files unless otherwise noted)

1. Headquarters - 58 West 25th Street, New York City
2. Officers - Unknown
3. Members - Unknown - supposedly consist of high school and college youths.
4. Publications - A magazine called the "Partisan."
5. Objective - To overthrow capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.
6. Statement by Officers of Objectives - Unknown
7. Written Evidence of Organization - FBI Report
8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - Unknown
9. Finances - Through the "Workers World Party" which reorganized on May 12, 1960.
10. Appeal to what Groups - High school and college students - black and white.

11. Programs - Unknown.
12. Publicity - Unknown.
13. Influence - Unknown.
14. Advertising - Unknown.
15. Cities Most Active - New York City.
16. Ties with Other Groups - Workers World Party.
17. Evidence of Travel -
18. Specific Instances of activity or Identification with Riots - On July 16, 1967, thirty-five (35) persons from New York City representing the Youth Against War and Fascism, a Trotskyite organization, staged a demonstration at Newark City Hall, passing out leaflets and carrying placards denouncing police action and demanding withdrawal of the National Guard. (FBI)
19. Judgment of Effectiveness - Unknown.
20. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - If a revolt does reoccur, the YAWF group can expect to demonstrate as before.

(PLP) PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

1. Headquarters - 132 Nassau Street, Room 622,
New York City, N. Y.

2. Officers -

a. President as reported by a source is
Milton Rosen of New York.

b. Vice President - William Epton of New York.

c. Vice President - Mort Scheer of San Francisco.

3. Members - Names and numbers unknown, however, a
20 member National Committee was elected to direct the
party until the next convention.

4. Publications -

a. "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine.

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

c. "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

5. Objectives - The PLP's ultimate is the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

6. Statements by Officers of Objectives - Unknown.

7. Written Evidence of Organization - FBI Files.

8. Incorporation or Legal Recognition - An FBI source advised on April 20, 1965, the PLP, formerly known as the "Progressive Labor Movement" held its first National Convention on April 15-18, 1965, in New York City.

9. Finances - Unknown.

10. Appeal to what Groups - Unknown.

11. Program - Unknown.

12. Publicity - The "New York Times," dated April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialist" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP.

13. Influence - Unknown.

14. Advertising - Unknown.

15. Cities where most Active -

a. New York City.

b. San Francisco.

16. Ties with other Groups - Unknown.

17. Evidence of Travel of Officers or Members - Unknown.

18. Group Identified with Riot - On July 15, 1967, the Newark Police Headquarters was picketed by approximately 10 persons carrying placards demanding for the release of prisoners and shouting that the National Guard be removed from Newark. One of the placards identified as Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

19. Judgment of Effectiveness - Unknown at this time.

20. Possible Role Foreseen if Revolt Occurs - In view of the group's past demonstration, a reoccurrence of the same behavior may be expected if a revolt occurs.

(UAAA) UNITED AFRO AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

(References to UCC are included herein, although it may qualify for a separate outline)

1. Name - UAAA, United Afro American Association
2. Headquarters - 402 South 6th Street, Newark, N. J.
Other "hangouts" should be included.
3. Officers - Willie Wright, President; Leon Moore, Lieutenant.
4. Members - Unknown by Satterfield or Perry. However, we should find out more about the "Black Community Patrol."
5. Publications - As stated by Satterfield; no publications have been written by the group. See (15) below
6. Objectives - To raise the black man of Newark from his terrible plight if it means military confrontation with "whitey."
7. Statements by Officers of Objectives - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' story, entitled "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," Page 2, Paragraph 1, under the heading of Military Confrontation. Reference is also made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 7, Paragraph 2, where Wright stated

that his primary concern is for the black people of Newark and that he will defend them in the event of another rebellion.

8. Written evidence of organization - bylaws, constitution, etc. There is nothing in Lomax' column which indicates evidence of a written organization. Mr. Satterfield advised Perry, that Wright's group has no charter.

9. Incorporation or legal recognition - None. See answer to Item No. 8.

10. Finances - Mr. Wright advised Mr. Satterfield that he has received donations from other militants who are not organized and anonymous donors.

L: Implied that UCC money and facilities may be used. ()

S: Wright said that his trip to Czechoslovakia was financed by the peace movement.

F.T.: Quillan (Prudential) saw ad in Newark Ledger placed by Wright, and therefore assumed he had financial backing. ()

F.T.: Rev. Stulb advised F.T. that Hussan was paid to come in. ()

11. Groups to which UAAA Appeal - As evidenced in Lomax' column, Satterfield's interview and Perry's interview, Wright's group appeals to the educated, uneducated, the middle class and the people in the ghetto, in all, mainly the Negro population.

12. Program - Willie Wright has not professed any type of program that he intends to use to fulfill his objective.

13. Sources of Publicity - UAAA has been publicized at different local meetings, through the local newspaper and through articles, such as written by Louis E. Lomax.
(See No. 10)

14. Influence - The influential impact of UAAA is not readily obtainable since most of the Negro people interviewed in Newark feel the same way Wright does, however, when his name is mentioned, most people agree that they have heard of him but they do not condone violence.

15. Advertising - The mere passing out of handwritten circulars throughout the ghetto neighborhood. Reference is made to No. 10.

L: Spina has copies of circular on Molotov cocktail.
Others ()

F.T. Satz (US Attorney) has copies (picture of Rutledge's body).

16. Cities where most active - As indicated by Wright, as documented in Lomax' column, Satterfield's and Perry's interviews, he is only concerned with the black people of Newark. Reference is made to No. 17.

17. UAAA ties to Other Groups - The fact that Willie Wright is a Board Member of an OEO funded organization, the UCC, United Community Corporation, definitely indicates a close relationship of ideas and members. As indicated by Satterfield in his interview with Wright on October 9 and November 3, 1967, members of UAAA do exchange ideas with other groups around the country.

L: Black power revolutionaries were in Newark when city erupted. ()

L; Strangers spotted during public meeting to debate urban renewal, at least two months before riot. According to Lomax, a Negro official gave list to Director Spina. ()

Relationship to others in this Section B.

What about Willie's brother in Detroit, Michigan.

S: Wright admitted that black revolutionaries came from Washington to Newark for advice and assistance.

()

S: Satterfield witnessed disagreement between Jones and Wright over religious and international aspects.

()

S: Wright considered Hussan a fraud. ()

S: Wright denied being a "front man" for anyone
(November 3, 1967, page 26, paragraph 3)

Find out more about personal aspects and relationships between militants and others, etc.

18. Evidence of travel of officers of UAAA - Willie Wright informed Lee A. Satterfield that he and Leon Moore, his bodyguard, had traveled to several socialist countries, of which Czechoslovakia and Paris were mentioned. Wright advised his trip was financed by people in the peace movement; no names were supplied. Thomas Hayden, the noted journalist and radical, accompanied Wright's group.

When questioned as to the purpose of his overseas trip, Wright stated that he had traveled to learn how other people live and think. He stated that Hayden did not return to this country with him, but went on to other countries. Mr. Satterfield suspects that Hayden visited Viet Nam or Cuba.

19. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' column under the caption of "Voices of Dissent Remain Muffled," where Lomax states that the revolutionaries were ironically in town preparing for a riot for the same day that the riot actually occurred, but by other means, the arrest of the taxicab driver.

When questioned by Satterfield on November 3, 1967 as to the veracity of the statement, Wright did not refute it, but merely suggested to Satterfield that he refer to the article concerning subject matter. Wright explained to Satterfield that he was not able to control the members of his organization during the riot and that they participated in the disorder and looting once it got started. Wright adamantly denied any outside agitation during the riot. Reference is made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, page 25, paragraph 2.

L: (a) relationship to Plainville theft, ()
(b) Broad Street Plan (), (c) Wright said that he was in
vicinity of police station (), (d) Molotov cocktail at
Urban League. ()

S: Wright stated that (a) "our guys" really "did
a job" on selective establishments and there was some
planning, () (b) Black Revolutionaries played a
significant role in looting and burning, () (c) Wright's
group had made plans for three weeks, () (d) his group
was involved in the Molotov cocktail incident ().

FBI: reported that (a) Spina advised that the
assistant personnel manager of UCC was in the crowd that
gathered at Police Precinct, and urged crowd not to heed
speakers (), (b) two individuals arrested were identified
with Nation of Islam (Jones) (), (c) 20 of those arrested
gave out-of-state addresses (), (d) acting chief of police,
Ludwig, advised on July 14, 1967, that Stokely Carmicheal was
arriving in motorcade ().

Kowalski testified before () that (a) within one
hour of Smith's arrest, there were 75 cabs at police station.
This and the fact that there were piles of rocks suggested
organization. ()

F.T.: Norman Schiff, Corporation Counsel, advised that UCC passed out leaflets and acted as catalyst in getting things going, but did not plan the riots ().

F.T.: Malcom Talbott, Vice President, Rutgers, advised that rioters were primarily young poor Negroes ().

F.T.: William Mercer (BICC) stated that he witnessed taxi drivers trying to organize at 2:30 Thursday morning (108).

F.T. Spina said UCC organizing pickets and handing out racist leaflets (33).

20. Judgement of effectiveness of UAAA - The fact that Wright is a member of UCC has created a furor at the National Headquarters of OEO and with some of the UCC Board Members, mainly white. The police department constantly attempts to keep Wright and his associates under surveillance. So, the effectiveness depends on the measures that are taken to contain or oversee Wright's activities.

His effectiveness must be attested to the fact that some 200 persons attended a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC at which he was the main speaker and advocated violence.

L: General conclusion that Wright has emerged as Leader. ()

S: (a) concluded ghetto much more organized since the disturbance (), (b) heard Miss Edwards tell Wright that ghetto organized behind Wright, () (c) heard Wright state that he needs only a small handful of people to be effective (), (d) surmised that Wright did not feel that his organization was as large as he would like it (), (e) advised Scales and Perry on November 24, 1967, that he would "gues" Wright "active" group would not exceed 20 or 30 ().

21. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - From statements made by Wright to Lomax, Satterfield and Perry, it appears evident that much violence can be expected from UAAA if a revolt occurs. Reference is made to Lomax' column entitled, "Newark called a hub of black revolutionaries." Reference is also made to interviews of Lee Satterfield dated October 9, 1967, and November 3, 1967, and of Perry dated November 7, 1967.

Reference is made to our memorandum dated November 21, 1967, in regard to weapons.

L: wrote that fire arms included machine guns, carbines, hand grenades, and small cannon and that Wright invited Black men to call him in order to get arms.

S: (a) observed that Wright training "the very few people" in this group. (), (b) heard Wright tell him that Lomax the only one outside of Newark who has seen weapons. ()

Reference is made to Haywood L. Perry's memoranda and outline regarding CORE and LeRoy Jones, dated November 20, and November 21, respectively, copies of which are attached hereto.

We propose to fulfill these group requirements (and individual requirements as they arise) by interview or other contact with those mentioned in (A) above, that is

Sanford Jaffee (Note that Satterfield was confidentially told by Wright that Messrs. Coleman and Horne of Jaffee's commission took taped interviews of Wright. As we are not supposed to know this, the FT suggests that we make a general inquiry as to material on Wright and see how Jaffee responds. Jaffee promised FT statistics on firearm sales.)

Dominick Spina

Don Malafronte

David Satz

and with the following persons who have not been previously interviewed:

Thomas Hayden. I am to call Hayden upon arrival (242-5759), contact having been made by my friend (Stephen Gilbert, 642-6730) through Hayden's attorney (L. Weinglass). I will try to meet on "neutral" ground as soon after arrival as convenient. I hope to develop things indirectly, utilizing Hayden's book and then moving into Lomax's article, without making obvious our particular interest in him.

(A member of the Birch Society). Gilbert is trying to arrange this, without prejudice to the Hayden interview.

F.T. Frank Addonzio stated that Lee Bernstein very "right-wing" (). F.T. advised that minutemen may be in and F.T. Threatt (Human Rights Commissioner) advised that there are Birchers in police department.

Dr. Nathan Wright. Haywood Perry has arranged to see him.

Officer Finn. A Negro police officer who has recently left the force. Haywood Perry has arranged this.

Col. Hassan, Leader Black Liberation Army. Haywood will see him in Newark only if he is there. He generally resides in Washington, D.C.

A member of SNCC. F.T. Malafronte referred to "Phil Hutchins" as being a member. F.T. Renaldi (Chamber of Commerce) said SNCC very active (64) in Newark. We will develop these.

Kowalski, who testified before _____, that everything was planned.

Time permitting, it has been agreed with the field team that we should find productive further interviews with the following (we will be familiar with previous interviews, for the sake of proper approach and continuity):

Paul Vlvisaker, N. J. State Commissioner on Community Relations, who testified before the Commission as to activities of Negro playwright Jones.

Fr. Joseph Stulb, Pres. Priests Group, Ass. Queen of Angels. We are interested in further developing Stulbs statements to the F.T. with respect to weapons and Hassan (78) (84). The F.T. believes that he knows quite a bit; he has good relations with teenagers and this may lead somewhere. I plan to see him.

Timothy Still, President, The United Community Corp., Haywood plans to develop further requirements on that organization to the extent relevant.

We will have in mind in each case, whether or not testimony before the Commission should be recommended and potential interrelationships with disorders in Philadelphia and in other New Jersey communities.

We will also be looking for evidence of presence or involvement of RAM or individual members thereof and will try to determine (second hand) the extent to which the Italian private community may be armed.

We will develop further how particular individuals or groups fit into the action part of the Newark chronology. It will be helpful to develop the "East Orange" and recent pellet gun incidents.

Other things that we have in mind about Newark include:

- (a) the use of hospital records where police records unavailable
- (b) Life magazine has some unpublished pictures
- (c) Smith's arrest. The original report has not been made available. Who was the other passenger? Can Gilbert arrange?
- (d) Insurance adjusters
- (e) go to scene of major events
- (f) see firearms dealers and pawnbrokers
- (g) rumors that there are Negro corpses hidden by police
- (h) obtain copies of Lomax speech before NAACP
- (i) Tie in speeches given in area before, during, after, etc.
- (j) Was there Wright, Debray contact in Paris
- (k) John Smith, according to Times, served as an enlisted man in Japan, Korea and the Philippines
- (l) more on Willie Wright's brothers, Ike and Dave
- (m) military experience of militants generally
- (n) William Mercer's speech to Black Power Conference held July 22 (see Seed)
- (o) See Harry Wheeler, a school teacher, believed by Stulb to be left wing (79)

(p) State police on standby alert for 2 days prior to disorder

(q) Molotov cocktail through Urban League window

(r) See Walter Stevens, described as militant (110)

(s) Robert Kramer and Norm Flucher who wrote "An Approach to Community Organizing"

(t) Puerto Rican community?

Director of Investigations

Nov. 17, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

United Afro-American Association, Willie Wright - President
(Newark, New Jersey)

- Enclosures: (1) Article written by Louis E. Lomax, Negro Journalist, subsequent to the riot.
- (2) Interview reports of Lee A. Satterfield, dated October 9 and November 3, 1967.

In retrospect to the riot in Newark between July 12 and 17, 1967, many persons, some on their own time and others on professional assignments, have gone to Newark in order to attempt to gather chronological information pertaining to the cause and effects of the riot.

Of persons who might have emerged as Negro leaders in the community subsequent to the riot, the general consensus is that Willie Wright is probably the central figure. Wright is the president of the United Afro-American Association, a militant group located in the Central Ward, Newark, N. J.

As stated by Mr. Louis E. Lomax, there seems to be an air of mystery about Wright, who is believed by some to be a front man for others behind the scenes. Willie Wright, a 36 year old college dropout, is employed as an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but he has not reported to work in weeks. His employers have not called him; he has not called them. He is a full time black revolutionist who is open about his plans.

At his headquarters, located at 402 South 6th Street, Newark N. J., Wright told Mr. Lomax that he has no faith in the justice of the "white man's system" and as he sees it, there is no way out for the ghetto masses other than a direct military confrontation with "whitey." He states that 30 or more black sisters and brothers who lost their lives during the riot must be avenged. Reference is made to Lomax' article, "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries," Page 2, Paragraph 1, under title, Military Confrontation.

Mr. Wright, a member of UCC, United Community Corp., an organization designed to handle all poverty programs in Newark, funded by OEO, addressed some 200 people attending a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC and urged that all of the black people of Newark should arm themselves for a possible showdown with the white people. The people at the meeting not only cheered Wright, but the Trustee Board unanimously voted to keep Wright on the Board despite the fact that the Office of Economic Opportunity had issued a veiled hint that all poverty funds to Newark would be cut off if Wright was not removed. The Trustee Board consists of a majority of Negroes.

On October 9, 1967, Mr. Lee A. Satterfield interviewed Willie Wright at his headquarters, 402 South 6th Street. Mr. Wright introduced Satterfield to several members of his "Black Patrol," which consists of youths who follow police patrols and monitor them mainly to record any incidents against black people.

Wright went on to explain that he is dedicating his life to help his black brother in Newark and that he would defend them in the event of another rebellion. During the conversation, Wright told Satterfield of a cache of weapons stored in Newark which consisted of small arms and machine guns. He indicated that Louis E. Lomax was the only person outside of Newark that had seen them or who would ever see them.

Reference is further made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, Page 26, Paragraph 3. Satterfield asked Wright if he was acting as a front man for someone else and Wright quickly stated he was not a front man for anyone. Wright related that his purpose for organizing his group was for the defense of the black man. However, he subsequently feels that he must change his objective and try to motivate people to become more cognizant as to what's going on about them.

In doing so, Wright has prepared circulars concerning the members and the functions of the branches of city government to circulate in the ghetto area. This method is one which will educate the people. Wright is of the opinion that it

is not necessary to have the entire community follow his leadership. He believes that a small number of properly trained and determined people can bring about a worthwhile change.

On November 7, 1967, I, Perry, interviewed Mr. Willie Wright at the Bridge Club, 343 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., concerning his views of the riot. He stated he had previously talked to members of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders and that he had expressed his views on the situation at that time.

Wright related it is no need for the President to waste money setting^{up} different commissions because he is not going to change the situation. He acts as other politicians in trying to sway the people in voting for him in the oncoming election. Mr. Wright stated that the black people were unjustly beaten during the riot and that this made him determine to unite his people in order that they may arm themselves against the police if and when another riot does occur. Reference is made to my interview with Wright on November 7, 1967, Paragraph 1.

Outline of the UAAA

(United Afro American Association)

1. Name - UAAA, United Afro American Association
2. Headquarters - 402 South 6th Street, Newark, N. J.
3. Officers - Willie Wright, President; Leon Moore, Lieutenant
4. Members - unknown by Satterfield or Perry
5. Publications - as stated by Satterfield; no publications have been written by the group.
6. Objectives - To raise the black man of Newark from his terrible plight if it means military confrontation with "whitey".
7. Statements by officers of objectives - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' story, entitled "Newark called a hub for black revolutionaries", Page 2, Paragraph 1, under the heading of Military Confrontation. Reference is also made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Willie Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 7, Paragraph 2, where Wright stated that his primary concern is for the black people of Newark and that he will defend them in the event of another rebellion.
8. Written evidence of organization - bylaws, constitution, etc. There is nothing in Lomax' column which indicates evidence of a written organization. Mr. Satterfield advised me, Perry, that Wright's group has no charter.
9. Incorporation or legal recognition - none. See answer to item No. 8.
10. Finances - Mr. Wright advised Mr. Satterfield that he has received donations from other militants who are not organized and anonymous donors.

11. Groups to which UAAA appeal - As evidenced in Lomax' column, Satterfield's interview and Perry's interview, Wright's group appeals to the educated, uneducated, the middle class and the people in the ghetto, in all, mainly the Negro population.
12. Program - Willie Wright has not professed any type of program that he intends to use to fulfill his objective.
13. Sources of Publicity - UAAA has been publicized at different local meetings, through the local newspaper and through articles, such as written by Louis E. Lomax.
14. Influence - The influential impact of UAAA is not readily obtainable since most of the Negro people interviewed in Newark feel the same way Wright does, however, when his name is mentioned, most people agree that they have heard of him but they do not condone violence.
15. Advertising - The mere passing out of handwritten circulars throughout the ghetto neighborhood.
16. Cities where most active - As indicated by Wright, as documented in Lomax' column, Satterfield's and Perry's interviews, he is only concerned with the black people of Newark.
17. UAAA ties to other groups - The fact that Willie Wright is a Board Member of an OEO funded organization, the UCC, United Community Corporation, definitely indicates a close relationship of ideas and members. As indicated by Satterfield in his interview with Wright on October 9 and November 3, 1967, members of UAAA do exchange ideas with other groups around the country.
18. Evidence of travel of officers of UAAA - Willie Wright informed Lee A. Satterfield that he and Leon Moore, his bodyguard, had traveled to several socialist countries, of which Czechoslovakia and Paris were mentioned. Wright advised his trip was financed by people in the peace movement; no names were supplied. Thomas Hayden, the noted journalist and radical, accompanied Wright's group.

When questioned as to the purpose of his overseas trip, Wright stated that he had traveled to learn how other people live and think. He stated that Hayden did not return to this country with him, but went on to other countries. Mr. Satterfield suspects that Hayden visited Viet Nam or Cuba.

19. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - Reference is made to Louis E. Lomax' column under the caption of "Voices of Dissent Remain Muffled," where Lomax states that the revolutionaries were ironically in town preparing for a riot for the same day that the riot actually occurred, but by other means, the arrest of the taxicab driver.

When questioned by Satterfield on November 3, 1967 as to the veracity of the statement, Wright did not refute it, but merely suggested to Satterfield that he refer to the article concerning subject matter. Wright explained to Satterfield that he was not able to control the members of his organization during the riot and that they participated in the disorder and looting once it got started. Wright adamantly denied any outside agitation during the riot. Reference is made to Satterfield's interview with Wright on November 3, 1967, Page 25, Para. 2.

20. Judgement of effectiveness of UAAA - The fact that Wright is a member of UCC has created a furor at the National Headquarters of OEO and with some of the UCC Board Members, mainly white. The police department constantly attempts to keep Wright and his associates under surveillance. So, the effectiveness depends on the measures that are taken to contain or oversee Wright's activities.

His effectiveness must be attested to the fact that some 200 persons attended a meeting of the Trustee Board of UCC at which he was the main speaker and advocated violence.

21. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - From statements made by Wright to Lomax, Satterfield and Perry, it appears evident that much violence can be expected

from UAAA if a revolt occurs. Reference is made to Lomax' column entitled, "Newark called a hub of black revolutionaries". Reference is also made to interviews of Lee Satterfield dated October 9, 1967 and November 3, 1967, and of Perry dated November 7, 1967.

Profile of WILLIE WRIGHT as furnished by him to Lee A. Satterfield during an interview at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark on November 3, 1967.

1. Name - Willie Wright

Aliases - unknown

2. Age: 35 years

3. Place of Birth: Albany, Georgia

4. Family: Wife, name unknown

Children: 4 boys and one girl - names unknown
Ages range from 4 to 16 years old

Brothers: Six. Four live in Newark; two of them are employed. One is in the U. S. Navy and one lives in Detroit, Mich. His youngest brother who lives in Newark is named Ike. No other information was supplied in connection with his family.

5. Education:

- (a) attended elementary school in Albany, Ga.
- (b) attended Jr. High School in Massilon, Ohio
- (c) attended High School in Massilon, Ohio and Albany, Ga.
- (d) studied Social Studies for 18 months and criminal law for one year while in the Armed Forces.
- (e) studied Japanese and Korean courses.
- (f) studied Social Science for one year through a correspondence course with New York Univ.

6. Military Service: from 1947 to 1950

- (a) Quartermaster Corps)
- (b) Anti-aircraft Corps) Branches of Service
- (c) Infantry)
- (d) Rank - Sergeant (3 stripes)

7. Residency in Newark:

- (a) visited Newark for the first time in 1946
- (b) moved to Newark in 1950 after being discharged from the military service.

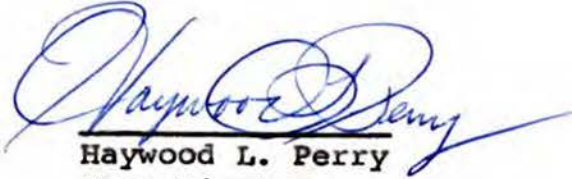
8. Employment:

- (a) from the time he was discharged from military service in 1950 to 1957, Wright's employment is unknown.
- (b) from 1957 to October 1967, he was employed as an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

9. Source of Finance:

- (a) unknown peace groups donate money
- (b) personal funds - as indicated by Wright

10. Part played in Society - See body of report.


Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

*Jackson
Schmidt*

TD

*Sarah
UAAA 5*

AFRO-AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE

PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

The purposes and objectives of this organization shall be to:

- A. Establish close communication medias between organizations and a constructive dialogue among various segments of the Negro community to bring the people together.
- B. Provide a nucleus through which Negroes can objectively present their complaints and grievances, and develop strategy to deal with these problems.
- C. Develop lines of communication and understanding between youth and adults of the Negro community.
- D. Improve the socio-economic conditions of the Negro and eradicate conditions that tend to provoke racial or unfavorable incidents.
- E. "Bridge The Gap" created by national civil rights and religious groups (that are bounded by national policies and restrictions) by creating a local committee with the flexibility to adequately deal with local problems.
- F. Set up a black coordinating committee to interpret language and feelings of the Negro and to develop a sense of race and color pride among the black people of our society.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

5a

AFRO-AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE
1921 East 34th Street
Tucson, Arizona
Phone 624-5440

Date

Name Age
Last First M.

Home Address Home Phone

Employed If employed by whom

Business Address Business Phone

Race Birthdate
Month Day Year

Birthplace

Number of children Ages

Spouse's Name Age

Home Address Occupation

Religion Church Attend

Why do you want to be a part of this organization?

Are you in agreement with the purpose and objectives of this organization?

Other organizations you belong to.

I hereby make application for membership in the AFRO-AMERICAN
Coordination Committee. I understand that dues are not refundable.

Applicant's Signature

Date

* Membership Fee -- \$1.00

* Please list three (3) references

1.
Name Address Ph. No.
2.
3.