

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
06	report	Everett Le Roi Jones <i>Open Per FBI Auto declass guide & RAC</i>	C	18	8/8/67	A
06a	report	Everett Leroy Jones "	G	1	8/8/67	A
07	report	Everett LeRoi Jones, Also Known As Leroy Jones "	C	11	7/20/67	A
08	report	Everett LeRoy Jones "	S	38	3/2/62	A
08a	report	Everett Leroy Jones "	S	1	3/2/62	A

posted 9/19/23
AL

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)
Folder Title Jones, Everett Leroy (aka Leroy Jones)
Box Number E9

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11/6/2007 *AL*
 Initials

Jones

L

M. C. Miskovsky

Nov. 21, 1967

Haywood L. Perry

Leroy Jones - Militant Leader of the Muslim Faith

On October 9, 1967, Mr. Satterfield interviewed Leroy Jones, Director of the Settlement House, 33 Sterling Street, Newark, New Jersey. The Settlement House is a community gathering place where persons, mostly black nationalists, come to participate in dramatic arts, discussion of the Muslim faith, to learn Arabic and to see motion picture films.

Mr. Jones is a playwright who has dedicated himself to lift the black man from his oppressions even if it means with the aid of foreign help. Mr. Satterfield was introduced to Mr. Jones by Mr. Willie Wright, President of the United Afro American Association.

This interview was suggested by Mr. Wright who advised that Leroy Jones had been arrested during the Newark riot for carrying a concealed weapon, a gun. He stated that Wright was savagely beaten by the police after his arrest. The purpose of the interview was to determine the type of program planned by Jones to uplift his black brothers from their oppressions.

Actually, neither Jones nor his followers stated programs by which the aforementioned objective would be carried out. During the interview, Mr. Jones said very little. Followers of his were present and they were rather angry with Wright who requested Jones to talk with Satterfield of his program and not their religious beliefs.

The meeting was adjourned before Mr. Satterfield obtained any of Mr. Jones' views of the riot or his plans subsequent to the riot. Satterfield is of the opinion that Jones has substantial influence on the youth in the ghetto neighborhood. Satterfield substantiated this opinion with the fact of the many youth present at the Settlement House during the interview.

It is interesting to note that no statements were made as to creating any violence to effect the means of the Settlement House. It appears to be a common meeting ground for black nationalist to air their grievances.


Leroy Jones was sentenced to thirty days in jail on November 8, 1967 for contempt of court. He has not been tried on the "concealed weapon charge."

HLPerry/raf
Nov. 21, 1967

OUTLINE OF SETTLEMENT HOUSE

1. Group - Settlement House - Black Nationalist Group
2. Headquarters - 33 Sterling Street, Newark, N. J.
3. Officer - Leroy Jones, President
4. Members - Names and number of members are unknown
5. Objectives - To uplift the black man from oppression if it means with the aid of foreign help. Reference is made to Lee Satterfield's interview with Leroy Jones on October 9, 1967.
6. Statement by Officers of Objectives: On October 9, 1967 Mr. Leroy Jones, so-called leader of the Black Nationalist Group, advised Mr. Lee Satterfield that his group's aim was to lead the black people from under its oppressors.
7. Written evidence of organization - None. The Settlement House is not a chartered organization.
8. Finances - unknown
9. Appeal to What Groups - Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Leroy Jones on October 9, 1967. Mr. Satterfield states Leroy Jones appears to have accepted the Orthodox Muslim belief. He is running the Spirit House along this line and it appears from conversation with many people that he is doing a tremendous job with the young people in the community.
10. Program - Reference is made again to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones on October 9, 1967, at which time Mr. Jones refused to discuss his program with outsiders ^{inferred} and that members who do break the code of secrecy are subject to instant death.
11. Publicity - Most of the publicity has been obtained through the newspaper and radio as a result of the riot at which time Leroy Jones, noted playwright, was arrested on allegedly carrying a deadly weapon, a pistol.
12. Influence - As indicated by Mr. Satterfield, Leroy Jones' group has greatly influenced the people of the ghetto, especially the youth.

13. Advertising - leaflets and circulars
14. Cities where most active - There was no indication that the Spirit House, Black Nationalist Group, was operating out of Newark. During his interview with Mr. Satterfield, Jones stated that in order for the black man to be successful in America, he must be in a position to bring in outside help, the Arabic Nation. Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Leroy Jones, dated October 9, 1967, Page 5, last Paragraph.
15. Possibility of ties to other groups - Reference is made to Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wright on October 9, 1967, Page 5, Paragraph 2, where Jones indicated that he was sure that Willie Wright would ultimately agree with him (Wright) and join forces.
16. Evidence of travel of officers or members - There is no evidence to indicate any travel of the group's members.
17. Specific instances of activity or identification with riot - There is no available information that any group participated in the riot. The fact that Leroy Jones was arrested does not indicated he was involved; also, the fact that the riot took place in the neighborhood where some of the members in the organization live has no bearing on the riot.
18. Judgment of effectiveness - See Mr. Satterfield's interview with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wright, dated October 9, 1967, Pages 2 and 3, where Mr. Satterfield believes that Leroy Jones' program is very effective which is exemplified by the number of people in Mr. Jones' company.
20. Possible role foreseen if revolt occurs - This group did not indicate what its role would be in the event another riot or revolt occurs. However, in speaking to the other less militant people around town, they indicated that if another riot does occur and if the police and the National Guard do unjustifiably mistreat the people, then they would take up arms and defend themselves.


Haywood L. Perry
Investigator

21

File

UPI-136

(RACIAL)

MORRISTOWN, N.J.--A WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE WEAPONS TRIAL OF LEROI JONES TODAY SAID HE SAW A TEAM OF POLICEMEN SURROUND AND BEAT THE NEGRO POET-PLAYWRIGHT UNTIL HE WAS BLOODY.

RICHARD L. TART, AN ASSISTANT MANAGER FOR A CLOTHING STORE WHO LIVES NEAR WHERE JONES AND TWO OTHERS WERE ARRESTED LAST JULY 14 FOR ALLEGEDLY CARRYING GUNS DURING NEWARK RIOTING, SAID ABOUT 12 POLICEMEN "GOT AROUND HIM AND STARTED BEATING AND THEN PRETTY SOON HE WAS ALL BLOODY."

TART CLAIMED HIS WIFE AND A RELATIVE WATCHED FROM THEIR PORCH AND TESTIFIED OFFICERS CUT OFF JONES' VOLKSWAGEN BUS, SURROUNDED IT AND THEN "YANKED THE DRIVER TO THE GROUND."

"THE PERSON BEING BEATEN WAS CRYING OUT AND KEPT CRYING AND CRYING," TART SAID. HE POINTED TO JONES IN THE COURTROOM AND IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE BEATING VICTIM.

10/31--EG325PES

No Complaints From Students

(Continued from Page 1)

part: "It is with resentment and disillusionment that the editorial board has withheld the Weekly in question from the United States Mail. By printing in full Jones' remarks, it was not the intention of the publication to be sensational nor was it an attempt to produce a smut sheet to be ogled by naive Allentown citizens . . . instead of attacking Jones for his vernacular, the community has attacked Muhlenberg for allowing the angry young poet to find a platform here. We of the Weekly are disgusted by the display of misdirected criticism and therefore have refused to allow the first issue of the Weekly to reach the hands of such a small-minded citizenry and, thus, be party to the pettiness of this situation. We are truly disillusioned by the attitude of our elders."

A member of the Muhlenberg Weekly's editorial board told the

Brown and White Thursday night that no complaints about the controversial issue had been received from the students, who "handled the situation very maturely." Asked about the

paper's subscribers the board member said, "If the alumni were not responsible enough to understand what we were trying to say, then we're not concerned about them."



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52 E BROAD STREET
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BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY Brown and White

Vol 79 — No. 3 BETHLEHEM, PA. — FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1967 866-0331

At Muhlenberg

City Scored By Editors

By NEAL ARLUCK

The recent furor over the appearance of Negro playwright LeRoi Jones at Muhlenberg College on Sept. 15 has caused withholding from the mail of the first issue of the Muhlenberg Weekly and the appearance in yesterday's edition of a scathing editorial attacking the "small-minded citizenry" of Allentown.

Jones read the Muhlenberg students an essay about the Newark riots and civic corruption. The essay was written in the vernacular of the ghetto and was liberally sprinkled with what are commonly considered "obscenities." An immediately unfavorable reaction to the program came from the Allentown community.

Martha Schlenker, chairman of the assembly program, was confronted by local radio station WKAP, which challenged her to defend the language used by Jones. Also, the Allentown Call-Chronicle carried a strong editorial the same day entitled "Was All the Filth Necessary?"

The Sept. 21 issue of the Muhlenberg Weekly

carried a front page story on the Jones presentation. Included were several quotations containing some of Jones' more explicit vernacularisms. Complaints over the issue started flowing in from alumni, college personnel and members of the Allentown community who had obtained one of the 2,000 copies circulated on campus.

Meanwhile the issue was running into trouble with the mail. The 500 copies which were to be sent to alumni and the Allentown area were being held up at the Allentown post office. According to assistant postmaster Elmer R. Lehr the papers were being held pending word from Washington on whether they could be sent through the mail. Before any word was received, a phone call was received from Donna Schultz, editor-in-chief of the Muhlenberg Weekly, requesting return of the papers.

Yesterday's issue of the paper contained an editorial explaining the reasons behind the decision to withhold the first issue. The editorial said in

See: NO, Page 10

4/25

lw



Chartered Phi Beta Kappa LeRoi Jones stuns Whites 'Black power will prevail'

By Don Peck

LeRoi Jones appeared before Muhlenberg College in the echoing "cave" called Memorial Hall at last Friday's assembly. A dramatist of distinction (Dutchman, The Toilet and The Slave) and a social critic of note (Home), Jones is, in his own eyes, first and foremost a Negro. In the White Man's eyes, he is a dangerous Negro — a militant, trouble-stirring-upper Negro, from whose lips the phrase "black power" is never long absent.

Jones read to the crowd an essay intended for publication in the Atlantic Monthly. Jones entertained some realistic doubts about its actually being published in that

periodical. "Extreme" is euphemistic when applied to both the essay and to Jones' position in the civil rights dilemma as a whole.

The essay concerned Newark, civic corruption, the riot, Negroes, cops, power, and, again, "the beautiful black people." What Jones had to say about Newark (he was born there), you won't find in Time magazine.

According to Jones, the Mafia holds absolute control over the city of Newark, and it exercises its power with "iron feet." The Newark Negroes, who constitute at least 55 percent of the population, have not prospered under the civic leadership of Mayor Addonizio. For example, until the first tremors of the riot, there was not even a single Negro policeman above the rank of lieutenant on the Newark force — a force of 1,400 men, only 250 of whom are Negro.

When it looked as if some sort of disturbance was imminent among the black ranks, an appointment was hastily made, but, strange to say, this singular step towards racial equality did not put to rest the resentment growing among the Negroes. This appointment was just another example of what Jones calls "tokenism" — white man's gift of politically impotent positions to individual Negroes "Mr. Black — FIRST NEGRO postmaster in Nowheresville, Kansas."

These token appointments, hula-baloed as they are by the white presses, and hailed as "Great Strides Forward," effectively delude such groups as the white liberals into thinking that: yes, indeed, our colored brethren are (most gradually) approaching our own level of freedom and self-responsibility, while, contrary to such (perhaps) well-meaning optimism, the mass of colored brethren are still forced "to eat the same amount of shit they ever did."



photo by schiff

NEGRO PLAYWRIGHT LeRoi Jones leaves Memorial Hall.

Jones went on to describe the lot of the average Newark Negro — his living quarters in the filthiest sections of a city which has become almost synonymous with "filth." Describing the huge apartment buildings in Project City, each of which are nearly "small towns in themselves," he called these monstrosities "long red jellies . . . tombs for the blacks."

And the schools, with their 37 per cent black enrollment, fare no better in Jones' estimation. How could they — with only three Negro members on the entire school board? Jones described the educational policy in such a system as one wherein the Negro children can ideally be "taught to hate themselves."

Adding to this portrait of Newark, Jones went on to discuss the proposed plan for building a municipal school on 150 acres (150 acres is quite a lot of land) where the black housing projects now stand. Jones feels that such a plan is in alignment with similar plans such as highway construction, again

more on page 7

anted permission to establish an announcement came as Phi Beta Kappa National August 27-29. Kappa Society compose an

s asked to submit a more l application. The report, n by a committee chaired Harold L. Stonger Jr., head English department, cover-wide range of subjects cong the college, including stu-athletics, academic achieve-and church affiliation and t. From the 60 schools, 13 hosen for an on-site inspec-

l recommendation was made Council in August and Muh-
more on page 3

cor ideas invigorating: rns intellectual concord

by Donna Schultz

st impressions can be con-reliable, new Dean of the Dr. Philip B. Secor appears ist the proverbial breath of ir needed to revive this which for dangerously too time has inhaled and ex- atmosphere polluted with inded conservatism and deth, and an overconcern autiae. Secor's youthful ce, which might be easily a for pompous arrogance, is shing change from the and slough which threaten lwart German Lutheran on.

must open our school to the liberating ourselves from t and brigs of the past fears of the future . . . t the present Muhlenberg e a good but not an excel-ral arts college with the ity to become great. I see Muhlenberg become



photo by Brooks

Dean Secor donned a dink as 'Freshman extraordinaire.'

an intellectual community." Thus the Dean spoke to a group of student leaders at the annual leadership conference, going on to explain that the greatest need of an

more on page 2

Jones proposes Negro state

from page 1

through concentrated Negro communities.

If these projected manoeuvres are materialized as they stand, some 23,500 Negroes will be rendered homeless. Jones sees in steps such as these White Man's hope that the Negro, once "temporarily" uprooted, will re-locate himself in another area, preferably outside of Newark. He added, not exactly pointlessly, that in these construction plans, not a single Roman Catholic school is slated for extinction.

Jones, speaking from his own personal vantage point as a Negro actually involved in the fighting, gave a vivid description of the riot — the cops, caught between the identical poles of fear and hate; the black ministers, carrying "Cool-It" signs, made up for them by God; the looting, first of the liquor stores for scotch; the story of an event he witnessed from the jail window, concerning the shooting by the cops of an automobile of Negroes — culminating in the unforgettable picture of one of the black women stumbling out of the car, clutching her bleeding breast, hit by a white cop's bullet; and, of course, James Rutledge, riddled with 39 bullets—a "constant image in the black man's mind."

Jones has a sort of plan to end such strife as the riot. His plan hinges upon acceptance of separatism—a separatism which has always been, and will always continue to be; a separatism which began with the differences existent



photo by Schiff

LeRoi Jones

in a master-slave relationship, and will exist eternally as the differences between black and white.

Finding this separatism natural and irrevocable, Jones calls for a separate state, where the Negroes will have "absolute power" over their own lives—power over the education their children receive, power over the businesses in their own districts, power in the government which controls them, etc.

In Jones' view of twentieth century politics, it is power that "legitimizes anything," and as long as American power lies wholly in the hands of the white man, only white needs are going to be satisfied. And, as Jones pointed out, White Power is hardly a benign reality; it eliminates competition, and that means it eliminates attempts made by the Negroes to obtain some control over their own lives.

Negro chorus

With this thought in mind, Jones advocates the collectivization of Negro force for the Big Put-Down of the White Man. He wants to gather the many single black voices into a unison chant directed at the White Man: a big "Fuck you, fuck you all." And he wants that chorus, the words of which sound so crude, so downright offensive to our white (lily-white) ears, to sound forth soon.

Jones was, in short, no joy to hear. However, his description of being a Negro in a white nation must be reckoned with, for he is the one who sees what we cannot,

MEMO TO ALL STUDENTS

You can participate in the production of the premiere performance of an original drama written especially for

who lives where we would not, who is forced to eat what we could not.

His presentation, in an artistic sense, of what he had to say was faultless—Jones is a writer sensitive to words and the power which lies in their combinations, and he is able to re-create rhythms of speech which few white men can. He is, to Negro literature, close to what Charlie Parker is to Negro jazz.

Solutions?

But his proposed solutions—what about them? Are black power and black nationalism, to the point of creating a state within the United (sic) States, the only workable solutions to the problem?

We, who represent for the most part, the white middle-class, whose rights and "freedom" go unquestioned, are not the ones in the slums, waiting and rotting while we wait. Until we have some answers, some solutions, we whites would like the blacks to wait some more—but, as ever, we would be comfortably resting on top of them.

And, now, our rest is being disturbed, and not just in Newark. Suddenly the features of the Negro are becoming more distinct, and we are seeing in their black faces the reflection of the hate and apathy which we have continually turned towards them. It's a horrible image, and anyone who saw and heard and understood LeRoi Jones should never be allowed to forget it.



photo by Schiff

rounding LeRoi Jones versial speaker quickly alk.

reigners; conflicts

on playing soccer. He of becoming a veteri- wever he is a little hesi- se of the prerequisite arses.

returning to Caracas, Seifas spent five years rk while his father was t Columbia University. heard of Muhlenberg hilean friends of his ho are living in Allen-

odesian returns g for his second year erg is Sam Makhurane, from Rhodesia. Last khurane alternated be- ing at the Good Shep- : and waiting at the lu in Allentown.

re originally came to States on a one-year t for church workers itheran World Federa- accepting an offer to uhlenberg, Makhurane

Pasolini film

from page 5

seems to be a last shout of contempt rather than a cry of the anguish of death. The final scenes of the movie—the resurrection and the ascension—are so hurried that no time is allowed for a sense of joy in the renewal of life.

It is a movie in which faces say as much as spoken words, a movie well worth seeing. As Robert Salmaggi of the New York Herald Tribune said of the film: "Pier Paolo Pasolini . . . without the proverbial cast of thousands, or an array of box-office stars, has dug down to the achingly simple core with only the St. Matthew text and made a lean, clean, honest film . . ."

Trustees announce



Test yourself... What do you see in the ink blots?



[1] A sizzling steak? Ten dancers? A rabbit?



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 15, 1967

LE ROI JONES

On September 15, 1967, Miss Mickey Cooper, News Director, Radio WAEB, Allentown, Pa., advised Special Agent Thomas F. Hannigan as follows:

Le Roi Jones spoke to approximately 1,700 students and faculty in Memorial Auditorium, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., September 15, 1967, from 10:05 to 10:57 a.m. He did not announce his topic or title at the inception of his speech. His talk was filled with obscenities and concentrated on the recent Newark riots. He mentioned the atrocities at Newark and blamed the white people whom he constantly referred to as beasts for the Newark riots. Jones strongly criticized the Newark police, the school board, and the politicians. He said the black people will be free and Black Power will prevail. He said that a ghetto is a separate state and we want to have absolute power in these separate states. The incident in Newark was nothing but a program of Negro removal. He described Newark as a ghastly place and a bankrupt ugly community. Jones said 80 per cent of the school system is black and the children are taught to hate one another and that Richard Gregory, Martin Luther King, and Cassius Clay are bad people. The schools are old, decadent, and death traps.

Jones gave several examples of Negro people murdered by the police in the Newark riots. He referred to the white people as devils. He did not mention his own presence or participation in the Newark riots, but implied he was there.

Jones stated, in effect, in summation the Negroes will rebuild Newark after they have driven out the Italians,

LE ROI JONES

Jews, and Irish, and we will rebuild the city into a black heartbeat. We cannot trust elections. We must have strong black forces. We must move to take over the cities because you cannot trust the beasts to have honest elections. We are foreigners, slaves taken forcibly from other lands. Now we wish to establish new lands where we are, in these cities or that southern dirt.

We must take control of cities in order to live. The mad gunmen from the suburbs are shooting down innocent black people. White people murdered black people in Newark and they are ready to do it again. Jones then mentioned all the cities where riots have taken place and then said that these cities are our kingdoms to rule. Unless the black people can come into and begin the benevolent rule of the just, the next phase of armed rebellion will burn Newark to the ground.

Nothing can stop us from doing this. By getting in the way, the Americans will only hasten the destruction of their own (obscene).

Miss Cooper stated Jones received mediocre applause. She stated the students, especially the girls, did not appear to appreciate Jones' frequent obscenities. Miss Cooper said there were no incidents.

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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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Newark (RM)

Report of: GUY RANDOLPH BECK Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: August 8, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-42539 Bureau File #: 100-425307

Title: EVERETT LE ROI JONES

Character: SECURITY MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: JONES and SYLVIA WILSON filled out a marriage license application on 7/13/67, at Newark, New Jersey. Subject resides at 33 Sterling Street, Newark, New Jersey, and he is self-employed at his residence as an author. JONES arrested in New York, New York, on 7/30/66, on charges of assault and robbery. Charges were dismissed in New York Criminal Court on 1/19/67. Subject was arrested in Newark on 7/14/67, on a charge of possession of a dangerous weapon (gun). No disposition as yet. JONES is free on \$25,000 bail. Statements concerning subject's arrest and the militant statements made by JONES set forth.

C

DETAILS

I. BACKGROUND

A. Marital Status

On July 27, 1967, records of the City Clerk, City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, reflected under Marriage Application

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED NY 1522-9.9.14
Authority: FBI Auto Decls Guide, 5/11/07
By: CTS, NARA, Date: 10/2/19

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NK 100-42539

Number 1975 that EVERETT L. ROY JONES and SYLVIA WILSON filled out a marriage application on July 13, 1967, and Marriage License Number 2016 was issued on July 27, 1967, at 12:05 p.m. This application did not indicate where or when the marriage ceremony was to take place.

B. Residence and Employment

On July 6, 1967, CHARLES H. SMITH, 4 Sanford Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey, advised that he is an officer in Shepard Avenue Corporation and owner of the building at 33 Sterling Street, Newark. SMITH advised that subject rents the whole building at that Newark address and resides on the third floor of the building. SMITH advised that subject is self-employed at his residence as an author and he utilizes the other floors of the building as a studio.

C. Credit

On June 26, 1967, ELIZABETH SAUSA, Receptionist, Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, made available to IC GEORGE H. STURM, JR. credit records for subject which reflected no pertinent information except that subject's employment as of September, 1966 was reflected as Sterling Lord Agency, New York, New York.

On July 6, 1967, a pretext interview was conducted with a female who identified herself as Secretary to the Manager at Sterling Lord Agency, 75 East 55th Street, Manhattan, New York. This individual advised that JONES is self-employed as an author at the above Newark address and that this agency represents JONES in that they handle all the material JONES writes.

D. Identification

Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Record Number 154930F as of August 9, 1966, is set forth below:

NK 100-42539

<u>Contributor of Finger- Prints</u>	<u>Name and Number</u>	<u>Arrested or Received</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Air Force	EVERETT LE ROY JONES #AF 12 460 804	10/6/54		
USM NY NY	EVERETT LE ROY JONES	10/18/61	Sending Obscene Literature Through Mail	
PD NY NY	EVERETT JONES #B650620 Residence: 24 Eckert Avenue, Newark, New Jersey	7/30/66	Assault and Robbery	

On July 18, 1967, JOSEPH NELLEGAR, Chief Identification Officer, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, made available records of that department for subject under Newark Police Department Number 113381 which reflects JONES was arrested by the Newark Police Department on July 14, 1967, on a charge of possession of a dangerous weapon (gun). These records show no disposition as yet.

Page 3 of the city-county edition of the "Newark Evening News," a daily newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, reflected the following:

"JURY INDICTS LEROI JONES

"Negro Author Among 39 to Face Trial in City Riots

"LeRoi Jones, Negro author and playwright, was among 39 persons indicted yesterday by an Essex County Grand Jury on charges stemming from riots in the city.

NK 100-42539

"The indictments handed up to Superior Court Judge Lawrence A. Whipple, acting assignment judge, brings to 72 the number of persons indicted since the grand jury began deliberations Monday...

"Allegedly Had Revolvers

"Jones and two other men, identified only as Charles MacRae and Barry Wynn, were charged in the indictment with having two revolvers in their possession on July 14 when they were arrested. Jones, who was being held in \$25,000 bail, was released yesterday after posting \$2,500 cash and property bond to satisfy the bail..."

Page 14 of the July 31, 1966, final edition of "The Star Ledger," a daily newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, reflected the following:

"NEGRO WRITER IS CHARGED IN BEATING

"LeRoi Jones, the Negro playwright from Newark, was held in \$50 bail in New York City yesterday on a charge of beating and robbing a young white publisher he claimed owed him money.

"The 31-year-old off-Broadway playwright and former head of Harlem's Black Arts Theater which staged anti-white plays on street corners appeared in criminal court before Judge Simon Silver.

"The charge was made in a complaint by Shepard Sherbell, 21, publisher of a literary magazine, 'The East Side Review.' Sherbell, who is white, alleged that Jones struck him and took \$15 from his wallet during intermission at a jazz concert in a Lower East Side theater Friday night.

"In his complaint, Sherbell said Jones was accompanied by two other men who held him while Jones took the money. The men were not identified."

NK 100-42539

Page 87 of January 20, 1967, late city edition of the "New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained the following article:

"ASSAULT CHARGE DISMISSED AGAINST NEGRO PLAYWRIGHT

"Criminal Court Judge Simon Silver dismissed yesterday an assault charge against LeRoi Jones, the Negro playwright who wrote anti-white plays for the Black Arts Theatre.

"Mr. Jones had been accused of assaulting Shepard Sherbell, 21-year-old editor of 'The East Side Review,' a literary magazine. Judge Silver dismissed the charge when it was reported to him that Mr. Sherbell was in Europe. On several previous occasions in court Mr. Sherbell had said he did not want to press charges against Mr. Jones.

"Mr. Sherbell had charged originally that Mr. Jones had attacked him because of his refusal to pay the playwright \$100 for publication in the magazine of one of Mr. Jones' plays."

II. STATEMENTS CONCERNING ARREST OF SUBJECT

NK T-1 advised on July 15, 1967, that LARRY NEAL called a press conference for 10:00 a.m., July 15, 1967, to protest the arrest of LE ROI JONES at Newark, New Jersey, July 14, 1967. NEAL alleges that JONES sustained fractured skull, rib and arm during arrest and was receiving no medical attention. NEAL indicated he was sending a telegram concerning JONES to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Governor HUGHES of New Jersey, and U THANT of the United Nations.

LARRY NEAL

On June 16, 1966, NK T-2 advised LARRY NEAL was associated with REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM) activities in the New York City area and he believes NEAL is a RAM member.

NK 100-42539

A characterization of RAM is set forth in the appendix hereto.

On July 15, 1967, NK T-1 advised that the press conference called for by LARRY NEAL did not take place, however, telegrams were sent to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Governor HUGHES and U THANT of the United Nations.

NK T-1 advised on July 16, 1967, that the Ad Hoc Committee of Afro-American Artists and Writers held a press conference at 626 Riverside Drive, Apartment 15-0 which is the residence of CHARLES RUSSELL, editor of a new "militant" magazine entitled, "Onyx." The conference began at 12:30 p.m. and ended at 1:50 p.m.

There follows a copy of the aforementioned press release.

"STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ARREST OF POET-PLAYWRIGHT
LE ROI JONES AND RECENT EVENTS IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

"On July 14 at 11:00 a.m., Mr. LeRoi Jones, Barry Wynn, and Charles McCrae were taking a friend, Tom Perry, home from the Spirit House, a theatre operated by LeRoi Jones and the people of Stirling Street. Suddenly, they were approached by Newark police officers who accused them of unlawful possession of firearms and looting. When Jones and the others tried to speak to the arresting officers, they were severely beaten and placed into custody. The beatings were very serious. Jones suffered serious head injuries. He is also suffering from severe chest, rib, and arm injuries. However, no X-rays were taken and there is a possibility that he may have several fractures.

"The families of the defendants were not notified of the arrests. When word reached them, they rushed to the hospital. They were refused information regarding the condition of the defendants. Mr. Jones had been given emergency treatment for head injuries. Subsequently, all three of the defendants

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were taken to jail. They were arraigned that morning. At the arraignment, Mr. Jones was in exceptionally poor condition. It was clear from his appearance that he was still in need of medical attention. His eyes were swollen and his speech seemed to be impaired. He complained of headaches, chest and arm pains. Further, he had great difficulty breathing. He was not given anymore medical treatment but was instead returned to his cell. Mr. Wynn and Mr. McCrea are each being held on \$10,000 bail; Mr. Jones' bail is set at \$25,000. All three men are at this moment still in jail.

"Witnesses assert that the police attacked the three men viciously and without provocation. For example, the Volkswagen bus in which they were driving was literally demolished. The cops particularly concentrated their attack on Jones who is the best known of the three; and who is, incidentally, the smallest of the three. The manner in which the trio was attacked seems to indicate some premeditation on the part of police officers. Some witnesses have accused the police of intimidating Jones who is well known for his outspoken ideas. The attack was clearly centered on Jones. The injuries to Barry Wynn and Charles McCrae are also serious.

"Jones has been active in his block association in an attempt to get better recreation facilities for the people of Stirling Street. There is no swimming pool in the immediate neighborhood, so the Spirit House was presenting a series of plays and poetry reading to raise money for a pool in the back yard of the Spirit House. Mr. Jones, like thousands of other citizens of Newark is opposed to many of the policies of Mayor Addonizio, particularly, the proposed medical center which would dislocate hundreds of the city's residents. Further, there has been recent conflict in the city over the proposed appointment of a white city councilman to

a post on the Board of Education. Newark's population is over fifty per cent Afro-American, but the City has refused to promote a qualified Negro to the post.

"Mayor Addonizio's action, in this and previous conflicts between the city administration and the black population, has only increased the frustration and the community's sense of powerlessness. Furthermore, according to recent statistics, there are about 1,600 men on Newark's police force; only a small percentage of these are Negroes.

"It has been known for quite some time that there is a great deal of tension between the city police and the community. Therefore, the rebellion in Newark must be seen against the background of the conditions which produced it. Le Roi Jones and his friends have been active in efforts to educate the people of Newark with respect to their human rights; the police undoubtedly were aware of Jones' activities--hence, their vicious attack on him.

"We of the Afro-American artistic community feel that the city administration is responsible for the violence. All evidence seems to indicate that the administration was very cold to the legitimate demands of the community. Jones is being singled out for this opposition to the city administration. He is being attacked because he is outspoken--an easy mark for the city government. As writers, playwrights, and musicians, we stand behind Jones' right to express himself as a free individual. We hold this position even though many of us may not fully agree with him. However, we understand that the first steps towards the erection of a Hitlorian form of government is destruction of the freedom of the artist. The Newark police knew Jones, Wynn, and Mc Crae; and given the racial attitudes of the police and the general air of tension, the police simply attacked them on sight.

"We understand the frustration of the city police, but that is still no excuse for the wanton attack on one of our fellow artists simply for expressing opinions which are unpopular with the establishment. Finally, we believe the arrest of LeRoi Jones, one of America's most important writers, Obie Award Winner, Whitney Fellow, and Guggenheim Fellow, portends a mere serious decay of American morality; it portends a final breakdown of the spiritual fiber of the nation; and it could possibly portend a general reign of terror against militant artists throughout the entire United States.

"Therefore, we submit the following demands to the city officials of Newark:

"1. The immediate release of LeRoi Jones and his colleagues, so that they can obtain medical attention.

"2. The complete dropping of charges and/or the reduction of the excessive bails which are another means of intimidating the accused.

"3. Respects for the rights of artists and intellectuals who express opinions held unpopular by the established government.

"Signed

"AD HOC COMMITTEE OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARTISTS & WRITERS

"COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

"Lebert Bethune, poet-writer

"William Branch, playwright

"John Henrik Clarke, Associate editor of 'Freedomways'

"Lennie Elder, playwright

"Rosa Guy, novelist

"Robert Hooks, actor

"John Killens, novelist

"Woodie King, playwright

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"Maya Angelou, singer-actress
"Chuck Moore, public relations consultant
"Larry Neal, poet-writer
"Charlie Russell, writer, editor of 'Onyx Magazine'
"A. B. Spellman, poet, music critic
"Barbara Ann Teer, actress
"Douglas Turner Ward, playwright
"Loften Mitchell, playwright, writer
"C. E. Wilson, writer
"Julian Mayfield, writer
"Audrey Larde, poet
"Johnny Johnson, actor, director
"Alice Childress, playwright

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

Present at the press conference were sixteen of the press release signers along with representatives of the "New York Times," United Press International and American Broadcasting Company Television.

Records of the Newark, New Jersey, Police Department reveal EVERETT LE ROI JONES was arrested at 2:45 a.m. on July 14, 1967, and charged with possession of a dangerous weapon (gun).

Three Negro males were shooting guns from a vehicle proceeding west on Springfield Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, at about 2:20 a.m. on July 14, 1967. The vehicle was stopped and occupants (including JONES) were taken into custody by Newark, New Jersey, Police Department. Two revolvers and fifty-eight bullets were found in their possession.

JONES was taken to Newark City Hospital and treated for laceration of the right forehead and required six stitches and released from the hospital. JONES was held in \$25,000 bail.

Police report states that JONES had been hit on the head by a flying bottle during the middle of riot activity and taken to hospital by police and released. Subsequently, he was arrested on charge of possession of a deadly weapon.

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The "Newark Evening News," Wall Street Edition, dated July 14, 1967, carries a picture of LE ROI JONES with head bandages and captioned, "Negro Author and Playwright LEROI JONES was struck by bottle during the peak of rioting and was taken to city hospital where he was treated and released."

JULIAN MAYFIELD

In February, 1964 NK T-3 advised that by June, 1962, JULIAN MAYFIELD had contributed nearly a dozen vicious anti-American articles to the government controlled newspapers in Accra, Ghana.

ROSA GUY

On November 22, 1965, NK T-4 advised that ROSA GUY, an American Negress, has been in frequent social contact with the members of the Senegal Mission to the United Nations, and has been extremely critical of United States Government policies during conversations with these individuals.

III. MILITANT STATEMENTS MADE BY SUBJECT

Page 18 of the city-county edition of the "Newark Evening News" for July 22, 1966, contained an article which is set forth below in part:

"LE ROI JONES: HITS 'WHITE DOMINATION'

"Newark-Born Playwright Back Home, Aiming Only at Negro Audience

"From the open windows of the fourth-floor loft in a building in Newark's Central Ward came the yells and curses of Negro actors rehearsing the lines of LeRoi Jones' latest tirade against white America.

"Jones stood in the center of the room apart from his actors, sitting on a few chairs and a sofa

near the windows. The loft was bare except for a piano and a few abstract paintings. A young lady sat on the fire escape facing Newark's skyline, glowing in the late afternoon sun.

"With his eyes expressionless behind grey-green glasses, Jones said in a passionless monotone, 'The Negroes will not be free until they are rid of white domination. For the black people to protect their lives, it will mean going to war, an offensive war against the white people.'"

"Jones, a native of Newark and among the angriest of black nationalists, is back in his home town seeking a Negro audience for his plays..."

Page 5 of the December 9, 1966, edition of "Muhammad Speaks," a weekly NATION OF ISLAM (NOI) publication, contained an article concerning an interview of subject. In this article JONES is quoted as saying:

"...It is better to go to jail than to go to the war. I don't object to white people going. I really don't. If they want to go, let the Chinese take care of them. But I do object to them asking me or my son..."

Characterization of NOI is set forth in the appendix hereto.

Page 10 of the May 12, 1967, issue of "Muhammad Speaks" contains an article set forth below in part:

"Black poet and playwright LeRoi Jones, in an article appearing in the 'Journal of Black Poetry,' has issued a statement outlining a course for black poets which bears remarkable resemblances to the long-time pronouncements of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, a man whose work has long since set the stage for a black re-evaluation in America.

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"Jones, recalling that he has long seen the need for 'The Destruction of America,' in the Journal expanded on the idea of that necessity stating, 'I realize that the Black Poet ought also try to provide a 'post-American form,' even as a simple vision for his people...'"

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

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APPENDIX

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that MAXWELL STANFORD of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it will most likely be where STANFORD resides.

APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED, was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, COMMUNIST PARTY, United States of America (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIMS.

APPEND IX

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED (CONTINUED)

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the COMMUNIST PARTY of the Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a manager of the National Committee, CP, USA.

This source advised in July, 1962 that as of that period, O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

1

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "NATION OF ISLAM" and "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM."

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NATION OF ISLAM (NOI); MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, The Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

62

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Newark 100-42539 ✓

AUG 8 1967 ✓

Title EVERETT LEROI JONES

Character SECURITY MATTERS - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference Report of Special Agent GUY
RANDOLPH BECK dated and captioned
as above at Newark, New Jersey. ✓

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

DECLASSIFIED NY 1522-9-9-24
Authority FBI Auto Declass Guide, 5/24/07
By CTS, NARA, Date 10/24/19



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
July 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York 100-133629

Everett LeRoi Jones
Also Known As
Leroi Jones
Security Matter - Miscellaneous

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 15, 1967, that Larry Neal called a press conference for 10:00 a.m., July 15, 1967, to protest the arrest of LeRoi Jones at Newark, New Jersey, July 14, 1967. Neal alleges that Jones sustained fractured skull, rib and arm during arrest and was receiving no medical attention. Neal indicated he was sending a telegram concerning Jones to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Governor Hughes of New Jersey, and U Thant of the United Nations.

Larry Neal

On June 16, 1966, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Larry Neal was associated with Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) activities in the New York City area and he believes Neal is a RAM member.

A characterization of RAM is attached.

On July 15, 1967, NY T-1 advised that the press conference called for by Larry Neal did not take place, however, telegrams were sent to President Lyndon B. Johnson, Governor Hughes and U Thant of the United Nations.

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GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

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DECLASSIFIED NY 152R-9-9-34

Authority FBI Auto Declass Guide 5/11/07
CTS, NARA, Date 10/1/19

Everett LeRoi Jones

On July 16, 1967, this source advised that the Ad Hoc Committee of Afro-American Artists and Writers held a press conference at 626 Riverside Drive, apartment 15-0 which is the residence of Charles Russell, editor of a new "militant" magazine entitled "Onyx". The conference began at 12:30 p.m. and ended at 1:50 p.m.

There folbws a copy of the aforementioned press release.

"STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ARREST OF POET-PLAYWRIGHT LEROI JONES AND RECENT EVENTS IN NEWARK, N.J.

"On July 14th at 11:00 A.M., Mr. LeRoi Jones, Barry Wynn, and Charles McCrae were taking a friend, Tom Perry, home from the Spirit House, theatre operated by LeRoi Jones and the people of Stirling St. Suddenly, they were approached by Newark police officers who accused them of unlawful possession of fire-arms and looting. When Jones and the others tried to speak to the arresting officers, they were severely beaten and placed into custody. The beatings were very serious. Jones suffered serious head injuries. He is also suffering from severe chest, rib, and arm injuries. However, no-x-rays were taken and there is a possibility that he may have several fractures.

"The families of the defendants were not notified of the arrests. When word reached them they rushed to the hospital. They were refused information regarding the condition of the defendants. Mr. Jones had been given emergency treatment for head injuries. Subsequently, all three of the defendants were taken to jail. They were arraigned that morning. At the arraignment, Mr. Jones was in exceptionally poor condition. It was clear from his appearance that he was still in need of medical attention. His eyes were swollen and his speech seem to be impaired. He complained of headaches, chest and arm pains. Further, he had great difficulty breathing. He was not given any more medical treatment, but was instead returned to his cell. Mr. Wynn and Mr. McCrea are each being held on \$10,000.00 bail; Mr. Jones' bail is set at \$25,000. All three men are at this

Everett LeRoi Jones

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"Witnesses assert that the police attacked the three men viciously and without provocation. For example, the Volkswagen bus in which they were driving was literally demolished. The cops particularly concentrated their attack on Jones who is the best known of the three; and who is, incidentally the smallest of the three. The manner in which the trio was attacked seems to indicate some premeditation on the part of police officers. Some witnesses have accused the police of intimidating Jones who is well known for his outspoken ideas. The attack was clearly centered on Jones. The injuries to Barry Wynn and Charles McCrae are also serious.

"Jones has been active in his block association in an attempt to get better recreation facilities for the people of Stirling Street. There is no swimming pool in the immediate neighborhood, so the Spirit House was presenting a series of plays and poetry reading to raise money for a pool in the backyard of the Spirit House. Mr. Jones, like thousands of other citizens of Newark is opposed to many of the policies of Mayor Addonizio. Particularly, the proposed medical center which would dislocate hundreds of the city's residents. Further, there has been recent conflict in the city over the proposed appointment of a white city councilman to a post on the Board of Education. Newark's population is over fifty-percent Afro-American, but the city has refused to promote a qualified Negro to the post.

"Mayor Addonizio's action, in this and previous conflicts between the city administration and the black population, has only increased the frustration and the community's sense of powerlessness. Furthermore, according to recent statistics, there are about 1,600 men on Newark's police force; only a small percentage of these are Negroes.

"It has been known for quite some time that there is a great deal of tension between the city police and the community. Therefore, the rebellion in Newark must be seen

Everett LeRoi Jones

"against the background of the conditions which produced it. LeRoi Jones and his friends have been active in efforts to educate the people of Newark with respect to their human rights; the police undoubtedly were aware of Jones' activities--hence their vicious attack on him.

"We of the Afro-American artistic community feel that the city administration is responsible for the violence. All evidence seems to indicate that the administration was very cold to the legitimate demands of the community. Jones is being singled out for this opposition to the city administration. He is being attacked because he is outspoken--an easy mark for the city government. As writers, playwrights, and musicians, we stand behind Jones' right to express himself as a free individual. We hold this position even though many of us many not fully agree with him. However, we understand that the first steps towards the erection of a Hitlorian form of government is destruction of the freedom of the artist. The Newark police knew Jones, Wynn, and McCrae; and given the racial attitudes of the police and the general air of tension, the police simply attacked them on sight.

"We understand the frustration of the city police, but that is still no excuse for the wanton attack on one of our fellow artists simply for expressing opinions which are unpopular with the establishment. Finally, we believe the arrest of LeRoi Jones, one of America's most important writers, Obie Award Winner, Whitney Fellow, and Guggenheim fellow portends a mere serious decay of American morality; it portends a final breakdown of the spiritual fiber of the nation; and it could possibly portend a general reign of terror against militant artists throughout the entire United States.

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Everett LeRoi Jones

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APPENDIX

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

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APPENDIX

1.

FREE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK

The "New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an article in its July 11, 1965, issue entitled, "Radicals Set Up Own University". The article indicated that this school, called the Free University of New York (FUNY), opened on the previous Tuesday in an old loft building at 20 East 14th Street, New York City, and reportedly had 210 students registered. The article also indicated that the funds for establishing the FUNY and funds for its operation were supplied in part by non-salaried faculty members, most of whom contributed \$30 each and also by the students who pay \$24 for each eight-week course.

The May 28, 1965 issue of "Newsday", a daily Long Island, New York, newspaper, contained an article entitled, "Krebs To Open His Own School". This article related that ALLEN KREBS, a former Adelphi University professor who claimed he was fired from Adelphi University for his avowed Marxist views, was planning to open a university of his own in a rented Manhattan, New York, loft.

The "New York Times", in its issue dated December 12, 1965, contained an article entitled "Students Of Left Set Up Colleges". This article indicated that a number of "Counter-Universities" or "Anti-Universities" have been established in various cities throughout the United States like the FUNY. The article mentioned that these institutions vary in many ways. Some are operated under the auspices of a specific organization belonging to the so-called "New Left"; however, others like the FUNY say they are independent of any organization and try to offer courses of a broader cultural orientation.

A source advised on March 14, 1966, that ALLEN KREBS, an expelled former secret member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), is the Director of the FUNY.

The same source advised on February 23, 1966, that the FUNY was originally meant to be a loose arm of the PLP (even though all individuals from pacifists to Trotskyites

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APPENDIX

2.

FREE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

were allowed to teach), but the PLP members in control of the FUNY have removed it as such. The source indicated that during January, 1966, KREBS removed permission for a PLP high school group to meet at the FUNY, causing rumblings that he was breaching Party discipline.

The Spring, 1967, Catalog from the FUNY reveals on the cover that the name of the school has been changed to the Free School of New York with an explanation that "State law prohibits use of the term 'University' without proof of \$500,000 in assets."

The above catalog contains a list of 30 courses ranging from discussions of various radical movements, classes on Marxism, Fascism, labor movements, racial prejudices, to classes on Vietnam, MAO TSE TUNG and self defense.

A characterization of the PLP is set out separately.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY Office: New York, New York
Date: 3/8/62
Field Office File #: NY 100-133629 Bureau File #: 100-425307
Title: EVERETT LEROY JONES

Character: SECURITY MATTER-C;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: In August, 1961, JONES was listed as President of the On Guard Committee for Freedom (OGCFF). In October, 1961, JONES reportedly was being considered by the National Board of the CP, USA, to be a part of the Editorial Board of the magazine "Mainstream". In November, 1961, JONES was elected as President of the NY Chapter of the FPCC. JONES was active in the formation of the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC). JONES' activities in the FPCC, the OGCFF, and the MDC set forth.

- P -

DETAILS

Background

On July 16, 1961, NY T-1 advised that he is acquainted with LEROI JONES, a Negro who resides at 402 West 20th Street, New York, New York. NY T-1 first met JONES around 1957, through RICHARD HADLOCK who at one time operated the "Record Changer Magazine" at 171 Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City, where LEROI JONES was employed as a packer and shipper of records.

DECLASSIFIED NLI: KLR. 9.9.4

Authority: FBI Auto Declass Guide, 5/24/01

CTS, NARA, Date: 10/2/19

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NY T-1 advised that he believed that JONES had attended New York University and studied literature. This informant said that JONES has been interested in writing and poetry and is married to the former HETTIE COHEN who is a Caucasian and who was formerly employed at the "Partisan Review".

NY T-1 said he subsequently lost contact with JONES until about the summer of 1960, at which time he saw JONES again around Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) functions in New York City. According to NY T-1, JONES made a trip to Cuba during July, 1960, as a member of a group (not further identified) and upon his return from Cuba wrote an article concerning Cuba which appeared in the "Nation". NY T-1 said that JONES had been in the Sierra Maestra Mountains in Cuba during the July 26th celebration in 1960. Moreover, NY T-1 informed that JONES was awarded some sort of a prize for the article which was published in the "Nation" and that this article has since been re-printed by the FPCC and is distributed as part of their literature.

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

NY T-1 stated that whereas JONES has been active in attending FPCC functions, he believed that JONES was more active in the program of the "On Guard Committee for Freedom" (OGCFF) (a Negro nationalist organization formed in 1961) and that on the evening of July 10, 1961, JONES attended a meeting, in New York City, of a group which calls itself "Afro Alliance Action". According to NY T-1, the meeting of the latter group was held to raise financial support for the purchase of guns for ROBERT WILLIAMS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in North Carolina.

A characterization of the OGCFF is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

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NY T-1 further advised that he had learned from one MARION (Last Name Unknown) who is a social worker and attendant at the playground on Sullivan Street in New York City, that she had met LEROI JONES at a meeting held in the vicinity of 324 East 14th Street. This was a racial meeting which MARION described to NY T-1 as "militantly racial" in that it was anti-NAACP and considers the NAACP too temperate in its activities. MARION was unable to furnish NY T-1 with the name of this organization which was in the formative stages at the time she attended the meeting. MARION said, however, to NY T-1 that the activities of this organization were centered at the Phoenix Book Shop on Cornelia Street in Greenwich Village, New York City. MARION told NY T-1 that LEROI JONES has been one of the leaders of this organization if not actually the principal leader.

NY T-1 stated that he knows of no office or official position held by LEROI JONES in the FPCC but does know that he is an active participant in the programs of that organization and fairly regular in attendance at FPCC activities. NY T-1 stated that he believes JONES is originally from Newark, New Jersey, and that JONES is on good terms with RICHARD GIBSON and BERTA GREEN of the FPCC. GIBSON and GREEN are known to NY T-1 as President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the New York Chapter of the FPCC.

On July 27, 1961, NY T-1 advised that he had observed LEROI JONES participating in a picket line sponsored by the FPCC at United Nations (UN) Headquarters on July 26, 1961. NY T-1 said that he had learned that LEROI JONES is also known as Everett Jones and that JONES is now residing at 324 East 14th Street, New York City. Moreover, NY T-1 informed that LEROI JONES was arrested by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) in connection with a disturbance which involved several pickets in the aforementioned FPCC picket line.

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On January 10, 1962, HARRY MYERS, superintendent at 206 West 17th Street, New York, New York, advised SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY that LEROI JONES and his wife had resided in Apartment 4C at 206 West 17th Street, New York, New York, from August, 1961 until November, 1961. MYERS stated that the former resident of Apartment 4C had moved to California and upon leaving, JONES moved into the apartment. MYERS stated that while JONES resided in Apartment 4C, he had held three or four meetings or parties in the apartment, but MYERS could furnish no additional information concerning the affairs.

On January 17, 1962, NY T-1 advised that LEROI JONES formerly resided at 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York, but this building is now scheduled for demolition and all of the occupants have moved. NY T-1 advised that he believes that JONES is now residing on 14th Street in New York, New York, near 2nd Avenue, in a building that is slated for renovation.

On February 1, 1962, copies of the publication "Yugen" were reviewed by SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY at the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York, New York. Issue number 3 of "Yugen" indicates that the magazine was copyright in 1958 by LEROI JONES and HETTIE COHEN and was being published at 402 West 20th Street, New York, New York. Issue number 7 of "Yugen" indicates that LEROI JONES was the Editor and HETTIE COHEN was the Assistant Editor of "Yugen". Issue number 7 indicates that "Yugen" was published quarterly by Totem Press, 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York. A subscription to the magazine is \$2.50 per year and a single copy is \$.75. Issue number 7 contained a notice indicating that if "Yugen" is to appear again, \$580.00 is desperately needed for two or three more issues. "Yugen" is a magazine containing poems written by the "Beatnik" poets.

On February 1, 1962, a pretext inquiry was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at the Eighth Street Book Shop, Incorporated, 32 West 8th Street, New York, New York. The inquiry reflected that the last issue of "Yugen" was issue number 7 which was

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published in the spring of 1961. LEROI JONES, Editor of "Yugen", plans to publish additional issues of the publication, but is presently busy on other matters.

Subject's Activities
In The FPCC

On September 24, 1960, Lieutenant FRANK SULLIVAN, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), NYCPD, furnished to SA JAMES J. CONWAY a list of names of persons who had been invited to a reception sponsored by the FPCC in honor of Cuban Foreign Minister FIDEL CASTRO. The reception was held on September 22, 1960, at the Hotel Theresa, New York, New York. Included on the list of names was the name of LEROI JONES.

On May 20 and 21, 1961, NY T-2 furnished information indicating that the name of LEROI JONES, 402 West 20th Street, New York, New York, was contained on an addressograph plate maintained at the office of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Column one, page four, of the July 27, 1961 edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article captioned "Six Arrested Near UN After Pro-CASTRO March". This article reflected that a disturbance arose in the course of a FPCC picket demonstration in front of UN Headquarters, New York, New York, on the evening of July 26, 1961. The article stated that one of those arrested for disorderly conduct by the NYCPD was EVERETT JONES of 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York.

The "Workers World" of July 28, 1961, page two, column four, contains a bulletin dated July 26, 1961, announcing that LEROI JONES was one of the pickets arrested in front of UN Headquarters, New York City, for demonstrating for the Cuban Revolution.

On June 10, 1959, NY T-25 advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party (WWP) with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

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A characterization of the WWP is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On August 15, 1961, NY T-1 made available a copy of the pamphlet "Cuba Libre" by LEROI JONES. The pamphlet was published by the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, and was reprinted by permission of "Evergreen Review". According to the cover page of the pamphlet, JONES' article "Cuba Libre" which appeared in the November - December, 1960 issue of "Evergreen Review" has been given a Longview Award as the best essay of the year. A review of the pamphlet indicates that JONES, together with a group of American Negroes, went to Cuba in July, 1960, on a trip arranged by the FPCC. The pamphlet records JONES' impressions of his journey to Sierra Maestra in Oriente Province in Cuba to attend a mass anniversary rally of the July 26th Movement. The pamphlet also records JONES' impression of the rally and his brief meeting with FIDEL CASTRO, the Prime Minister of Cuba.

The July 26th Movement is a Cuban revolutionary movement founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO.

On August 22, 1961, NY T-3 advised that on August 21, 1961, Burning Issues sponsored a forum at the Central Plaza Annex in New York City. According to NY T-3, the main speaker for the evening was LEROI JONES as a representative of the FPCC. According to NY T-3, JONES spoke about the situation in Cuba and illustrated how the American press distorts the issues.

A characterization of Burning Issues is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On August 24, 1961, NY T-4 advised that on August 21, 1961, Burning Issues held a meeting at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. The main speaker of the evening was LEROI JONES of the FPCC and during his speech, JONES stated that he had been in Cuba

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and considers Cuba to be a paradise. JONES also stated that the real reason that the United States does not permit people to go to Cuba is that the United States is afraid that the people will see for themselves the advances of the Cuban Government.

On August 25, 1961, NY T-5 advised that a meeting of Burning Issues was held at the Central Plaza Annex in New York City on August 21, 1961. According to NY T-5, the main speaker was LEROI JONES who praised the CASTRO Government in Cuba and also indicated that Puerto Rico should become independent from the United States as Puerto Rico is being exploited by the United States.

On September 1, 1961, NY T-6 advised that on August 21, 1961, Burning Issues held a forum at the Central Plaza Annex, New York, New York. LEROI JONES of the FPCC was the guest speaker. During his speech, JONES sneered at the form of government in the United States, stating that this form of government has done him as a Negro no good whatsoever. According to NY T-6, when asked about the executions in Cuba, JONES let a self-admitted member of the July 26th Movement answer for him. This person stated that he had been a prisoner of the former government in Cuba and had been brutally tortured, which justified the mass executions by the CASTRO Government.

On September 12, 1961, NY T-7 advised that on August 21, 1961, a forum sponsored by Burning Issues was held at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. According to NY T-7, LEROI JONES was the featured speaker at the forum and JONES gave his version of what is really happening in Cuba. According to JONES, his talk was based upon two trips that he had made to Cuba. JONES indicated that while in the United States Army on a three day pass, he had been barred from a hotel in Havana, Cuba, because he was a Negro. According to NY T-7, during his talk JONES made statements critical of the United States.

On August 31, 1961, NY T-8 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a meeting at the Central Plaza Annex on August 30, 1961. NY T-8 further advised

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that after the showing of films on Cuba, LEROI JONES spoke on Cuba, the African situation and American Negroes.

On September 7, 1961, NY T-9 advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held an open meeting on August 30, 1961, at the Central Plaza, in New York, New York. According to NY T-9, after the showing of films on Cuba, LEROI JONES spoke and indicated that he has written about 1,000 pamphlets containing four or five poems which he has been distributing free of charge. JONES indicated that he has a printing press and printed the pamphlets in his apartment. During his speech, JONES indicated that he thought that if FIDEL CASTRO had immediately killed 10,000 people at the beginning of his regime, nothing would have been printed. JONES stated that CASTRO was fair and had held trials and, therefore, only 600 had been killed.

On October 1, 1961, NY T-1 advised that on September 30, 1961, the New York Chapter of the FPCC had held a dance at the Central Plaza in New York City. Among those known by the informant in attendance at the dance was LEROI JONES.

On November 3, 1961, NY T-10 advised that on November 3, 1961, RICHARD GIBSON, the Acting National Executive Secretary of the FPCC, had commented that LEROI JONES had recently been arrested by the United States Government on an obscenity charge, but GIBSON had learned that the government wants to drop the charge against JONES but the American Civil Liberties Union wants to push it. GIBSON stated that the government proposed that if JONES would stop distributing the particular issue through the mail, the government would drop the case. GIBSON stated that he thought that the arrest of JONES was politically motivated because JONES had been asked if he knew FIDEL CASTRO.

On November 13, 1961, NY T-11 advised that LEROI JONES had been elected as President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC at a membership meeting of the FPCC held on November 9, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

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On November 13, 1961, NY T-1 advised that at a membership meeting of the New York Chapter of the FPCC held on November 9, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York, LEROI JONES was elected as President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC.

NY T-1 advised that a biography of JONES distributed before the meeting described JONES as being 27, born in Newark, New Jersey, and a poet, editor, literary and music critic. According to the biography, JONES is a member of the OGCF and the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC). JONES was described as being militant in the cause of Afro-Americans and engaged in the fight against racism in the United States.

A characterization of the MDC is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On November 21, 1961, NY T-12 advised that page five, columns one and two, of the November 9, 1961 issue of "The Campus", an under-graduate newspaper of the City College of New York (CCNY), contained information indicating that LEROI JONES of the FPCC was to speak on "Race Discrimination and Cuba" on November 9, 1961, at CCNY.

On November 15, 1961, NY T-12 advised that LEROI JONES of the New York Chapter of the FPCC had made a speech on November 9, 1961, on the campus of CCNY. The meeting at which JONES spoke was sponsored by the CCNY Chapter of the FPCC. In his speech, JONES predicted a second invasion of Cuba by the United States and stated that he was ashamed of the way that the United States has treated Cuba. NY T-12 advised that a student protest rally took place at the same time as the meeting.

On November 15, 1961, NY T-12 advised that at a membership meeting of the New York Chapter of the FPCC held on November 9, 1961, LEROI JONES was elected as President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC. NY T-12 advised that at the meeting, JONES was introduced and thanked the members present for electing him as President.

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On November 15, 1961, NY T-13 advised that at a membership meeting of the New York Chapter of the FPCC held on November 9, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York, LEROI JONES was elected as President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC.

On November 20, 1961, NY T-8 advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the FPCC was held on November 16, 1961, at the office of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. LEROI JONES, the newly elected President of the New York Chapter, was the Chairman of the meeting. NY T-8 advised that the main topic of the meeting concerned what could be done about activities of the New York Chapter during the fall and winter seasons and also the financial situation of the FPCC. NY T-8 advised that after the meeting was ended, JONES compiled a list of places in the downtown area of New York, New York, where posters could be placed to advertise FPCC parties.

On November 21, 1961, NY T-14 advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the FPCC was held at the office of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, on November 16, 1961. NY T-14 advised that LEROI JONES, the President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC, was the Chairman of the meeting and opened the meeting by asking for a run-down of the activities of the different chapters and committees of the New York Chapter of the FPCC. According to NY T-14, JONES insisted that the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter should meet more often.

On November 6, 1961, NY T-15 advised that from September to October, 1961, he had resided with IRVING ROSENTHAL, 404 East 8th Street, New York, New York. NY T-15 advised that ROSENTHAL, who is a writer, went to Cuba some time in 1961 as a writer for the magazine "Evergreen Review", but was forced to return to the United States in June, 1961, because of illness. NY T-15 advised that while residing with ROSENTHAL, ROSENTHAL asked NY T-15 to make a trip to the office of the FPCC in New York, New York. While making the trip, MARION SCHLEIFER, the wife of MARK SCHLEIFER,

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Editor and Publisher of the magazine "Kulture", and who has been in Cuba since July, 1961, gave NY T-15 a copy of a petition which was in a sealed envelope. NY T-15 advised that the petition was photostated by someone at the office of the FPCC. NY T-15 advised that he did not know the nature of the petition, but did know that the name of LEROI JONES appeared on the petition. NY T-15 advised that JONES was arrested at a demonstration at UN Headquarters in New York City on July 26, 1961, but the charges against him were eventually dropped. LEROI JONES and DIANE DI PRIMA publish the magazine "Floating Bare", a mimeographed publication which is sent to subscribers only. JONES and DI PRIMA were arrested by postal authorities on charges of sending obscene material through the mail. NY T-15 advised that JONES is very active in Cuban affairs and is a close friend of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS. NY T-15 advised that he had obtained the above information concerning JONES from MARION SCHLEIFER who reportedly is having a love affair with JONES while her husband is in Cuba.

Concerning ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, it is to be noted that on August 28, 1961, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner in Charlotte, North Carolina, charging WILLIAMS with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code, in that WILLIAMS fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. On August 28, 1961, the United States Commissioner in Charlotte, North Carolina, issued a federal warrant charging the above violation. Information has been received that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS is presently in Cuba.

On November 21, 1961, NY T-10 advised that a member of the Speakers Committee of the New York Chapter of the FPCC advised LEROI JONES that a written invitation had been received from a group of students at Bernard Baruch School requesting that a speaker from the FPCC address them on December 14, 1961. NY T-10 advised that JONES indicated that he would be available for the speech. JONES further advised that he had a plan of putting on debates by people who are generally sympathetic to the Cuban Revolution.

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The November 27, 1961 issue of "The Militant", page two, column three, contained an article entitled "LEROI JONES Urges New Efforts to Halt Anti-Cuba Threats". According to the article, JONES, the newly elected President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC, has made an urgent appeal to all members and supporters of the FPCC to join with the New York Chapter in mobilizing all progressive forces to prevent a second invasion of Cuba. The article further reflected that JONES had called for a massive campaign to alert the people of the United States to the dangers not only to the people of Cuba but to the American people as well.

A characterization of "The Militant" is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On November 28, 1961, NY T-8 advised that LEROI JONES was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Branch of the FPCC held at 8302 6th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on November 25, 1961. According to NY T-8, at the meeting JONES agreed to act as Chairman of a meeting to be held on December 16, 1961, which was to be a public meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Branch of the FPCC.

On December 1, 1961, NY T-14 advised that LEROI JONES attended an executive meeting of the New York Chapter of the FPCC which was held on November 29, 1961, in the office of the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. NY T-14 advised that the main topic of discussion at the meeting was the financial situation of the New York Chapter.

On December 6, 1961, NY T-12 advised that on December 4, 1961, the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a forum at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York. NY T-12 advised that LEROI JONES was Chairman of the forum which dealt with a cultural congress held in Cuba in August, 1961.

On December 11, 1961, NY T-11 advised that LEROI JONES had attended a forum sponsored by the New York Chapter of the FPCC. The forum was held on December 4, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

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On January 5, 1962, NY T-16 advised that on January 4, 1962, KEITH KERN, the Head of the Washington, D.C., Chapter of the FPCC, indicated that RICHARD GIBSON, the Acting National Executive Secretary of the FPCC, had refused to have BERTA GREEN as President of the New York Chapter and instead sponsored LEROI JONES, a Negro nationalist. KERN stated that JONES is not a leader, but is just a poet interested in politics and Cuba. According to KERN, JONES is very seldom available for FPCC work and is very hard to locate when you want to find him. KERN further advised that JONES is friendly with the Trotskyites, but the OGCFE, of which JONES is an officer, and the Trotskyites are now at odds.

On September 27, 1961, NY T-25 advised that BERTA GREEN was a member of the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A characterization of the New York Local of the SWP is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On January 30, 1962, NY T-1 advised that on January 29, 1962, the New York Chapter of the FPCC sponsored a rally which was held at the Palm Gardens, 57th Street, New York, New York. The rally was in opposition to the meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) being held in Uruguay. NY T-1 noted that JONES was not in attendance at the rally. NY T-1 advised that he had learned that JONES is in the process of writing a book and because of this and a recent household move, JONES has been very busy.

On February 2, 1962, NY T-14 advised that he had last seen LEROI JONES at an executive meeting of the New York Chapter of the FPCC which was held on December 27, 1961. NY T-14 advised that VINCENT THEODORE LEE, the former Head of the Tampa, Florida, Chapter of the FPCC, and who is presently residing in New York, New York, is attempting to get some individuals expelled from the New York Chapter of the FPCC. NY T-14 stated that he did not know if JONES was one of the individuals that LEE has in mind.

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On February 12, 1962, NY T-11 advised that on February 5, 1962, he had observed LEROI JONES at the Cedar Street Tavern, 24 University Place, New York, New York. According to NY T-11, JONES was accompanied by a young white girl. NY T-11 advised that JONES had indicated that he has been very busy with writing a new book and with renovating a new apartment that he has acquired on 5th Street in New York City, which apartment he expects to move to very soon. JONES indicated that after he is settled, he will be free to take a more active part in the activities of the New York Chapter of the FPCC.

Subject's Activities In
The OGCFE

On August 11, 1961, NY T-1 advised that LEROI JONES was to sponsor an Afro-Cuban Solidarity Party under the auspices of the OGCFE at his apartment at 324 East 14th Street, on August 12, 1961.

Subsequently on August 13, 1961, NY T-1 advised that JONES was host at a party on August 12, 1961, at his apartment at 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York. This party was held in behalf of the OGCFE.

On August 31, 1961, NY T-17 advised that the OGCFE held a meeting and social at 325 East 17th Street, New York, New York, on August 27, 1961. At the meeting LEROI JONES spoke for ten minutes on the work that the OGCFE would do to further better housing and working conditions for the colored people in Harlem and to influence them toward a neutral political government policy.

On October 13, 1961, NY T-18 advised that on August 28, 1961, the OGCFE opened a regular checking account at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York. The signature card reflects that LEROI JONES, as President of the OGCFE, was one of the persons authorized to sign checks in the account.

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Information furnished by NY T-18 should not be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to any official of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, New York.

On November 22, 1961, NY T-19 advised that LEROI JONES of the OGCFE spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Advance Youth Organization which was held at Central Plaza in New York City on November 18, 1961. NY T-19 advised that JONES was the only one of the announced speakers who came to the meeting. JONES indicated that it was his opinion that the other speakers who were associated with other Negro organizations had been pressured not to attend the meeting.

A characterization of the Advance Youth Organization is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

Subject's Association With
The MDC

The September 25, 1961 edition of the "National Guardian", page five, columns three and four, contains an advertisement entitled "Monroe, North Carolina, Victims of Racial Injustice Need Your Help". The advertisement contains a partial list of sponsors of the MDC, 53 West 125th Street, New York, New York, and the name of LEROI JONES is included on the list.

On September 25, 1961, NY T-20 advised that at a meeting of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, it was announced that the SWP was sponsoring the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD). NY T-20 advised that it was announced that when the idea of such a committee came into being, GEORGE WEISSMAN, a member of the New York Local of the SWP, met with LEROI JONES and CALVIN HICKS and offered a check of \$500.00 to get the committee started. JONES and HICKS, however, stated that no white person would be allowed on the Executive Board of such a committee and for this reason, WEISSMAN withdrew the check and assisted in the formation of the CAMD.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" appears in the Appendix Section of the report.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the CAMD is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

On September 27, 1961, NY T-20 advised that GEORGE WEISSMAN, a member of the New York Local of the SWP, had sent a letter to another SWP member indicating that after the appearances of news stories about the events in Monroe, North Carolina, WEISSMAN attempted to get in touch with some individuals in an attempt to do something about the situation in Monroe, North Carolina. One of the individuals contacted by WEISSMAN was LEROI JONES, a poet, who according to WEISSMAN, has been increasingly active in the militant Afro-American movement in New York. According to NY T-20, WEISSMAN advised that JONES agreed on the need to start something and a tentative list of sponsors was drawn up. WEISSMAN advised that the list submitted by JONES included most of the younger Negro writers, artists and Afro-American militant leaders in the New York area. WEISSMAN further advised that on September 1, 1961, there was a meeting which was attended by JONES, at which time JONES reported that he had spoken to some of the people on his list and they had agreed to be committee sponsors. WEISSMAN indicated that on September 5, 1961, a meeting was held in the apartment of LEROI JONES, at which time WEISSMAN offered JONES a check of \$500.00 as an anonymous donation in order that the committee might have some funds to start operating with. WEISSMAN advised that at the meeting, CALVIN HICKS of the OGCFE advised that any committee set up would have to be an all black committee, which was not agreed upon by WEISSMAN. WEISSMAN indicated that subsequently he recommended that a representative of the Freedom Riders who had been in Monroe, North Carolina, should be on the Executive Committee. WEISSMAN stated that LEROI JONES, whom he considered the most realistic and reasonable of the people connected with the OGCFE, was absolutely furious at the idea of a Freedom Rider being on the Executive Committee.

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A public meeting of the MDC was held in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, on October 5, 1961. Approximately 200 to 250 persons attended the public meeting and an admission charge of \$1.00 was solicited from all persons attending. LEROI JONES spoke at the meeting about the desertion of the Negroes in Monroe, North Carolina, by the liberal press and the liberals in general. JONES stated that Negro leaders in general had accepted partial integration and the partial giving of rights to Negroes, but refused to press for full rights and first-class citizenship. JONES spoke on the need for a militant, fighting, active attack on segregation in the South.

On October 9, 1961, NY T-21 advised that a meeting of the MDC was held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, on October 5, 1961. According to NY T-21, LEROI JONES spoke at the meeting and told a story of how the wife and children of ROBERT WILLIAMS were threatened with violence while WILLIAMS was in Cuba.

On October 19, 1961, NY T-22 advised a rally sponsored by the MDC was held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, on October 5, 1961. NY T-22 advised that LEROI JONES was one of the speakers at the rally and during his speech, JONES stated that the only free place in the Americas was Havana, Cuba, where neither color nor hair made a man any different.

On January 19, 1962, NY T-23 advised that LEROI JONES, one of the leaders of the MDC, was present at a conference held on December 16, 1961, in New York City between representatives of the MDC and the CAMD. The conference was held in an effort to merge the two committees. NY T-23 advised that at the conference, the representatives from the two committees were called upon to state their views as to the differences that exist between the two committees, and possible solutions. According to NY T-23, LEROI JONES stated that the major obstacle to participation by the OGCF in the defense committee first

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proposed by GEORGE WEISSMAN and BERTA GREEN, was the naming of BERTA GREEN as Executive Secretary of the Committee. JONES advised that one of his reasons for opposing GREEN was the destructive role played by GREEN in the FPCC. Another obstacle presented by JONES was that in the opinion of the OGUFF, the defense committee would be an organ of a political group. According to NY T-23, JONES expressed strong hostility to the SWP and stated that a defense committee had to advocate self defense and should disseminate other information besides the facts on Monroe, North Carolina. JONES also stated that the committee had to act as a liberation movement.

Subject's Connection
With the SWP

On May 19, 1961, NY T-23 advised that RICHARD GARZA, the New York Organizer of the SWP, had advised FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, that the SWP was exploring the area of Greenwich Village in New York, New York, to seek forces who would conduct a fight against Jim Crowing the area and who would run an independent Negro candidate for the City Council to fight such a policy. According to GARZA, a recent recruit to the SWP has made a preliminary start and had talked to LEROI JONES, who has supported the FPCC and who has manifested an interest in fighting Jim Crow. NY T-23 advised that GARZA indicated that as the matter now stands, JONES is talking to friends and is trying to estimate how much support such a campaign will get among his circles in Greenwich Village. GARZA noted that when they heard from JONES and had further discussions, DOBBS would be furnished an estimate of the situation.

On August 2, 1961, NY T-24 advised that an SWP election rally and dance was held on July 29, 1961, at 116 University Place, New York, New York. NY T-24 advised that LEROI JONES was introduced at the affair as a poet and author of the prize winning "Cuba Libre". NY T-24 advised that JONES spoke at the affair and praised the work of the SWP and of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba.

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On August 7, 1961, NY T-25 advised that LEROI JONES, a representative of the OGCEFF, was the guest speaker at an SWP election rally held on July 29, 1961, at 116 University Place, New York, New York.

Subject's Activities
In the Communist Party (CP)

The CP, USA, has been designed by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On October 3, 1961, NY T-26 advised that on October 3, 1961, a meeting of CP functionaries was held at CP National Headquarters, New York, New York. The chief item discussed was the function, role and future of the magazine "Mainstream". According to NY T-26, a sub-committee of the National Board of the CP, USA, had previously held discussions concerning "Mainstream", and among those individuals recommended by the sub-committee to make up the Editorial Board of the magazine was LEROI JONES. According to NY T-26, the lack of Negro representation on the staff of the magazine was discussed and it was pointed out that the criticism could be answered by the presence of LEROI JONES on the staff.

A characterization of "Mainstream" appears in the Appendix Section of the report under the caption "Masses and Mainstream".

Miscellaneous Activities

"The Militant" of April 24, 1961, page three, column four, indicated that LEROI JONES was one of the signers of a statement entitled "A Declaration of Conscience by Afro-Americans" which was to appear as an advertisement in the April 29, 1961 issue of the "Afro-American", a leading Negro newspaper. The statement opposed "United States-inspired attacks on the Cuban Revolution".

On April 12, 1961, NY T-12 advised that on April 8, 1961, a "Cuba Si" Party sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), was held at 691 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York. NY T-12 advised that LEROI JONES was introduced at the party.

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A characterization of the YSA
is contained in the Appendix
Section of the report.

By communication dated June 26, 1961, NY T-27, another government agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised that it had received the following information from a source which NY T-27 considers fairly reliable:

LEROI JONES, a key figure in the FPCC, has practically daily sessions with ALEXANDER ZEMANEK of the Communist Czech Press.

On August 25, 1961, NY T-28 advised that a copy of the "Workers World" was mailed to LEROI JONES, 206 East 17th Street, New York, New York, on August 25, 1961.

The records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, NYCPD, as searched by SA DAVID G. JENKINS on February 13, 1962, contained no information identifiable with the subject.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished by PAULINE DE FIORE to IC JOHN F. GOOD on February 9, 1962, reflect that LEROI JONES and his wife, HETTIE, resided at 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York, and formerly resided at 402 West 20th Street, New York, New York. The records further reflected that HETTIE JONES is employed by "Partisan Review", 22 East 17th Street, New York, New York.

The records of the BSS, NYCED, as searched by SA DAVID G. JENKINS on February 8, 1962, reflect the following information concerning LEROI JONES:

July 11, 1961 - JONES led a picket demonstration outside the United States Mission to the UN.

July 29, 1961 - JONES, a Negro poet, spoke at a meeting of the SWP.

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JONES, Chairman of the OCCFF, held a party to further Afro-Cuban Solidarity at his apartment on August 12, 1961.

Name of JONES is listed on a piece of literature, dated April 22, 1961, entitled "Cuba, A Declaration of Conscience by Afro-Americans" and issued by the FPCC. This literature was distributed inside the St. Nicholas Arena where the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (NADR) held its convention.

In an election of new officers in September, 1961, JONES was indicated as being the new President of the FPCC.

"The Militant", November 27, 1961 issue, reports LEROI JONES as newly elected President of New York Chapter of the FPCC.

JONES was a scheduled speaker at "Civil Rights Round Table For Youth" held at the Atlas Room, Central Plaza, 111 2nd Avenue, New York City, on Saturday, November 18, 1961, at 8:15 p.m., sponsored by the Advance Youth Organization. (Information from "National Guardian" of November 20, 1961, page 11.)

JONES spoke at a rally at the Hotel Diplomat, for ROBERT WILLIAMS, October 5, 1961, sponsored by the MDC. ("Workers World," September 29, 1961.)

Subject's name appeared as a sponsor of MDC, 53 West 125th Street, New York 27, New York, LE 4-8411. (Article appeared on September 25, 1961, in the "National Guardian" entitled "Monroe, North Carolina, Victims of Racial Injustice Need Your Help".)

Name of JONES appeared in an advertisement on page 80 of the "New York Post" of April 25, 1961, entitled "A Declaration of Afro-Americans". The advertisement was sponsored by the "FPCC", 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York. The advertisement alleges that the present conflict of exiled Cubans against the CASTRO regime is

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condoned and paid for by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the USA. It is also stated in the advertisement that "The enemies of the Cubans are our enemies: The Jim Crow bosses of this land where we are still denied our rights." Contributions and new membership for the committee were also solicited in the advertisement.

JONES characterized himself as the organizer of a group known as the Organization of Young Men. Subject was speaker at a meeting and social held on August 27, 1961, at 325 East 17th Street, by the OGCFP.

EVERETT JONES: Disorderly conduct charges growing out of a demonstration at the UN, sponsored by the members of the FPCC on July 26, 1961, were dismissed on October 2, 1961, at the Uptown Magistrates Court by Magistrate WEINKRANTZ.

A characterization of the NADR is contained in the Appendix Section of the report.

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ADVANCE, An Organization of Progressive Youth

A confidential source advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance was organized at a founding convention held in New York City on February 13-14, 1960.

A second confidential source advised on March 2, 1960, that the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance included the following pertinent points: a stand for peace and total disarmament; equal rights; anti-discrimination; struggles against forces of opposition to the Bill of Rights; an organized approach to Marxist theory; inform prospective applicants of the group's Declaration of Principles. This source stated that the Declaration of Principles was believed by the Communist Party (CP), USA Secretariat to be essentially the line of the National CP leadership.

A third confidential source advised on April 4, 1961, that at a meeting of the New York District CP Youth Commission held on April 3, 1961, a slate of officers to be presented at the Advance Convention scheduled for April 8-9, 1961, was discussed. It was pointed out that the CP desired all Party members to support this slate which included MIKE STEIN, President; ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN, for First Vice President; and MARVIN MARKMAN as Second Vice President.

A third confidential source advised on April 10, 1961, that at the Advance Convention held on April 9, 1961, MIKE STEIN was elected President, ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN as Organizational Vice President, and MARVIN MARKMAN as Executive Vice President.

The third confidential source advised on February 7, 1961, that MIKE STEIN was appointed Secretary of the New York District CP Youth Commission at a meeting of the Youth Commission held on February 6, 1961.

A fourth confidential source advised on March 14, 1961, that ROCHELLE HIRSHMAN was as of that date, on the payroll of the New York District CP.

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ADVANCE, An Organization of Progressive Youth (Cont'd)

A fifth confidential source advised on February 2, 1961, that MARVIN MARKMAN was approved as a member of the New York District CP Youth Commission at a meeting of the New York District CP Board held on that date.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, dated April 16, 1961, page 2, column 2, sets forth the Advance Office as Room 636, 799 Broadway, New York City. This article also sets forth that Advance needs to develop a well balanced club life of social education and political activity.

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BURNING ISSUES

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, at 106 Avenue B, Apartment 4A, New York 9, New York, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for Those in Their 20s and 30s, which, according to the source, was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

The source on May 4, 1961, furnished an open letter dated May 2, 1961, which announced the above meeting and advised that group discussions are held about once every two weeks, the purpose of which is to "enlarge our knowledge".

A second source advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the discussion group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues.

A third source, on July 7, 1961, furnished an announcement of Burning Issues, dated July 3, 1961, advising that several committees had been set up to discuss more fully specific areas of interest. These committees were given as: Peace, Civil Liberties, Civil Rights, Film, and Social/Cultural. This announcement also stated that classes on "Political Economy" and "Historical and Dialectical Materialism", then being conducted, were "initiated because the members felt that since a large part of the world accepts the Philosophy of Marxism, it would be valuable for members to acquire some basic theory along these lines."

The second source on June 14, 1961, advised that the following were the officers of Burning Issues:

STANLEY GOODMAN
MAVIS CONDON
ROBERT CONDON

Chairman
Secretary
Chairman of Film Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

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BURNING ISSUES (CONTINUED)

A fourth source on September 13-15, 1960, advised that a Communist Party Leadership School was held in New York City from August 29 to September 10, 1960, at the Estonia Hall, 2106 Lexington Avenue, New York City, with one STANLEY of New York in attendance. On September 15, 1960, the source identified a photograph of STANLEY GOODMAN as the STANLEY in attendance.

A fifth source on February 3, 1961, advised that a class for new recruits into the Communist Party was held on February 1, 1961, by the New York County Communist Party at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with two persons, MAVIS C. and BOB C. attending as new Party members assigned to the Lower East Side Section, New York County Communist Party. On April 3, 1961, the source identified a photograph of MAVIS CONDON and ROBERT CONDON as being identical with these two persons.

Burning Issues regularly meets at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS (CAMD)

A source advised on October 30, 1961, that the CAMD was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in NYC. The SWP, originally proposed the formation of this committee during discussions with various left-wing and liberal tendencies and offered a sum of money to initiate activities.

Source stated that the SWP, however, was unsuccessful in forming a committee of various tendencies and proceeded to organize the CAMD and promote its activities under the domination and control of the SWP.

The aims of the CAMD, according to the source, are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle.

The headquarters of the CAMD are located in Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contains a full page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the FPCC. This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City, listed various sponsors of the Committee and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press on Cuban affairs.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself as one of the organizers of the FPCC. Also, Dr. SANTOS-BUCH identified ROBERT TABER as a co-organizer of the FPCC and said TABER drafted the aforementioned FPCC advertisement. Dr. SANTOS-BUCH further testified that he and TABER obtained \$3,500 from the Cuban Government through the son of Cuba's Foreign Minister, which funds, along with about \$1,100 collected from supporters of the FPCC, paid for the cost of aforementioned advertisement in "The New York Times."

On October 3, 1960, a source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York had become active in the FPCC, and that SWP members, in a recent FPCC election, had been able to remove several Communist Party members who were on the Executive Board of the FPCC and gain control of the organization. This source asserted that the SWP members believed that they had achieved a great influence in the course of the Cuban revolution through their control of the FPCC.

On February 10, 1961, a second source advised that PHIL BART, National Organizational Secretary and member of the National Committee, CP, USA, had reportedly stated recently that the FPCC had been captured by the Trotskyites, but that the CP had not given up in the FPCC.

The SWP and the CP, USA, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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"MASSES AND MAINSTREAM"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Masses and Mainstream":

"Masses and Mainstream*

- "1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)"

* Name changed to Mainstream with September 1956 issue of this publication.

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"THE MILITANT"

A weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

On September 22, 1961, the office of the On Guard Committee for Freedom (OGCFF) was contacted under suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Through the pretext, it was ascertained that there were two separate committees in existence in New York to aid the defendants in Monroe, North Carolina. The pretext disclosed that the committee formed by the OGCFF and other Negro groups in Harlem was called the Monroe Defense Committee. The other committee is called the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

A source advised on August 23, 1961, that as the result of a meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held on June 10-11, 1961, and other meetings of Communist Party (CP) functionaries concerning CP efforts to combat the June 5, 1961, decisions of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the membership provision of the Smith Act, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (NADR), was organized. The NADR came into being in order to fulfill the need of the CP to hold a defense conference.

According to the source, the NADR scheduled an assembly for September 23-24, 1961, at St. Nicholas Arena, New York, New York. A number of individuals, described at the NEC meeting in June, 1961, as being characteristic of a national body of liberals and progressives, who should be approached and convinced to take the leadership in organizing such a national conference, were secured as initiating sponsors of the NADR.

The source further advised that the NADR was advertised as a single action undertaking, and an office was opened in Room 703, 118 East 28th Street, New York City. JOSEPH BRANDT, a CP member was placed in charge of dissemination of literature for the NADR.

A second source advised on September 23-24, 1961, that the NADR was held as scheduled, and followed the general line of condemning the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Smith Act, and called for non-enforcement of these Acts. Included among the speakers was BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., National Secretary, CPUSA.

A third source advised on October 11, 1961, that at a meeting of the CPUSA National Board held on that date, the future of the NADR as an organization was discussed, and it was indicated that the NADR would continue to participate in the defense activities of the CP.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS (CONT'D)

The first source advised on December 13, 1961, that JOSEPH BRANDT stated in early December, 1961, that although the NADR office remains open, there are no plans for the future of the NADR, other than obtaining names for petitions calling for a reversal of the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950. BRANDT indicated that the major portion of this work would be handled by the initiating sponsors, and that the NADR for all practical purposes is discontinuing.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, 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":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

APPENDIX

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ON GUARD COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM (OGCFF)

A confidential source advised on February 15, 1961, that the "On Guard Committee for Freedom" (OGCFF) was formed on February 14, 1961, in the Harlem section of New York City. Its purpose was to avenge the death of PATRICE LUMUMBA and the fathers and mothers of slaves killed in the past.

"The New York Times", issue of March 1, 1961, on page twenty-five, commented that CALVIN L. HICKS, a newspaper writer, who is editor of a six-page newspaper, is associated with the OGCFF. The tabloid edited by him has favored the LUMUMBA and CASTRO regimes and has called on President KENNEDY to aid "Afro-American" families in Tennessee while asserting the U.S. was subsidizing Cubans in Florida.

A second confidential source on February 29, 1956, furnished information that CALVIN L. HICKS was at that time a member of a Communist Party cell in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The May, 1961 edition of "On Guard," official organ of the OGCFF, on page two, stated that the purpose of the OGCFF was "to act as an educational and action organization. To inspire our people to united mass action on issues affecting their rights and opportunities. To expose those agents and agencies representative of government who violate those principles and documents upon which this country was founded." The above editorial contained in part, "In order to implement the above-mentioned principles, OGCFF shall advocate and make use of the picket line, the boycott, the petition forums and mass circulation of 'On Guard', our monthly newspaper."

APPENDIX

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed during January, 1938, in New York City.

A second source stated on April 21, 1961, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, known in the SWP as SAM MARCY, 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, advocates the 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, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party (WWP).

On May 4, 1961, the source stated that Headquarters of the WWP were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS) page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 3, 1961, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as a training ground for hard-core SWP leadership activity and as its current and future hope for recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The YS is a monthly publication, self-described in the May, 1961 issue as the official organ of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 8, 1962

Re: Everett Leroy Jones
Security Matter - C;
Internal Security - Cuba

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John Edward Hegarty, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources utilized in the referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past except NY T-15 who is an informant with whom contact has been insufficient to determine the reliability of the information furnished. NY T-15 resided in New York from September to October, 1961, and was friendly with associates of the subject.

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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Authority: FBI Auto Declass Guide, 5/24/07
By: CTS, NARA, Date: 10/2/19