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Copy to: 3-108th MI Group, NYC
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Report of: 1-Secret Service, NYC
Date: JOHN W. ROBINSON
NOV 24 1967
Field Office File #: 100-147372
Bureau File #: 100-437041
Title: PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

Synopsis: The PLP has mailing addresses and/or offices in Cambridge, Mass., Chicago, Ill., London, England, Los Angeles, Calif., NYC, Rochester, NY, San Francisco, Calif., Washington, D.C.-Baltimore area. The PLP is a CP which favors Red China and its aim is eventual leadership of a working class revolution which will take over state power. Names of National leaders set forth. Latest National membership estimated to be about 300 members. Available information concerning PLP finances set forth. PLP attempting to expand in other urban areas, however, PLP has broken ties with PWM in Canada. PLP publishes "PL" magazine, "Challenge" and "Spark" newspapers and new periodical "World Revolution." PLP promotes racial unrest through its publications and special leaflets. Names of PLP clubs, members and activities in NYC set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. ORGANIZATION

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) will be referred to herein as the PLP and a characterization of this organization as well as other subversive organizations mentioned herein, will appear in the appendix section of this report.

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Individuals not characterized in the details of this report will be listed under the heading "Characterization of Individuals" in the latter section of the report.

A. Mailing Addresses and Location Offices

The November-December 1967 issue of "Progressive Labor" Magazine, self-described as a bi-monthly publication of the PLP, page one, lists the following PLP mailing addresses and location of offices in the United States:

Progressive Labor: G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn, New York 120;
Offices: Cambridge: Post Office Box 158, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; Chicago: Post Office Box 7814, Chicago, Illinois 60688; London: Flat 9, 43 Moscow Road, London W. 2, England; Los Angeles: Post Office Box 19724, Los Angeles 19, California; New York City: 336 Lenox Avenue; 225 West 100th Street; 1 Union Square West, Room 617; Rochester: 345 Alexander Street, Apartment # 19, Rochester, New York 14607; San Francisco: 2929 18th Street, San Francisco, California; Washington D.C.-Baltimore Area: Post Office Box 223, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770.

B. Aims and Objections:

The PLP is, by its own admission, a Communist Party (CP). The proposals under which the PLP subscribes are a combination of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao. In line with this, the PLP sees itself as a Vanguard Party of the American Working class and the eventual leadership in a violent revolution to be undertaken by that class in alliance with other sympathetic groups such as college students and minorities. This revolution is to take place after a long period of Capitalist decay during which the PLP will grow to large proportions presumably swelled by workers, according to Marx-Lenin predications. The working class is then to take power and create a dictatorship of the proletariat for the purpose of suppressing other classes. The PLP will guide the working class along the "Correct" road and will organize the destruction of the American system of Government and replace it with a system of Soviets in which Democratic Centralism will be implemented. This is the long-term goal of the PLP.

NY T-1
December 15, 1966

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The November-December 1967 issue of "Progressive Labor" Magazine, page 11, carries an article captioned "PLP Salutes Chinese Birth" which sets forth as follows:

" Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung
Peking, China

October 1, 1967

"The 18th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China marks new epoch-making victories for the heroic Chinese People under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

"The historic success of the Great Cultural Revolution, the development of the hydrogen bomb, the continued leadership in combatting the modern revisionists led by the renogades in Moscow, the tremendous aid to the courageous Vietnamese people who are involved in an unbeatable People's War against U. S. imperialism—all are shining examples of the fact that the great Chinese People guided by the thought of Mao Tse-Tung is the Yenan of world revolution.

"Revolutionaries in the U.S. are greatly encouraged by the continued consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in China. The Great Cultural Revolution is a vital blow against imperialism and its revisionist stooges. Millions of U.S. citizens are taking their place in the world-wide struggle to defeat U.S. imperialism, main enemy of mankind. Each day more U.S. workers, students and intellectuals enter into the battle. They are inspired by genuine revolutionaries and hate U.S. imperialism.

"The National Committee of the Progressive Labor Party extends warm comradely greetings to the Central Committee of the CPC, and to its great Chairman. We hail the magnificent accomplishments of the Chinese People on their 18th anniversary of winning state power.

"Long live the friendship of the American and Chinese People!
Long live the great CPC!
Long live the People's Republic of China!
Long live the triumph of the Great Cultural Revolution!
A long, long life to Chairman Mao Tse-tung!

Comradely,
National Committee of the
Progressive Labor Party "

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On June 26, 1967, BRUCE HAMILTON, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) was heard to state that the feeling within the WWP was that the PLP programs are almost identical with those of the WWP, and a merger with the PLP is inevitable and only a question of time. HAMILTON also stated that privately, SAM MARCY, National Chairman of the WWP, thinks that a merger would take place immediately except for the fact that MILTON ROSEN, President of the PLP, is afraid that any merger would result in MARCY's taking over the United Party due to his highly trained and disciplined cadres would surely get the best of the less disciplined PLP organization.

NY T-4
June 30, 1967

C. Leadership

At the April 18, 1965 session of the first PLP National Convention, held April 15-18, 1965, in New York City, the following officers of the PLP were elected:

MILTON ROSEN, President,
MORT SCHEER, Vice-President,
WILLIAM EPTON Vice-President

The above three individuals are automatically members of a 20 member National Committee and the others elected to the National Committee were as follows:

JAKE ROSEN, ABICE JEROME, CHRIS RAISNER, PHIL TAYLOR,
ED LEMANSKY, PAUL AULT, EDWARD CLARK, LEE COE, WALTER LINDER,
GENOVEVA CLEMENTE, LEVI LAUB, ERIC JOHNSON and FRED JEROME.

It was announced that 4 other people making up the 20 member National Committee would remain unnamed for "security reasons".

NY T-2
April 19, 1965

Source advised that the PLP National Committee had established a steering committee and members of this committee are as follows:

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MORT SCHEER, ESTHER LINDER, FRED JEROME, PAUL AULT,
WILLIAM EPTON, WALTER LINDER, LEVI LAUB, ALICE JEROME.

The source also advised that the following positions
were established:

FRED JEROME, National Publicity Director,
LEVI LAUB, National Student Director,
EDWARD LEMANSKY, National Organizational Director,
LEE COE, Temporary Union Director on the West Coast,

NY T-3
May 3, 1965

The October-November 1966 issue of "Progressive
Labor" Magazine identified JEFFREY GORDON as National Student
Organizer for the PLP.

Source advised that WALTER LINDER, former Editor of
"Challenge" a PLP newspaper in New York City, had been
designated as PLP National Labor Coordinator.

The source also advised that FRED JEROME was planning
to leave New York City on January 19, 1967, for the West
Coast where he would take over the leadership of the Bay Area
PLP.

NY T-4
June 29, 1966, and
January 16, 1967

On March 30, 1967, WALTER LINDER stated that JEFFREY
GORDON was the National Co-ordinator of the PLP Youth in the
Students for Democratic Society (SDS), organization, therefore,
was National Director of the Worker-Student Alliance.

NY T-4
March 30, 1967

Source advised that according to a report given
to PLP Trade Union members in Los Angeles on April 9, 1967,
it was stated that MORT SCHEER was moving to New York City
to become PLP Director of Research.

NY T-5
May 5, 1967

1. National Committee Meetings

On May 6, 1967, a PLP City Committee meeting was held at 41-35 Monroe Street, Los Angeles, California.

At this meeting, JIM DANN, PLP member, reported that he had just returned from a PLP National Committee meeting and he reported that since the last National Convention, the PLP had consultations with the Peoples Republic of China, Albania, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (DRV), the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, and various Communist parties of lesser importance.

DANN also reported that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, recognizes the PLP as the only revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States, as does Cuba and Albania.

DANN also reported that in consultations with the DRV, the DRV wanted the PLP to have a negotiate, stop the bombing line in regard to Viet Nam, while the NLF wanted the PLP to have the United States get out of Viet Nam now line.

NY T-5
May 15, 1967

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting, held May 23, 1967, in New York City, WALTER LINDER reported that at the PLP National Committee Meeting, it was the position of the National Committee to prescribe the works of LIU Shao-chi as a result of the cultural revolution because on examination of his works in the past, there were no fundamental errors uncovered and there would be no reason why the party could not go on recruiting to the party by means of such texts as "How To Be a Good Communist" by this author.

Regarding consultations with Party ties with Foreign Parties, the National Committee reported that there had been much communication in the past period with newly formed Communist Parties in Europe and the Americas. LINDER stated that there was a need for consultation toward forming a new international.

LINDER claimed that the PLP was now in contact with parties in Great Britain, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Canada, France, Viet Nam, and China. They said that particularly crucial was the need in Latin America, which is developing a strong resistance against the iron grip of United States Imperialism. LINDER stated that there were obstacles which had to be overcome before normal ties could be fully established but progress was being made as the PLP document "Road to Revolution II" was being translated and distributed in many languages and by means of it the PLP was being recognized as the Communist Party that is arising as a result of the CP and the Soviet Union going over to the capitalist camp.

LINDER stated that as far as he knew, the Chinese have given every indication that they regard the PLP as the party that is establishing a sufficient base to be regarded as the United States Communist Party. He stated that one of the main problems involved in communication was that of language, and translation was needed.

LINDER claimed that many parties in other countries are coming to look to the PLP as the leading party of any international other than China.

Source advised that a PLP National Committee Meeting was scheduled to be held in New York City over the Labor Day Weekend on September 2-4, 1967.

On August 28, 1967, WALTER LINDER stated that the agenda for the PLP National Committee Meeting to be held in New York City September 2-4, 1967, would be as follows:

Main point discussion would be on trade union matters primarily concerned with building bases in major industries.

A discussion of recent riots and the role of the PLP.

A discussion and reports on the whole question of black liberation which would include an appraisal of what had been done and what will be done.

A report on referendum work in New York City in an attempt to get the question of the Viet Nam War on the ballot.

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A report on the Student-Worker Alliance.

A special report by JEFFREY GORDON on the recent conference in Cuba which he had attended.

A special report by MORT SCHEER who had just arrived back in the United States after a visit to China.

The last point on the agenda would be to vote on a date for the second PLP National Convention.

NY T-4
May 24, 1967
August 18, 1967
August 29, 1967

D. Membership

Source advised that he estimated PLP membership nationally to be 175 to 225 members.

NY T-1
December 15, 1966

At a PLP Trade Union Club Meeting held on September 24, 1967, in Los Angeles, California, it was reported that the PLP currently has over 300 members.

NY T-5
September 29, 1967

E. Finances

The PLP maintains a bank account at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York City, and the following checks were drawn against this account:

<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Endorsor</u>
463	May 1, 1967	Spark	\$3500	Crocher City National Bank, San Francisco
477	May 12, 1967	Cash	\$200.00	WILLIAM EPTON
493	May 17, 1967	Cash	\$100.00	WILLIAM EPTON

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<u>Check #</u>	<u>Date of Check</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Endorsor</u>
486	May 15, 1967	Basil Pollit	\$170.00	Chase Manhattan Bank
498	May 25, 1967	WALTER LINDER	\$90.06	Amalgamated Bank
489	May 16, 1967	WILLIAM McADOO	\$180.12	Amalgamated Bank
509	June 2, 1967	Sun Publishing	\$1500	Chemical NYT Bank
524	June 20, 1967	Sun Publishing	\$1,000	Chemical NYT Bank
518	June 12, 1967	Murray, Chase, Spector, Paley, Attorneys,	\$250.00	First National City Bank
519	June 14, 1967	Econo Print	\$35.00	Bank of Commerce
523	June 20, 1967	Econo Print	\$1,000	Bank of Commerce
538	June 29, 1967	WALTER LINDER,	\$270.18	Amalgamated Bank
541	June 30, 1967	WILLIAM EPTON	\$50.11	Amalgamated Bank
540	June 30, 1967-	MILTON K. ROSEN	\$90.00	Amalgamated Bank
537	June 30, 1967	Sun Publishing	\$1500	Chemical NYT Bank
543	June 30, 1967	United States National Student Association	\$50.00	National Bank, Washington, D.C.
564	July 18, 1967	National Guardian	\$150.00	Amalgamated Bank
556	July 18, 1967	ALBERTA WRIGHT	\$100.00	HERMAN B. FERGUSON
575	July 24, 1967	WALTER LINDER	\$90.06	Amalgamated Bank
573	July 21, 1967	WILLIAM EPTON	\$50.11	Amalgamated Bank
574	July 21, 1967	MILTON K. ROSEN	\$180.12	Amalgamated Bank

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Balance in this account on the dates indicated were as follows:

May 1, 1967, \$6,261.70
June 30, 1967 \$2,231.83
July 3, 1967 \$1,184.94

The source advised that a check number 857851 dated April 7, 1967, in the amount of \$6,087.80 payable to Progressive Labor, had been deposited to the PLP Bank account at the Amalgamated Bank to New York in April, 1967.

This check was drawn on the Banque Nationale de Paris, Neuilly Sur Seine, Paris, France, which was payable to the Banker's Trust Company in New York City.

NY T-6
June 5, 1967
July 6, 1967
August 3, 1967

II. SECOND PLP NATIONAL
CONVENTION POSTPONED
UNTIL SPRING, 1968

At a PLP Teacher's Trade Union Club Meeting held August 8, 1967, in New York City, WALTER LINDER announced that the PLP National Convention scheduled to be held in December, 1967, would probably rescheduled for the spring of 1968.

At a meeting of the PLP District 65 Club held September 10, 1967, WALTER LINDER stated that the Second National PLP Convention had been rescheduled for the spring of 1968, and the National Committee had decided that PLP pre convention Regional Conferences would be held in December, 1967, and January, 1968. The first Regional Conference will be held on the East Coast, the second in the Mid West, and a third on the West Coast. These conferences will serve as a basis for pre convention discussions for the National Convention.

NY T-4
August 11, 1967
September 13, 1967

III. PLP ORGANIZATIONAL
ACTIVITIES IN OTHER AREAS
OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
COUNTRIES

WALTER LINDER stated that the PLP has 15 trade Union Clubs nationally and the PLP has branches organized in Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Washington, D.C. and a small club starting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the Mid West there are branches in Chicago and Detroit. On the West Coast there are branches in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

NY T-4
September 13, 1967

A. Baltimore

Source advised that Post Office Box 223 Greorbolt, Maryland, was rented by TOM K. BOWERS on April 11, 1967, in the name of the Progressive Labor Club and the ADHOC Viet Nam Draft Hearings Committee. BOWERS gave his home address as 1637 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

The application for the box indicated that BOWERS was a student at John Hopkins University.

NY T-7
June 23, 1967

B. Chicago

Source advised that a "Conference on the working class" sponsored by the Students for Democratic Society (SDS) was held at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on May 6-7, 1967. The PLP was one of several organizations which maintained literature tables at this conference.

On May 12-15, 1967, a conference of the Student Mobilization Committee was held at the University of Chicago which was attended by approximately 500 representatives of various organizations oriented toward opposition to the war in Viet Nam. ANDREW RAKOCHY and EARL SILBAR attended this conference as representatives of the Chicago PLP and approximately 10-20 representatives of the PLP attended this conference.

NY T-8
May 10, 1967,-

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Source advised that MIKE WOLF, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, is now in Chicago "working for Progressive Labor".

NY T-9
May 8, 1967

Source advised that STEVE SMITH, a PLP organizer from Chicago, who claims to be on the "Midwest Executive Council-PLP" has expressed interest in the Independent Union of Welfare Employees, Gary, Indiana, and has promised organizational assistance from PLP personnel in the New York City Social Service Employees Union.

It is noted that STEVE SMITH appears to be identical with STUART EDWARD SMITH, a PLP member in Chicago.

Source also advised a number of PLP personnel of college age, planned to place themselves in appropriate industry for unionization purposes.

The source advised that on May 20, 1967, a teach-in and anti-war conference was held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, at which speakers discussed topics such as internal factions in the Chinese Communist Party, development of anti-war organizations and industrial workers, suggestions for civil rights agitation in Gary, Indiana, this summer, and various aspects of the war in Viet Nam. Among those observed who participated in a discussion on electoral politics were representatives of the PLP, Chicago.

NY T-10
May 18, 1967
May 20, 1967

Source advised that he had received information that meetings believed to be PLP affairs, were held at the Apartment of ANDREW RAKOCHY, 2049 North Dayton Street, Chicago, Illinois, on March 5, 1967, and March 12, 1967. At the March 5 meeting, discussion of the high cost of living in the Chicago area was held by ALICE JEROME.

At the March 12 meeting, the group broke up into pairs and canvassed the neighborhood for opinions on the war in Viet Nam and also to encourage the idea of consumer boycott. Approximately one dozen people attended each of these affairs.

NY T-11
April 11, 1967

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Source advised that JAMES BALANOFF Local 1010, United Steel Worker's of America, East Chicago, Indiana, had stated that he would welcome any help from the PLP in Chicago in connection with the forthcoming Local 1010 elections. It was learned that ANDY FAKOCHY would seek employment with the Inland Steel Company, East Chicago, Indiana, so as to be placed in a position to work on the Local 1010, USWA Elections on behalf of JOHN SARGENT and JAMES BALANOFF., incumbent officials of that local.

NY T-10
March 9, 1967
March 16, 1967

Source advised that ANDREW FAKOCHY had made an application for employment with the Inland Steel Company during March, 1967, but was not employed.

ART ZIMMERMAN,
Employment Manager,
Inland Steel Company,
East Chicago, Indiana,
May 26, 1967, to
SA GEORGE T. RIORDAN.

C. Detroit

The November-December issue of "Progressive Labor" Magazine Page 21, carries an article captioned "Detroit: Notes of a Guerilla Uprising" written by S. AGONISTES.

At the bottom of page 21, the following is set forth concerning the author:

"S. AGONISTES is a pseudonym for a Progressive Labor Party Organizer working in the Detroit area".

D. Newark

JEFFREY GORDON, a PLP member, New York City, was heard to state that starting in September, 1967, the PLP would have a club of three members attending College in Newark, New Jersey.

NY T-12
July 25, 1967

E. Philadelphia

On August 4, 1967, STEVE FRASER was in Philadelphia.

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Pennsylvania, and made the statement that he was entering as a student at Temple University in September 1967, and would be contacting people in the Philadelphia area that were thought to be friendly to the PLP.'

Source advised that he had learned that STEVE FRASER, a PLP member, New York City, would attend Temple University in Philadelphia, starting in September, 1967, where he would try to organize PLP clubs on the campus and in the city.

STEVE FRASER was moving to Philadelphia in September, 1967.

NY T-12
June 20, 1967
July 25, 1967
August 15, 1967

F. Washington State

Source advised that RICHARD ALLEN DAVIS and GRETCHEN ANN DAVIS, PLP members in Bellingham, Washington, left Bellingham on August 28, 1967, en route to San Francisco, California in the relocation plan of the PLP.

With their departure, the PLP Club in Bellingham, Washington, which is the only PLP Club in the State, was left with seven members.

NY T-13
August 28, 1967

NY T-14
August 28, 1967

On June 25, 1967, FRED JEROME, PLP leader on the West Coast, was heard to state that following the inter-party struggle of the PLP involving CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF and LEE COE, the PLP has decided to pool its strength by concentrating on the large population areas such as Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and San Francisco.

NY T-13
July 13, 1967

NY 100-147372

CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF, "Head of the PLP in Washington State" had been suspended¹ from the PLP for refusal to adhere to the PLP line in Viet Nam and the PLP booklet entitled "Road to Revolution II".

NY T-5
May 15, 1967

G. England

On August 5, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held in New York City.

A person by the name of VALERIE (Last Name Unknown) was present at this meeting and it was determined that she is from a suburb of London, England, and had been in the United States about 2 weeks. She came to the United States with her husband to confer with the PLP leadership in New York City concerning the organization of a Communist Party in England which will be the equivalent of the PLP in the United States.

It was announced that the PLP would hold a farewell party in New York City for VALERIE on August 18, 1967.

NY T-4
August 16, 1967

H. Canada

Source advised that the PLP had broken its ties with the Progress Workers Movement, a pro Red China oriented group in Canada since this latter group is considered to be revisionist in nature now.

NY T-14
May 25, 1967

IV. PUBLICATIONS

The November-December 1967 issue of "Progressive Labor" Magazine, Page 128, sets forth that the PLP publishes the following publications:

"Progressive Labor: National PLP Magazine", "Challenge: East Coast Monthly Newspaper", "Spark: West Coast Monthly Newspaper". "World Revolution: Digest from revolutionary centers around the world".

NY 100-147372

At a meeting of the PLP City Committee in Los Angeles on May 6, 1967, it was reported that the Peoples Republic of China gets the following number of each issue of the PLP publications:

Magazine, 1,200 copies of "Spark"; 800 copies of "PL"
1,800 copies of "Challenge".

NY T-5
May 15, 1967

A. "Progressive Labor" Magazine

The November-December 1967 issue of "Progressive Labor" Magazine sets forth that the editor is MILTON ROSEN and the Managing Editor is S. DAVIDOWICZ.

B. "Challenge"

The October, 1967, "Challenge" sets forth that it is published by the PLP, 1 Union Square West, New York City, Harlem Office: 336 Lennox Avenue, Westside: 225 West 100th Street.

Editorial Board: BILL EPTON, WALTER LINDER, MILTON ROSEN, and RAMON RUIZ, Magazine Editor: LEN RAGOZIN.

Source advised that not all of the people who wrote articles for "Challenge" are PLP members, but submit articles which are edited by PLP members to set forth the PLP position and Communist viewpoints.

The source advised that JEROME WEINBERG, DENNIS KING, and WARREN PIERCE, PLP members, edit the English article for "Challenge" and FELIPE DE JESUS, a PLP member, and CARLOS POWELL, a close friend of the PLP, edit articles which appear in a Spanish Section of the newspaper.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

C. "Spark"

"Spark" is a self-described PLP Newspaper published in San Francisco by the Bay Area PLP.

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D. "World Revolution"

Source furnished a copy of "World Revolution", Volume 1, Number 1, Winter, 1967, issue, Post Office Box 208 Church Street Station, New York, New York, which sets forth that it is "A periodical of the Progressive Labor Party (USA) MILTON ROSEN, Editor".

The source further advised that CHARLES ROSEN representative of the PLP had ordered 3,000 copies of this issue printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 East Broadway, New York City.

NY T-16
October 9, 1967

Source advised that Post Office Box 208, Church Street Station, New York City, was opened on October 2, 1967, by MORT SCHEER, 368 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-17
October 18, 1967

V. TRAVEL OF PLP MEMBERS

A. Domestic

WALTER LINDER left New York City on August 9, 1967, for Rochester, New York and Boston, Massachusetts.

LINDER stated that he was making the trip to speak to some "Young peoples groups" would be back in New York, on Monday, August 14, 1967.

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated August 16, 1967, addressed "To all members of trade union clubs" prepared by WALTER LINDER.

In the last paragraph of this letter, LINDER sets forth "I recently made a trip to some of the PL clubs in Eastern cities and will be writing up some of the encouraging experiences some of our newer trade union comrades have been having as well as some other stuff right here in New York City".

NY T-4
August 10, 1967
August 21, 1967

NY 100-147372

B. Foreign

Source advised that STEVE FRASER was heard to state that JEFFREY GORDON had sneaked out of the United States the previous weekend and gone to Cuba to attend the Latin America Solidarity Conference in Havana as a representative of the PLP.

NY T-12
July 27, 1967

Source advised that JEFFREY GORDON was in Cuba attending Latin America Solidarity Conference in Cuba.

NY T-5
August 2, 1967

JEFFREY GORDON as of August 3, 1967, was in Cuba attending the conference of Latin America Solidarity Organization. GORDON went as the Official Representative of the PLP to the conference. It was learned that he traveled to Cuba by the way of Czechoslovakia and was expected to return about August 11, 1967.

NY T-15
August 3, 1967

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting held August 14, 1967, it was announced that JEFFREY GORDON was back from Cuba and was writing a paper for the PLP and another for the newspaper "Challenge" on the proceedings in Havana.

NY T-4
August 21, 1967

VI. EVIDENCE OF THE PLP ATTEMPTS TO
PROMOTE RACIAL UNREST

The May, 1967, issue of "Challenge" carried a headline captioned "Marchers: Hell No We Won't Go". The accompanying article claims that when the people of Harlem joined the march against the war on April 15, 1967, in New York City, they were attacked by the New York City Tactical Police Officers. The article claims that the black people who were marching against the war were singled out and attacked by the policemen, who were using clubs and horses.

Source advised that during the July, 1964, riot in Harlem, a meeting was held in the PLP Lower East Side Club, 749 East 6th Street, New York City. This meeting was called to get teen-agers together on the lower east side to start trouble. These teen-agers were equipped with sticks and bats, and the idea was to start trouble on the lower east side to draw the police from Harlem.

Source advised that he heard PLP members bragging about this incident; however, he never heard anything concerning dope being given to these teen-agers.

The source related that the PLP used any means possible to influence people towards its position. The PLP will use any legitimate strategy or create a temporary front organization to seize upon a situation of unrest to generate trouble.

Source advised that during his association with the PLP and PLP members, he has learned that the PLP and the SDS planned to be at any trouble spot in New York City during the summer of 1967. The PLP planned to send as many people as possible to trouble spots and pass out the "Red Book", which contains quotations of MOA TSE TUNG. This is the same book that is being used by the Red Guard in China.

NY 100-147372

The source also advised that the PLP and SDS planned to distribute as many leaflets as possible to play the black people against the white and the white people against the black.

The source advised that in his opinion the PLP would intentionally start trouble in a ghetto area or any other area that would be a likely spot for racial trouble.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

Source furnished a copy of a letter sent "To All Members of the PLP Trade Union Section", written by WALTER LINDER.

The first paragraph of this letter reads as follows:

"Following is the draft of a flyer to be distributed in several hundred thousand copies in the next few months to white workers basically where they work. It is in line with a National Committee decision to attempt to answer an apparent ruling class strategy to provoke a race war this summer in order to get workers' minds and actions away from strike opposition to the war, and generally their increasing opposition to the enemy. It is one of a number of things we will be doing in the next few months. (Another paper will be distributed in the ghettos, meetings, rallies, etc.). This draft was written by MILT. Pertinent pictures and data will be included. Any comments or suggestions should be sent in by June 2, (Friday) to either MILT or myself at Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City."

The source advised that "Milt" referred to above is MILTON ROSEN.

The draft of the flyer, referred to above, is captioned "War--Makers Strike -- Breakers Plot Race War This Summer", using subheading "Don't Be A Sucker".

NY 100-147372

Source advised that the PLP would hold a protest rally in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters, 240 Center Street, to protest police brutality, at 5:00 P. M., July 26, 1967.

This activity would be publically sponsored by a PLP Puerto Rican front group and the PLP would not be mentioned by name.

The PLP was to mobilize its entire New York City membership to participate in this New York City rally.

NY T-4
May 29, 1967
July 26, 1967

On July 26, 1967, a demonstration was held in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters and approximately 50 to 70 people participated. The demonstration was held to show support for the rioters in East Harlem and throughout the entire country.

NY T-15
July 31, 1967

The source advised that GEORGE STRYKER, a former organizer and member of the PLP Lower East Side Club, who was moved into the Industrial Trade Union section of the PLP, stated that the PLP had been involved in the New York riots, but for the time being the extent of the involvement was not known for obvious reasons and also due to the fact that only the black members of the PLP were involved during the Black Liberation Commission.

STRYKER also stated that in press accounts of the riots, the PLP itself was not mentioned but the Black Liberation group was mentioned.

NY 100-147372

STRYKER also stated that PLP Party members were involved in the riots in East Harlem, but he could not say to what extent at that time.

NY T-4
July 27, 1967

On August 11, 1967, a rally was held in McMillan Theater on the campus of Columbia University to show support for the riots throughout the country. Riots in this case were referred to as "Black Rebellions".

The speakers were introduced as GEORGE DUDLEY from the Harlem PLP Club; WILLIE WRIGHT, President of Afro-American Society in Newark; TRUMAN NELSON, a writer from Massachusetts; and ROGER TAUS from the Columbia PLP Club.

JOHN JACOBS, also from the Columbia PLP Club, acted as master of ceremonies.

GEORGE DUDLEY, the first speaker, claimed that the various agencies of the law were not acting in the interest of the people and called for armed struggle against the government.

TRUMAN NELSON glorified the violence associated with the labor strike in the early 1900s and favored Negroes fighting cops and the government.

WILLIE WRIGHT answered a question from the audience by stating that he would kill all whites.

ROGER TAUS commented on how students should support rioting Negroes.

NY T-15
August 21, 1967

Source furnished a leaflet captioned "Support Your Brothers and Sisters in Newark", which shows that it was issued by the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

NY 100-147372

The leaflet sets forth in part as follows:

"Today it is our brothers and sisters in Newark who are leading the fight. They must be given our support. We must get them food, clothing, money, and bail, and whatever else you think they may need to carry on their struggle for our liberation".

NY T-18
August 22, 1967

Source advised that the Black Liberation Commission of the PLP is a special group within the PLP consisting of Negro members only who are able to work in the black communities. The Commission acts as the Party's arm in the black ghettos and makes special reports on its progress.

In New York City the PLP Harlem Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, represents the Black Liberation Commission, which is headed by WILLIAM EPTON, Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club.

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union club meeting held on August 28, 1967, WALTER LINDER announced that 40,000 leaflets had been distributed in the black communities on the race riot situation, and 20,000 leaflets had been distributed to the whites on the same problems, namely listing of the ghetto grievances and attributing them to the ruling class white power structure.

NY T-4
September 1, 1967

Source advised that the PLP had ordered the following booklets and pamphlets printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 West Broadway, New York City.

Leaflet captioned "Black Defense Committee In Defense of the Sixteen", which calls for support of 16 Afro-Americans who were arrested and put in jail.

NY 100-147372

Fifty thousand copies of this leaflet were ordered by BILL EPTON.

The source advised that the PLP had ordered 20,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Freedom Now" and 10,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Don't Be A Sucker".

A 24 page booklet captioned "Black Liberation--Now", which sets forth that it was issued by the Black Liberation Commission of the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, Harlem, New York.

This booklet claims that the United States Government, the main enemy of all the people, wants white workers to unite with the police to go into the black communities and attack the black people. The booklet also sets forth that the black people will fight back to defend their communities from all racist attempts by the police, the National Guard, and whites. Further, the blacks must organize apartment by apartment, house by house, neighborhood by neighborhood and finally nationwide to defend their communities from attack.

The source advised that BILL EPTON had ordered 20,000 copies of this booklet printed on two different occasions, making a total of 40,000 copies.

A four page "PL" captioned "Students and the Ghetto Rebellions", which discusses what the students should do in regard to recent Detroit, Newark, and Harlem riots. It is set forth that the immediate cause of the "rebellion" in Newark was police brutality. The call was put to the students to "demonstrate their support for the black liberation movement by picketing precinct stations and City Hall; distribute anti-racist literature to students and white workers, and any other actions designed to control the working class attempt to divide and conquer.

The source advised that 10,000 copies of this "PL" was ordered by LEN RAGOZIN from the PLP.

NY 100-147372

A leaflet captioned "Thousands Battle State Troopers", which draws a parallel between the situation in Newark and the situation during the Newport News, Virginia, shipbuilders' strike.

The source advised that a person by the name of LARRY (last name unknown) from the PLP had ordered 4,000 copies of this leaflet.

A two page copy of "Challenge", the PLP newspaper labeled "Newark Extra", which shows it was to be distributed "free". This "Newark Extra" carried headline "Cops Invade-- Heroes Fight" in two-inch letters.

This issue called for the "oppressed people to unite in Harlem, Watts, and Newark to defend themselves and their communities against repressive police, state troopers, National Guard, and the system that these uniform thugs are protecting".

The source advised that 25,000 copies of this "Newark Extra" had been ordered printed by LEN RAGOZIN.

NY T-16
July 19, 1967
August 3, 1967

Source advised that to his knowledge the PLP had nothing to do with the actual starting of the riots in Newark, Detroit, or elsewhere in the United States; however, after the rioting started, the PLP did have special literature printed in addition to its regular literature, which was distributed in the areas of the riots after the riots had started.

NY T-4
August 10, 1967

III. PLP INTEREST IN STUDENT ACTIVITIES

JEFFREY GORDON, a PLP member in New York City, was heard to state that starting in September, 1967, the PLP would

NY 100-147342

have clubs at all the colleges within New York City as well as Queens College and the two Hunter Colleges. GORDON further stated that there is a growing interest among college students in the PLP.

NY T-12
July 25, 1967

Source furnished a nine-page paper captioned "Power In The University", written by JOHN LEVIN, who is described as a member of the San Francisco State College SDS and PLP.

In this paper, LEVIN sets forth in part as follows:

"Student power points the finger at the University and its Administration. The demand for power is primarily a demand to sever the University as a handmaiden of United States imperialism, exposing the Administration and its allies as direct representatives of the ruling class. The enemy is no longer the NROTC or the Chemistry Department with its nerve gas but the institution as a whole--the military--industrial--educational complex. A number of struggles which SDS has led on campus during the past year points this out, pointing to the increasing anti-imperialist nature of the student movement...

"The progressive aspect of student power is that it is a demand to take power away from the imperialist Administration and place it in the hands of revolutionary students in order to abolish ranking, lower cafeteria prices, change course content, kick ROTC off campus, hire Communist teachers, etc; however, the slogan desired and the radical programs which germinate from it suffer from a fundamental weakness. By naming the University as the main enemy, the key question of who holds state power is obscured. The fight against the Administration is not seen as part and particle of the revolutionary struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie for control of the State.

NY 100-147372

But it is precisely the question of the State and how to gain control of it which is the key to power...

"If we really want to take back the schools from the imperialist, it will only be done with the alliance of the working class. The students as part of the workers — student alliance will have a real stake in the system, some real power. It will be power based perhaps on the dictatorship of the working class as opposed to the present imperialist dictatorship not an illusory power granted to us by the enlightened imperialists...

"We propose a two-part strategy for the student movement

- (1) Build an anti-imperialist on the campus
- (2) Try to ally that movement with the working class

"To carry out this strategy program an organization must be developed tactically. Here briefly are some important examples:

A. "Build a draft resistance union around the demand for no draft for Viet Nam which would support principled political opposition by individuals, but would mainly try to organize as broad a group as possible to politically oppose and fight the draft. This group would best be an SDS project. Attempt to organize working class, high school youths, as well as college students. Might attempt to kick off all war recruiters.

B. "Inside our departments in the school (history, physics, etc.) organize caucuses to fight on a number of issues: Course content, teacher hiring, whether the discipline is being used to help the people of the city or to help the government and big businesses... The basis of this is to fight present class control of the University...

NY 100-147372

"It is most important that SDS take the lead in breaking the anti-war movement out of its isolation and bring it into alliance with the working class..."

NY T-19
July 6, 1967

VIII. PLP ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

A. PLP Club At Columbia University

The "Columbia Spectator", a student newspaper at Columbia University, June 29, 1967, issue carried an article captioned "Rifts Within Student Left Hampers Anti-War Efforts".

This article sets forth in part that the "PL", as Progressive Labor is called by students, have seven active members at Columbia. The PL Club here has been one of the most outspoken student clubs against the war and has teamed with SDS in the past in confronting the University administration.

But despite the cooperation between PL and SDS, the coalition is strained.

On August 1, 1967, the PLP Club at Columbia University sponsored a forum on the war in Viet Nam at Harkness Theater, Columbia University, from 7:00 P. M. until 9:00 P. M. Approximately 35 people attended the forum.

JOHN JACOBS of the PLP spoke after a film of the National Liberation Front had been shown.

It was announced that during the week of August 6, 1967, the PLP would sponsor another rally in McMillan Theater at Columbia, the theme of which would be the prosecution of black people, police brutality, and ghetto life.

Source advised that the PLP Club at Columbia consists of the following people:

NY 100-147372

TONY PAPERT - Chairman

RICHARD SOBER

ROGER TAUS

PETER BOBRICK

JOHN JACOBS

JOHN CERVE

The source also advised that these individuals were working on the Columbia Committee For An Immediate Withdrawal Referendum.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967
August 3, 1967
August 4, 1967

B. PLP Club At City College In New York (CCNY)

Source advised that the "Guide to Student Organizations Spring, 1967," at CCNY listed RICHARD RHOADS as President of the PLP Club at CCNY.

The source advised that the following individuals were also connected with PLP Club for the Spring of 1967 term:

Vice President - STEVEN FRASER

Secretary - HERBERT BLEICH

Treasurer - PAUL MILKMAN

NY T-20
March 29, 1967
June 22, 1967

NY 100-147372

Source advised that the PLP Club at CCNY consists of the following:

RICHARD RHOADS - Chairman

JUDY WINTERS

SUE TARR

STEVEN FRASER

LEE HAMANAKA

HERBERT BLEICH

A source also advised that all members of the PLP are members of SDS.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

C. PLP Club at Brooklyn College

Source advised that the PLP Club at Brooklyn College consists of JEFFREY GORDON, who is the PLP National Student Organizer, and IRIS BURKE, a student at Brooklyn College, and a member of the SDS.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

Source furnished a leaflet issued by the PLP Brooklyn Student Club.

This leaflet was captioned "Fight For Your Right To Strike", which concerns the Rockefeller and Travia Act, which was passed by the New York State Government into law.

The leaflet sets forth that a rally was being held in Madison Square Garden to oppose this act, and Brooklyn College students should support the struggle of the public employee unions against this act.

NY T-21
June 1, 1967

NY 100-147372

D. West Side Club

On an announcement of a public meeting to be held on June 1, 1967, at the PLP West Side Club, 225 West 100th Street, New York, WENDY ROSEN was identified as President of the West Side Club.

NY T-22
May 31, 1967

Source advised that the PLP West Side Club, located at 225 West 100th Street, New York City, is run by JACOB ROSEN, with a membership of approximately 25 persons.

The source advised that the following individuals were known to him as members of the PLP West Side Club:

WARREN PIERCE
LARRY HECHT
NANCY FIELDS
JACOB ROSEN
LORNA GRAHAM
ED LEMANSKY
DENNIS KING
BERT LESSUCK
RUTH LESSUCK
JERRY WEINBERG
GINGER WEINBERG
LIONELIE HAMANAKA
STEVE FRASER
PETER BOBRICK
PAUL HEYMONT

NY 100-147372

Source advised that LARRY HECHT and PAUL HEYMONT worked in the Columbia University Library and tried to start a union at the library.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

E. Lower East Side Club

The Lower East Side Club of PLP consists of the following:

MARY LAUB - Chairman

GENOVEVA CLEMENTE

JOAN SEKLER

LYNN JOHNSON

CHARLES ROSEN

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

F. Harlem Club

Source advised that the PLP Harlem Club is located at 336 Lenox Avenue, and BILL EPTON is Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club.

NY T-23
May 12, 1967

On May 20, 1967, BILL EPTON, Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club, commented that "we" are having a big parade in Harlem on Memorial Day to protest President Johnson's policy in Viet Nam because the black men of the country, and more so in Harlem, have no right in the Army or in Viet Nam fighting and killing other black people.

NY T-18
May 24, 1967

NY 100-147372

On June 29, 1967, BILL EPTON had a talk with about 12 of his followers at the PLP Club.

EPTON covered a wide range of subjects, such as the United States draft law, the black power conference scheduled in Newark during July, and ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. EPTON stated that nothing was really done to Senator DODD from Connecticut, which just goes to show you that when you're white, you are right, and when you're black, you are always wrong.

EPTON claimed that if POWELL had been white, nothing would have been done to hurt him in Washington as a Congressman.

NY T-18
July 10, 1967

Source advised that the only persons known to him as members of the PLP Harlem Club were BILL EPTON, Chairman, and BILL McADOO.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

On August 12, 1967, BILL EPTON of the PLP Harlem Club stated that he had "about 30 members in the PLP", and he invited all black men to the PLP Club at 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

NY T-24
August 16, 1967

Source advised that there was an internal conflict within the PLP leadership between the blacks and the whites.

BILL McADOO, a member of the PLP Harlem Club, had resigned and his resignation was accepted by the leadership.

The source further advised that at a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting held on August 8, 1967, the main discussion concerned the events around the resignation of WILLIAM McADOO from the PLP and the leave of absence taken by DAVID DOUGLAS, another member of the PLP Harlem Club.

NY 100-147372

WALTER LINDER gave a report on a meeting of the Steering Committee of the PLP National Committee, where he had heard the charges of McADOO and DOUGLAS regarding an incident while they were in prison with NAT BARNETT, another PLP member, on charge of criminal contempt of the New York Grand Jury.

While they were in prison, DOUGLAS got into a fight with a white prisoner and McADOO came to his aid. BARNETT tried to separate DOUGLAS and the white prisoner rather than fight. Both DOUGLAS and McADOO were put into solitary confinement.

According to LINDER, McADOO feels that the PLP leadership of MILTON ROSEN and WILLIAM EPTON did not give them support in organizing demonstrations at the prison or support their attempts to build a base while in prison. The PLP leadership on the other hand was critical of their attempts to build a base rather than get out of prison as fast as possible. In its criticism of McADOO, the PLP National Committee had previously tried to force him to get a job, which he refused to do.

In addition to this, McADOO has also attacked the leadership of EPTON by calling EPTON a coward in connection with several actions in the Harlem ghetto area and charged that EPTON had to be forced to go out onto the streets in Harlem.

LINDER emphasized that these problems were going to arise and the party leadership now feels that it has a task to train its people so they can stand the strain of prison without breaking, which is what the ruling class uses prison for, in addition to putting people out of circulation.

On August 30, 1967, GEORGE STRYKER, head of the PLP District 65 Club, was heard to state that at the last meeting of the Harlem PLP Club, the majority of the club members voted against the leadership of BILL EPTON and sided with BILL McADOO in his charges against the PLP leadership.

NY 100-147372

According to STRYKER, this means a real struggle is brewing within the Harlem PLP Club and the PLP leadership is afraid McADOO will take the majority of the Harlem Club members with him and form his own club or join with H. RAP BROWN of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC).

STRYKER further stated that McADOO's charges were primarily against EPTON because during the recent racial disturbance, EPTON would not go out into the street, erect street barricades or rabble-rouse in general which McADOO was in favor of doing.

STRYKER stated that the PLP leadership was on the verge of charging McADOO with being a government agent.

STRYKER also stated that the PLP leadership is trying to keep DAVID DOUGLAS in the PLP rather than have him go with McADOO.

NY T-4

August 10, 11, 31, 1967

NY 100-147372

G. Puerto Rican Club (PRC)

On the afternoon of April 30, 1967, a meeting of the PRC of the PLP was held at 190 Avenue B, New York City.

The following individuals were present: RAMON RODRIGUEZ, EMILIO PEREZ, MARCELINO LOPEZ, LUIS MALDONADO, MIGUEL PEREZ.

RAMON RODRIGUEZ, who held the meeting, complained that the PLP West Side Club had not furnished the kind of help necessary to the PRC to help its public street meeting the previous day at Avenue C and 8th Street of Manhattan.

RODRIGUEZ stated that in the future, the PRC would not wait for assistance from the West Side Club and would arrange for these street meetings themselves.

RODRIGUEZ stated that he would complain to MILT ROSEN regarding the lack of cooperation from the PLP West Side Club.

As of May 8, 1967, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER was in New York City and was staying with RAMON RODRIGUEZ.

CORRETJER, during his stay in New York City, met with officers of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations and with leading members of the PLP.

NY T-25
May 1, 1967

CORRETJER was expected to leave New York City for Puerto Rico on May 9, 1967.

NY T-26
May 8, 1967

On the afternoon of May 7, 1967, the Puerto Rican PLP Club held a meeting at the residence of RAMON RODRIGUEZ, Apartment 3, 190 Avenue B, New York City.

NY 100-147372

JUAN CORRETJER, who arrived in New York City from Puerto Rico on May 4, 1967, was present at the meeting to advise the seven people present that he desired the PRC members to continue to attend Marxist classes which would be provided by the PLP. CORRETJER reported on the need to continue to fight against the drafting of Puerto Rican boys into the United States Army.

On the afternoon of May 13, 1967, members of the PLP PRC conducted a street meeting at the corners of Avenue C and 8th Street and East 12th Street and Avenue B, New York City.

A portable loudspeaker was used and the speakers attacked the forthcoming plebiscite to be held in Puerto Rico, and called for the removal of United States troops from Vietnam and Puerto Rico.

On the afternoon of May 14, 1967, the PLP PRC held a meeting at 190 Avenue B, New York City.

Four people attended this meeting and held a discussion regarding the street meetings which had been held the previous day on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. Those present felt that the street meetings were a success and that they were able to convince some people that the plebiscite should not be held in Puerto Rico and that United States troops should leave Vietnam and Puerto Rico.

It was also felt that LUIS MALDONADO, who had been one of the speakers on the previous day, should study more about Marxism so that he could use more Marxist expressions in his speeches.

On the afternoon of May 20, 1967, members of the PLP PRC sold copies of "Challenge", the PLP newspaper, at the intersection of Essex and Delancey Street, New York City.

On the afternoon of May 21, 1967, the PLP PRC held a Marxist class at 190 Avenue B, New York City, which was attended by six people. The class was held by a PLP member from the PLP West Side Club who conducted the class in Spanish and presented a political analysis of the Chinese-Soviet dispute.

NY 100-147372

Source advised that RAMON RODRIGUEZ, who usually held weekly meetings of the PLP PRC in his apartment, had become very suspicious and secretive and had not been notifying club members of any meetings.

Source advised that FELIPE DE JESUS has been sent to New York City by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER to look into the inactivity of the PLP PRC.

CORRETJER is worried about the unusual behavior of RAMON RODRIGUEZ.

According to DE JESUS, CORRETJER does not want any members of the Liga Socialista Puertorriquena (LSP) or sympathizers to become involved in the gathering and shipment of weapons.

CORRETJER reportedly made a one-day trip to New York himself recently to speak with RAMON RODRIGUEZ about ceasing any weapons activity.

According to DE JESUS, the PLP leadership is upset with RAMON RODRIGUEZ over his involvement in gathering weapons. The PLP does not want any members or associates to engage in such activity. The PLP leadership has told DE JESUS that the PLP is and must remain a political organization and must not become involved in criminal acts.

DE JESUS was very angry that the PLP PRC, under the leadership of RAMON RODRIGUEZ, had become inactive and that its few members had not contributed to the cause of independence or assisted the PLP.

DE JESUS stated that he felt that some members of the PLP PRC drank too much and were politically lazy.

NY T-25
May 10, 1967

May 17, 1967

May 23, 1967

NY 100-147372

July 6, 1967

August 10, 1967

H. PLP Teachers Trade Union Club

On May 8, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 343 East 8th Street, New York City.

CATHY PRENSKY presided at the meeting which was attended by WALTER LINDER, VINCENT HENDRIX, JUDY VAN BUREN and JOAN JAROS.

JOAN JAROS collected dues and sustainers for the fund drive.

CATHY PRENSKY reported on the latest in her move to gain support among her teacher's base for the next assault on the New York City Board of Education concerning her job.

WALTER LINDER gave the beginning of a report on the recent PLP National Committee meeting.

In addition to LINDER's report, there was a report on the progress of the referendum for the war in Vietnam being placed on the ballot in several cities.

LINDER stated that pamphlets and leaflets for the ghettos would be distributed to all the major cities where there are ghettos. It was pointed out that the community clubs were doing the major job on the referendum as part of work of the Committee for Independent Politics groups.

On May 23, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 209 West 104th Street, New York City.

CATHY PRENSKY was chairman of the meeting and announced that the Board of Education had finally given her her teaching license and she would now be teaching without hindrance which meant a complete victory for the Party's effort in that regard, making the Board of Education back down after trying to get her fired.

On June 5, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 343 East 8th Street, New York City.

The meeting was attended by five members and after the collection of dues and sustainers, WALTER LINDER distributed copies of the referendum for the fall ballot on the war in Vietnam. Members of the Teachers Union Clubs were being instructed to get signatures on the petitions at the place of work and in their neighborhoods.

LINDER stated that there was also another ballot being put out by the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee.

Discussions and reports were given by each member which outlined a program of political activities for the summer. Almost all the Teachers Trade Union members would be engaged in the referendum work as well as build the PLP's new Student-Worker Alliance program.

On June 20, 1967, a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting was held at 343 East 8th Street, New York City.

Five people attended the meeting which was devoted entirely to a lengthy discussion of a crisis in CATHY PRENSKY's job in the New York City School System. PRENSKY has been asked to leave the school by her principal and she tried to fight it by mobilizing teacher support as well as neighborhood support from the parents. Apparently this has angered the school authorities, many of the teachers and the union representative.

On August 8, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 343 East 8th Street, New York City.

Six people attended the meeting, including two new members who were introduced as GEORGIANA HART and PHIL BATTON. HART is new in the teaching profession and has not been assigned a school in New York City. BATTON has been teaching for about five years as a Spanish teacher in a junior or intermediate high school.

On August 14, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 209 West 104th Street, New York City.

CATHY PRENSKY acted as chairman and after dues and pledges were collected, PHIL BATTON gave his background and perspectives for the PLP. He stated that he came from a suburb of Pittsburgh and that his father at one time had been a member of the Communist Party.

BATTON stated that he went to college at a place called California, in Pennsylvania. He came to New York City to teach and was disillusioned with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and then went into Black Nationalist groups, finally coming into the PLP orbit. He stated that he has been a contact of the PLP since 1964. However, he plans to work primarily with the Teachers Union and with the left-wing group at his school, and, of course, through the parents, by influencing them through the children.

CATHY PRENSKY reported that the PLP City Committee wants every PLP member to be active on the Vietnam referendum.

On August 21, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 343 East 8th Street, New York City.

Six members were present to hold a detailed discussion of some of the issues of the teacher's strike in New York City. There was also a general discussion on the application of the Trade Union program of the PLP to the teacher's situation with the building of a base of the uppermost importance.

On August 28, 1967, a meeting of the PLP Teachers Trade Union Club was held at 209 West 104th Street, New York City.

Five members attended the meeting and JUDY VAN BUREN reported on a meeting of the Negro Teachers Association which she attended with PHIL BATTON.

BATTON read a rough draft of a leaflet he had prepared on the teacher's strike, which will be distributed throughout New York City in the name of the PLP.

NY 100-147372

Further discussion of the issues involved in the teacher's strike was held and the role of the Party members in reacting to the tactics of the union was discussed. In general, it was decided that Party members in the union should not fail to criticize the failings of the union while at the same time, they should push for more militancy on board issues.

WALTER LINDER pointed out that a PLP leaflet would attack the Board of Education as a group named by the ruling class and would give the financial ties of the Board of Education members so that everyone would know that they are not dealing with just an impartial body, but representatives of the big financial interests that are responsible for the ghetto conditions as well as for killing our boys in Vietnam.

NY T-4
May 15, 1967

May 24, 1967

June 13, 1967

June 26, 1967

August 11, 1967

August 21, 1967

September 1, 1967

I. PLP Garment Workers Club

On September 5, 1967, WALTER LINDER stated that the following individuals comprised the PLP Garment Workers Club:

ROBERT APTER
STEVE MARTINOT
DAVID DOUGLAS
ED LEMANSKY-Chairman of the club.

NY T-4
September 6, 1967

NY 100-147372

J. District 65 Club

On September 10, 1967, a meeting of the PLP District 65 Club was held at 31 Avenue B, New York City. The following people were present:

PAUL HEYMONT
GAIL HEYMONT
GEORGE STRYKER
WALTER LINDER
LYNN ROSEN
LARRY HECHT
ANN HALPERN
JOAN SEKLER

There was a general discussion of tactical procedures for the next meeting of the Union General Council and the strategy to be employed in getting the case of DAVID DOUGLAS to be taken up by the union on the basis of the race question.

LINDER gave more details of the internal conflict between BILL MC ADOO and BILL EPTON struggle in the Harlem Club.

LYNN ROSEN announced that she had lost her job at Macy's Department Store and a general discussion was held where she might best be placed in a new job.

NY T-4
September 13, 1967

K. PLP Miscellaneous Trade Union Club

According to a statement made by WALTER LINDER on September 5, 1967, the following people are members of the PLP Miscellaneous Trade Union Club:

CHARLES ROSEN
SAL CUCCHIARI
JOE CERINI
RAY AUGOSTINI
DAVID BLAND

NY T-4
September 6, 1967

IX. MISCELLANEOUS TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

On May 16, 1967, the PLP Trade Union Club Study Class met at 210 East 17th Street, New York City.

The class was attended by seven people and the discussion was led by WALTER LINDER under the assistance of NAT BARNETT, who is under indictment and about to go to prison.

The discussion was on the significance of the strategy and tactics involved in the building of a revolutionary party. As interpreted by LINDER, the strategy is concerned with long-range goals and tactics are steps in line with the achievement of that goal. An example would be that the PLP has a strategy for achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat which would mean taking state power. The tactic for achieving this strategy is to win the workers in basic industries to the party, which includes the winning of workers to build a left-center coalition in the trade unions.

A discussion was also held concerning the need for a buildup of a secondary leadership for the PLP as some members of the present leadership are under indictment and more are expected to go to jail in the next few months.

On March 30, 1967, a PLP Trade Union Class was held at 210 East 17th Street, New York City.

Ten people attended the class and WALTER LINDER led the class and gave a lecture on the building of a working class vanguard party that would last until the ultimate aim of overthrowing the ruling class succeeded. The question was posed as to what each of the persons present would do when confronted with arrest by the State. Each expressed his own opinion and the correct answer being that it is part of party building to expect to be arrested at almost any time.

On June 27, 1967, a PLP Trade Union Class was held at 210 East 17th Street, New York City.

The class was led by WALTER LINDER and the class was attended by ten people.

NY 100-147372

LINDER announced that the class would not meet for the remainder of the summer and class members should work on the Vietnam referendum for the rest of the summer.

The class was concerned with the problem of general strikes and how they are used in the political struggle.

The source advised that WALTER LINDER was preparing a flyer which would be distributed by the SDS at all union auto workers plants in the United States.

NY T-4
May 19, 1967

June 5, 1967

June 30, 1967

August 15, 1967

Source furnished a copy of a four-page flyer captioned "The Big Fight in Auto" which shows that it was issued by the Trade Union Division of the PLP.

According to the source, WALTER LINDER had ordered forty-five thousand copies printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 East Broadway, New York City.

NY T-16
August 20, 1967

The source advised that on August 28, 1967, members of the PLP in New York City had gone to New Jersey and distributed approximately two thousand copies of the above flyer in the vicinity of Ford Auto Plants.

On August 29, 1967, the PLP members had distributed copies of this flyer in the vicinity of an auto plant in Harrison, New Jersey.

NY T-15
August 30, 1967

NY 100-147372

Source furnished a copy of a PLP letter addressed "To All Members of Trade Union Clubs" dated August 16, 1967, and sent out by WALTER LINDER.

The letter enclosed a flyer and stated that the flyer had been sent to all PLP centers in the country where there are auto plants and was to be distributed at the plant gates during the current negotiations.

The letter also sets forth that PLP members should get this flyer into the hands of tens of thousands of auto workers throughout the country.

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting, held on June 5, 1967, WALTER LINDER reported that a PLP college student from Cambridge, Massachusetts, had organized a hospital union for Local 1199, in the Drug and Hospital Workers Union, which was a tremendous feat for a young revolutionist and does the Party proud giving it a big edge in that union.

NY T-4
August 21, 1967

June 13, 1967

X. PLP MEMBERS CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL CONTEMPT,
NEW YORK CITY

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated May 17, 1967, addressed "To All Members of Trade Union Clubs" written by WALTER LINDER.

This letter sets forth in part that the PLP "City Committee voted an assessment for all members to provide for the expense of those and their families that are going to prison on Monday, (VIVIAN ANDERSON, BILL MC ADOO, DAVID DOUGLAS and NAT BARNETT) an amount each week equal to your monthly dues. This does not mean if you can afford it, it means you are duty bound to pay it even if it means you have to do without something else for the next two months. And we should not feel bound by this minimum amount; please give more when you can see your way to do. If we cannot take care of our own, we ain't worth very much."

NY 100-147472

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated June 2, 1967, addressed "To All Trade Union Club Members" written by WALTER LINDER which set forth in part as follows:

"The following are addresses of our four comrades in jail to which you can write letters. The envelope must have your return address on it (and for good measure put it on the letter itself along with the prisoner's name and jail address). I have sent them copies of PL and subscriptions to the New York Times. Don't give away any 'secrets'. Write what is going on.

VIVIAN ANDERSON-6-65-678, eighth floor-D60, 10 Greenwich Avenue, New York, New York.

NATHANIEL BARNETT-365-1493-Dorm 7M, 1010 Hazen Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, New York.

DAVID DOUGLAS-365-1494, 1414 Hazen Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, New York.

WILLIAM MC ADOO-365-1492-Block 5L, 1010 Hazen Street, East Elmhurst, Queens, New York."

Source furnished a copy of an undated letter addressed "To All Members of Trade Union Clubs" written by WALTER LINDER.

This letter sets forth as follows: "Enclosed are more of addressed envelopes in which you can place your dough for the support of our four comrades in jail on a weekly basis. Monday, May 29, starts the second week. There are seven envelopes enclosed. If it is just a small amount, you can wrap some paper around it. For larger amounts, it might be safer to use checks or money orders. The assessment as voted by the City Committee is as follows: "

"Net earnings of less than \$100 a week (with family) equals \$1 per week."

"Gross earnings of less than \$100 a week equals \$1 per week."

NY 100-147372

"Net earnings of more than \$100 per week equals \$2 per week."

"Gross earnings of more than \$100 per week (without family) equals \$2 per week."

"These are minimums, of course, give more if you can squeeze it out by all means. But please send it regularly. I figure this is the easiest way we will get it in regularly (and most painless). And you can throw in an extra half a buck to cover the cost of this mailing."

NY T-4

June 13, 1967

June 26, 1967

"Challenge", July 1967 issue, page 3, carries an article captioned "Jail Grand Jury Victims", which sets forth that NAT BARNETT, MIKE CRENOVICH, VIVIAN ANDERSON, and BILL MC ADOO, who were found guilty of criminal contempt of the New York County Grand Jury, were to be released from jail on July 18, 1967. DAVID DOUGLAS was to be released on July 28, 1967.

Source advised that STEPHAN MARTINOT, LEVI LAUB, MICHAEL BROWN, SUSAN KARP, OTIS CHESTNUT, ROBERT APTER, JEREMIAH GELLES and ELLEN SHALLITT had been convicted of criminal contempt charges on July 11, 1967. This conviction stemmed from their refusal to testify before a Special Grand Jury as to their involvement and knowledge of others involved in the Harlem riots in 1964.

On September 20, 1967, the eight people mentioned above were sentenced as follows:

SUSAN KARP-three months in the workhouse.

OTIS CHESTNUT-four months in the workhouse.

LEVI LAUB-six months in the workhouse.

ELLEN SHALLITT-thirty days in the workhouse.

NY 100-147372

ROBERT APTER-sixty days in the workhouse.

MICHAEL DAVID BROWN-sixty days in the workhouse.

STEPHAN MARTINOT-six months in the workhouse.

JEREMIAH GELLES-six months suspended sentence and placed on probation.

The source advised that all were given a one-week stay for appeal purposes before starting their sentences. A lawyer for the above individuals had filed an appeal under a writ of reasonable doubt.

NY T-27
August 9, 1967

September 25, 1967

September 28, 1967

XI. OTHER PLP ACTIVITIES

A. New York City Committee for an Immediate Withdrawal Referendum

On July 14, 1967, MILTON ROSEN, President of the PLP, was heard to state that the PLP at that time was involved in getting signatures on petitions in an attempt to get a referendum on the ballot in New York City concerning the war in Vietnam.

NY T-12
July 25, 1967

The PLP Vietnam referendum was mainly the idea of PLP members JERRY WEINBERG and his wife VIRGINIA WEINBERG.

NY T-15
July 19, 1967

Source advised that LEN FRIEDMAN had been named as the head of the referendum committee in New York City for the PLP.

NY T-4
May 17, 1967

NY 100-147372

Source furnished a copy of a petition calling for an amendment to the New York City charter.

This petition read as follows:

"Whereas the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam is in the best interests of the people of New York City:

"We, the undersigned, qualified electors of the City of New York, do hereby petition (pursuant to section 42 of the New York City Charter) for the submission to the electors of the City of New York at the next general election held not less than sixty days after the filing of this petition of the following amendment to the New York City Charter:

"Section 1. Chapter 5 of the New York City Charter is hereby amended by inserting therein the following new sections under the heading 'Officer of Anti-Vietnam War Coordination:'

"96. Election; term; salary.---The Officer of Anti-Vietnam War Coordination shall be elected by the electors of the City at the general election in 1968 and at each general election thereafter and shall hold office for one year commencing on the first day of January after his election. His salary shall be seven thousand dollars a year.

"97. Powers and duties.---a. The Officer of Anti-Vietnam War Coordination shall publicly demand at appropriate times and places the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

" b. The Officer shall make studies of how moneys spent on the war in Vietnam could be used for schools, housing, and hospitals in New York City and take other appropriate actions to support the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

" 98. Removal from Office.---The Officer of Anti-Vietnam War Coordination may be removed or suspended in the same manner as provided in this Charter with respect to the Mayor.

NY 100-147372

"Section 2. This amendment shall take effect immediately."

Source further advised that LEN RAGOZIN from the PLP had ordered ten thousand copies of the above petition printed.

NY T-16
May 24, 1967

Source furnished a leaflet printed in Spanish and English calling for volunteers to meet at the PLP West Side Club, 225 West 100th Street, New York City, at 8:00 P.M. on June 1, 1967.

This letter dated May 26, 1967, read as follows:

"Dear friends.

" This year we have a chance to show the man on the street that the war in Vietnam is being carried out against his interests. Without his active opposition the war promises to grow longer and more terrible. Prices and taxes will go up while wages go down. More and more sons, husbands and brothers will be killed or become killers of innocent people.

" Now we can move to give people a chance to express their opposition to the war. The Progressive Labor Party is taking part in a city-wide referendum campaign to put the question of immediate withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam on the ballot this November.

" Join us at a meeting of volunteers from our community (north of 96th Street) June 1st at 8:00 P.M., 225 West 100th Street, third floor. For more information call 222-8447 or 865-7313.

" Looking forward to seeing you there.

WENDY NAKASHIMA
Chairman,
West Side Progressive Labor"

NY T-28
June 1, 1967

NY 100-147372

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting held June 5, 1967. WALTER LINDER distributed copies of the petition to get the Vietnam war on the ballot in New York City and told all to get signatures on the petition in their neighborhoods and at their places of work.

NY T-4
June 13, 1967

Source advised that the PLP West Side Club was working on the PLP petition campaign to get the Vietnam war on the ballot. The West Side Club was to cover the area from West 100th Street downtown from 6:00 to 9:00 P.M. in the evenings and the PLP Club at Columbia University was to work the area from West 125th Street uptown during the same evening hours.

NY T-15
June 19, 1967

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated June 28, 1967, addressed "To All Members of Trade Union Club Members" written by WALTER LINDER.

This letter sets forth in part that "Everyone should be working on it (referendum) in some form or other unless your own TU prevents, but I think that in nearly all cases (except possibly the welfare strikers) can do something. So do not go out of your way to look for excuses when someone like LEVI calls you.

NY T-4
June 30, 1967

On July 29, 1967, the New York City Referendum Committee sponsored a party at the PLP West Side Club. This party was held for those who had been working on the referendum to get the Vietnam war on the ballot in New York City.

On July 29, 1967, the PLP Columbia University Referendum Committee worked in the area of 125th Street and Broadway, New York City, to obtain signatures on the PLP referendum petition.

NY 100-147372

Source advised that the Columbia University Referendum Committee was a temporary committee established by the PLP Club at Columbia University and operated through the PLP West Side Club.

The PLP operates through the Columbia Committee for an immediate Withdrawal Referendum having two objectives in mind. The first objective being to join with other organizations to obtain names in a petition campaign for a referendum to place the issue of the war in Vietnam on the New York City ballot. The second objective is to recruit PLP members by re-contacting those who have signed the petition.

On August 5, 1967, the PLP held a rally at 125th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, from 1:00 to 2:30 P.M., to solicit signatures on the PLP referendum to get the Vietnam war on the ballot.

The rally was unsuccessful inasmuch as the sound equipment would not work.

The PLP has almost resigned itself to the fact that they will not obtain the necessary amount of signatures to get the Vietnam war issue on the ballot.

The PLP, however, utilizes the referendum work as an organizing tactic for the PLP and has recruited approximately ten people for referendum work, but no one has been recruited into the PLP.

NY T-15
August 4, 1967

September 25, 1967

August 7, 1967

NY 100-147372

On August 12, 1967, a group of three PLP members went to Third Avenue in the Bronx to obtain signatures on the petition which the PLP was promoting to try to get a referendum placed on the New York City election ballot calling for the removal of United States troops in Viet Nam.

Prior to going to the Bronx these individuals met at the PLP West Side Club where VIRGINIA WEINBERG was assigning PLP members to certain areas throughout the city.

On August 26, 1967, PLP members gathered at the PLP West Side Club where they were given instructions as to what area in the city they should go to get signatures on the referendum petition.

NY T-25
August 14, 1967, and
August 28, 1967

On August 31, 1967, a city wide meeting of the New York Committee For An Immediate Withdrawal Referendum was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City.

LEVI LAUB spoke first and gave the background history of the petition campaign. LAUB claimed that 95,000 signatures had been collected.

LEN FRIEDMAN from the PLP spoke about the second phase of the campaign which would be street meetings and recontacting those who had signed the petitions during the campaign.

The plans were discussed for a torch light parade to be held on September 5, 1967, which would start at 110th Street and Broadway and end at Mayor LINDSAY's residence at Gracie Mansion.

NY T-15
September 5, 1967

NY 100-147372

The source advised that the PLP would hold a rally at 12 noon, September 5, 1967, in the garment district at 36th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. This rally would be held to protest the war in Viet Nam and after the rally the PLP was going to present approximately 100,000 signatures to the City Clerk at City Hall which had been collected during the referendum campaign.

NY T-4
September 5, 1967

At 12:15 P.M. on September 5, 1967, a Special Agent of the FBI observed MILTON ROSEN open a street rally at the corner of 36th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

ROSEN stated that the New York City Committee For An Immediate Withdrawal Referendum was holding the street rally to tell the people that the committee had collected 100,000 signatures in its campaign in an attempt to get the Viet Nam War on the ballot in the forthcoming New York City election.

ROSEN stated that by getting the war on the ballot the working men and women of New York City would have a chance to express their opinion about United States aggression in Viet Nam. ROSEN claimed the war is being fought for the benefit of the politicians in the United States and for the billions in war profits made by United States corporations.

ROSEN called for an immediate withdrawal of the United States troops from Viet Nam.

The next speakers were WILLIAM EPTON, who was introduced as Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club and FELIPE DE JESUS, who was introduced as Spanish Editor of the PLP newspaper "Challenge".

Both EPTON and DE JESUS called for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Viet Nam.

NY 100-147372

MILTON ROSEN ended the rally by announcing that at 2:00 P.M. that day they were going to the Board of Elections to present petitions containing 100,000 signatures to get the Viet Nam War on the ballot and invited everyone to join in a torch light parade that would be held that evening starting at 7:30 P.M. at 110th Street and Broadway, New York City. ROSEN stated that the parade would end at Gracie Mansion where they intended to make Mayor LINDSAY aware of the referendum.

At 7:30 P.M., September 5, 1967, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed people gathering at the corner of West 110th Street and Broadway, New York City, and at 7:45 P.M. LEVI LAUR, by the use of a loud speaker mounted on top of a automobile, made a speech against the war in Viet Nam and announced that a torch light parade was about to start to protest United States aggression in Viet Nam and everyone was asked to join the parade.

Many in the group lit flares and others carried banners and placards calling for the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam. The group left 110th Street and Broadway and proceeded south to West 105th Street. The group originally started with approximately 50 people and as the group proceeded back and forth through the streets of Spanish Harlem on the upper West Side of New York City, the group grew to approximately 100 people.

While the group walked up one way streets the wrong way, which disrupted traffic, many neighborhood young people joined the parade carrying garbage can covers which they beat with sticks. As the group grew larger they chanted for the United States to get out of Viet Nam now.

The group crossed to the East Side of New York City and proceeded south on Third Avenue from East 112th Street to 96th Street where they proceeded east to Second Avenue and then down Second Avenue to 88th Street which leads directly to Gracie Mansion. The group proceeded to an area between 89th Street and 90th Street on East End Avenue where they had been directed by the police. This area borders the park around Gracie Mansion.

NY 100-147372

LEVI LAUB then spoke and explained to those who had joined the parade the purpose of the referendum and claimed that 96,400 signatures had been presented to the New York City Clerk that afternoon to get the Viet Nam War on the ballot.

LAUB blamed the war on politicians like Mayor LINDSAY and United States corporations who are making tremendous profits from the war.

The group by this time numbered approximately 150 people who applauded LAUB's remarks.

Another person, name unknown, then spoke in Spanish from the top of an automobile on which a loud speaker was mounted.

The rally at Gracie Mansion ended at 9:50 P.M. and the entire crowd proceeded west to Third Avenue.

A source advised that after the group left Gracie Mansion they proceeded to the 23rd Precinct at 177 East 104th Street, New York City, where they protested the arrest of one of the marchers who was a young kid who joined the march along the way. This person was arrested for throwing a lighted flare at a policeman.

At the 23rd Precinct the group was joined by residents of the area who were attracted to the scene by all the noise, commotion, and flares.

The police came out of the stationhouse and some of the group started throwing sticks and garbage can covers at the police. At this point a near riot situation had developed. However, the group dispersed at approximately 11:00 P.M.

NY T-15
September 6, 1967

NY 100-147372

Source advised that the neighborhood youngster who had been arrested on the evening of September 5, 1967, was named ALFREDO ORTIZ who resides in Apartment 33 at 100 East 111th Street.

Detective Sargeant WALSH
23rd Precinct
177 East 104th Street
New York City

Source advised that the PLP would hold a rally at the intersection of 111th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City at 7:00 P.M. on September 6, 1967, to get support for ALFREDO ORTIZ, who was arrested on September 5, 1967, by the New York City Police and to march on the 23rd Precinct where the PLP planned to have a demonstration on behalf of ORTIZ.

About 15 people showed up at the intersection of 111th Street and Lexington and the march to the 23rd Precinct was canceled because there was not enough support.

The PLP remained in the area for about two hours and distributed a leaflet captioned "Free LEFTY" which referred to ALFREDO ORTIZ.

NY T-15
September 6, 1967

Source advised that the PLP has planned a second phase of its referendum campaign which will be street meetings in a follow up canvassing on contacts made during the campaign and film showings which will begin shortly.

The PLP student groups are recruiting students to do work in this second phase of the referendum.

NY T-15
September 15, 1967

NY 100-147372

Source furnished a leaflet captioned "The War And The People(Us)" which set forth that it was issued by the Brooklyn Student Committee For A Withdrawal Referendum (telephone 622-4693).

† This leaflet set forth in part as follows:

"This marked the end of the first stage to put a 'Get out of Viet Nam' referendum on the ballot this coming November 7.....

"This campaign this summer was marked by intensive political work against the war in the community including Brooklyn where over 20,000 people signed. Over 300 people took part in the campaign. 100 Meetings were held in people's homes.....

"We are now entering stage two of the campaign. This is when we will fight to see that the referendum is on the ballot and wage a 'vote yes' campaign.....

"If we are to build a really powerful anti-war movement we must expand beyond the campus to workers who controll potentially this country through their relationship to production."

NY T-29
September 15, 1967

It is noted that the New York Telephone Directory lists 622-4693 to JEFFREY GORDON, 831 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The New York "Daily News," a daily New York City newspaper, September 14, 1967, issue, page 4, carried an article captioned "Viet Nam War Ballot Nixed by City Clerk" which set forth in part that City Clerk HERMAN KATZ had refused the petitions to put the Viet Nam War on the November 7th ballot on the grounds that the New York City Charter bars referendum on foreign policy matters.

Source advised that the PLP under the name of the New York City Committee For An Immediate Withdrawal Referendum would attempt a sit-in at the New York City Clerk's office, Municipal Building, Room 265, at 2:30 P.M., September 22, 1967, because City Clerk KATZ had refused the PLP petitions to get the Viet Nam War on the ballot.

B. Actions Against The Draft

On June 10, 1967, JACOB ROSEN of the PLP had telephonically informed the Associated Press that WARREN PIERCE was scheduled for induction on June 12, 1967, and would report to 45 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York, at 6:00 A.M. and then be transported to Fort Hamilton, arriving at 7:30 A.M.

According to ROSEN 200 demonstrators would be present at Fort Hamilton.

Detective WILLIAM DUNN
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
June 10, 1967

Source advised that when WILLIAM PIERCE reported for induction at the United States Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, he took numerous pictures inside the building with a miniature Minolta 16 camera of Army personnel on the second and third floors inside the Army building.

Source advised that ROBERT PETER BOBRICK, a PLP member, was scheduled to report for induction into the United States Army on June 14, 1967 and the PLP was planning a demonstration in front of the induction center on that day.

NY T-15
June 12, 1967, and
June 19, 1967

At 7:30 A.M., June 14, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed 13 individuals gather and picket in front of the United States Army induction center at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Some of the pickets carried signs reading "No Draft For Viet Nam". The pickets were passing out leaflets which encouraged the reader to avoid the draft and to oppose the war in Viet Nam.

NY 100-147372

Source advised that both WILLIAM PEERCE and PETER BOBRICK had reported for induction when scheduled. Neither had been inducted as of June 15, 1967.

WILLIAM F. GAINNEY, JR.
108 Military Intelligence Group
New York City
June 15, 1967

The PLP was planning to picket the United States Army Building at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, June 26, 1967, to show support against the draft for Viet Nam, when a friend of the PLP reported for induction on that date.

Source advised that the PLP and other organizations were going to sponsor a demonstration at Fort Hamilton Induction Center, Brooklyn, New York, on July 19, 1967, to protest the induction of EUGENE WEIXEL.

The source stated that some people would try to get inside the induction center to distribute leaflets and take photographs. This entry would be attempted by boarding a shuttle bus which carries civilian employees between the base and the subway.

The source advised that PLP members JOHN CERVE, GEORGE GRUENTHAL, and TONY PAPERT managed to get into Fort Hamilton Induction Center on July 19, 1967, where they mingled with the inductees but immediately were discovered when they began distributing leaflets and were removed from the base by the Military Police.

NY T-15
June 22, 1967,
July 18, 1967, and
July 19, 1967

On July 19, 1967, Special Agents of the FRI observed 27 demonstrators at the 101th Street gate to Fort Hamilton.

NY 100-147372

The demonstrators carried anti-draft and anti-Viet Nam War signs and demonstrated from 7:45 A.M. until 9:00 A.M.

EUGENE WEIXEL of 148 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, received his induction notice to report to the Fort Hamilton Induction Center at 7:00 A.M. on July 19, 1967. WEIXEL decided to have a demonstration held in his behalf at Fort Hamilton by several organizations to publicize his induction and his opposition to the Viet Nam War in general.

WEIXEL is an honorary member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club and is a member of the Manhattan Community College Students For A Democratic Society.

Source advised that the PLP would hold a demonstration at the Whitehall Street Induction Center, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, on behalf of RENE MARCANO who was scheduled for a preinduction physical on July 20, 1967.

NY T-15
July 18, 1967
July 19, 1967

On July 20, 1967, eight pickets arrived at the Whitehall Induction Center at 7:00 A.M. and departed at 8:00 A.M. RENE MARCANO, also known as RENE M. QUINONES, reported for a preinduction examination and refused to be processed unless permitted to distribute leaflets inside the building. Permission to distribute the leaflets was refused and MARCANO later submitted to processing voluntarily. The leaflet in MARCANO's possession was captioned "No Puerto Ricans to Viet Nam".

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES
MC POLAND
United States Army Induction
Center, 39 Whitehall Street,
July 20, 1967

On August 8, 1967, a meeting was held at 9:30 P.M. at 212 West 22nd Street, New York City, to discuss plans for a demonstration to be held at Fort Hamilton for one PAUL GALLAGHER who received his preinduction physical notice to report on August 9, 1967.

NY 100-147372

On August 9, 1967, a group attempted to get into Fort Hamilton on a bus but as they could not produce identification cards they were lead away from the base.

NY T-15
August 11, 1967

On September 6, 1967, a Special Agent of the FBI observed approximately 30 individuals parading in front of the Army Induction Center, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, carrying anti-Viet Nam War placards and protesting the induction of SHIAM MAC LEAN.

MAC LEAN who reported for induction on September 6, 1967 was passing out leaflets entitled "A Letter to My Fellow Draftees" which set forth in part that he was a worker in the New York City Welfare Department and several of his friends were demonstrating outside to demand no draft for Viet Nam and to support those draftees who are opposed to the war.

FRED GOLDBERG
Information Officer
United States Armed Forces
Induction Center
39 Whitehall Street, New York
City, September 6, 1967

C. New York Anti-Draft Action Committee

Source advised that the New York Anti-Draft Action Committee is a group whose sole purpose is to stage demonstrations at draft boards and induction centers against the war and the draft. Anyone who is called to report to an induction center for his physical examination or induction who wishes a demonstration in his behalf can do so by contacting this group.

The group was formed when PAUL GALLAGHER of the Students For A Democratic Society was ordered to report to the Fort Hamilton Induction Center for his preinduction physical.

NY 100-147372

The main organizations composing this committee are the Columbia University PLP Group and the West Side Tenants Union which operates in the Chelsea area in Manhattan. The organizers of the West Side Tenants Union are connected with the Lower East Side PLP Group, the Lower East Side Committee For Independent Political Action and a group called the Resistance.

NY T-15
August 25, 1967

D. Miscellaneous

Source advised that EVA and DAVID ROSEN who operate China Publications Book Store are PLP members and the source believes that China Publications is used by the PLP to obtain Communist literature and movie films for sale and exhibition in the United States.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

On May 13, 1967, the Students Mobilization Committee To End The War In Viet Nam held a conference at the University of Chicago. This was the first session of the anti-war meetings and their purpose was to plan programs and direct courses of action to be taken by the Students Mobilization Committee and affiliated organizations during the summer and fall to stop the war in Viet Nam, hinder troop and material movement and cause disruption at local draft boards around the nation in relationship to that war.

Among the groups participating in this conference were the representatives of the PLP.

NY T-30
May 16, 1967

Source advised that LEN RAGOZIN teaches a course in basic Marxism at the Free School of New York and recruits for the PLP at the Free School

NY T-31
June 1, 1967

NY 100-147372

The PLP was conducting Marxist classes on Monday nights at the residence of LUCHO DISLA on West 81st Street, just off Broadway.

DISLA is not a PLP member but is friendly to the PLP. The class is conducted by ED LEMANSKY.

NY T-2
July 25, 1967

At about 4:00 P.M., July 27, 1967, 28 persons formed a picket line in front of the United States Court-house, Foley Square. This group passed out hand bills signed "Black Mask" which demanded the immediate release of H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Persons associated with the PLP were represented on the picket line.

Detective ROBERT CEA
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
July 28, 1967

On August 17, 1967, and August 18, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed PLP street rallies at the corner of 38th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, to protest the war in Viet Nam.

The speakers were BILL EPTON and FELIPE DE JESUS who voiced their opposition to the war in Viet Nam.

On September 2, 1967, an outdoor street rally sponsored by the PLP was held at 107th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City. A tape recording of a speech by FIDEL CASTRO at the last Tri Continental Conference was played. CASTRO's speech was in Spanish.

NY T-32
September 5, 1967

Source furnished a leaflet captioned "Why Don't Our Kids Get Taught" which announced that the Lower East Side Women

NY 100-147372

Committee was presenting an informal gathering of teachers and parents on Friday, September 8, 1967, 8:00 P.M. at 324 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Source advised that 4,000 copies of this leaflet had been ordered from the Sun Publishing Company by MARY LAUB.

The source also furnished a copy of another leaflet with the exact wording as the one above which announced that the West Side Womens Committee was presenting an informal gathering of teachers and parents on Friday, September 8, 1967, 8:00 P.M. at 830 Amsterdam Avenue, Apartment 17C, New York.

The source advised that 3,000 copies of this leaflet was ordered from the Sun Publishing Company by WENDY ROSEN.

Source advised that the PLP West Side Womens Committee is run by WENDY ROSEN. The actions of the committee has been picketing supermarkets regarding high prices.

The West Side Womens Committee consists of the following PLP members: LORNA GRAHAM, RUTH LESSUCK, EVA ROSEN and NANCY FIELDS.

NY T-15
May 24, 1967

XII. LIBERATION BOOKSTORE

Source advised that during the last week of August, 1967, WENDY ROSEN and LEN RAGOZIN from the PLP had ordered 5,000 copies of a leaflet printed at the Sun Publishing Company which was an announcement that the Liberation Bookstore would open on September 9, 1967, at 421 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Source also furnished a leaflet captioned "Liberation Bookstore" which set forth that a special offer was being made for two weeks by the Liberation Bookstore for the sale of "Quotations From Mao Tse-tung" and "Challenge-Revolutionary Weekly". The source advised that WILLIAM EPTON of the PLP had ordered 5,000 copies of this leaflet printed at the Sun Publishing Company.

NY t-16, September 1, 1967

The October, 1967, issue of "Challenge" page 5, carried photographs of the Liberation Bookstore and set forth in part that "a new revolutionary bookstore was opened in Harlem on September 9, 1967.

NY 100-147372

"The bookstore was the answer to a crying need in the community for the revolutionary works from China, Asia, Africa, Latin America and on the black liberation struggle here in the United States. The store has already been hailed by the community".

One of the photographs identifies UNA G. MULZAC as manager of the Liberation Bookstore.

XIII. PLP FRONT

The Tenants Organizing Committee (TOC) was formed by the PLP about August, 1966, through the efforts of WARREN PIERCE. This group was formed as a front of the PLP and the purpose was to organize the tenants against slum lords and hold rent strikes and street demonstrations against the slum lords.

The PLP members in the TOC were WARREN PIERCE, PETER BOBRICK, DENNIS KING, NANCY FIELDS, and VIRGINIA WEINBERG.

The TOC had a news letter which was published by the PLP. There were only two publications of this news letter. Mrs. JUANITA GONZALEZ was the head of the TOC but she was not a member of the PLP.

The officers of the TOC were JUANITA GONZALEZ, who was referred to as chairman and WARREN PIERCE, who acted as financial secretary.

The TOC activity centered around buildings at 255 East 108th Street and 63, 65, and 67 West 107th Street. WARREN PIERCE was the main influence in this group and when he moved away from 255 West 108th Street the organization became defunct.

NY T-15
August 25, 1967

2.
JWR:crp
NY 100-147372

XIV. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS

JAMES BALANOFF

Source described JAMES BALANOFF of Gary, Indiana, as a member of the Communist Party (CP).

NY T-33
1959

THOMAS BOWERS

TOM BOWERS was in attendance at a Progressive Labor Party (PLP) Cadre School held July 9-31, 1966, at the Black Bear Lodge, Montgomery Center, Vermont.

NY T-34
8/26/66

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER

A characterization of JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER appears in the characterization of the Liga Socialista Puertorriquena (ESP), which appears in the appendix section of this report.

S. DAVIDOWICZ

S. DAVIDOWICZ is an alias used by CHARLES ROSEN, a member of the PLP in New York City, and who is also Business Manager of "Progressive Labor" magazine.

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE,
a self-admitted former
member of the PLP in
New York City
3/1/65

SHIAN MAC LEAN

SHIAN MAC LEAN was elected Chairman of the PLP Trade Union Club in New York City at a meeting of the club held November 8, 1966.

NY T-4
11/10/66

2.

JWR:crp
NY 100-147372

UNA G. MULZAC

A representative of the New York District CP while discussing the Negro community and its valuable contribution to the Party, mentioned the names of the people he knew in the CP in Queens making specific reference to EUNICE MULZAC.

NY T-35
11/23/63

BASIL POLLIT

Source furnished information which reflected that the name "BASIL POLLIT, Esq., 52 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, New York", was then maintained on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-36
9/14/64

ADREW RAKOCHY

ANDREW RAKOCHY was an instructor at a PLP Cadre School held July 9-31, 1966, at the Black Bear Lodge, Montgomery Center, Vermont.

NY T-34
8/26/66

JAMES SARGENT

JAMES SARGENT, president of Local 1010, USWA, in an interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1953, admitted being a organizer for the Young Communist League in Seattle, Washington, and Gary, Indiana, during the 1930's and 1940's.

XV. ORGANIZATIONS

APPENDIX

1.

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka.
 Bay Area Progressive Movement
 Bay Area Progressive Labor
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley....page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1966, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. The Mission Club BAPLP has rented space at 2929 16th Street, San Francisco, California. MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for BAPLP, operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICS

The Committee for Independent Politics (CIP) originated with Progressive Labor Party (PLP) support of the Committee for HAL LEVIN for Congress in the 12th Congressional District, Brooklyn, New York, in the latter part of 1966.

After the election, the Committee for HAL LEVIN for Congress became the nucleus for the PLP Club in Brooklyn with the CIP as the front group through which it hopes to recruit members and win support for the party.

The CIP's main aim aside from recruitment is to build sentiment for a third party, run candidates in independent political action around basic issues such as high prices, slums, police brutality, inadequate police protection and opposition to the war in Vietnam.

The CIP has no elected officers or headquarters but utilizes Post Office Box 93, Brooklyn, New York, as its mailing address.

A characterization of the PLP appears separately.

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

APPENDIX2.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.

1.

APPENDIX

LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA
LIGA PUERTORRIQUENA SOCIALISTA
(Puerto Rican Socialist League)
(LSP)

A source advised on January 13, 1964, that the LSP was formed in early January, 1964, by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, who had resigned from another pro-independence organization in October, 1963. CORRETJER formed the LSP from a group of young men, who were described as being militant, Marxist oriented, and devout followers of CORRETJER.

According to the source, CORRETJER aims to have his own organization, with the members completely indoctrinated in the theories of Marxism and Leninism, and that this organization would be based on the socialistic concept which would fight for the independence of Puerto Rico with the ultimate goal being the establishment of an independent socialistic type of government for Puerto Rico.

According to the source LSP maintains no regular headquarters or office, and the majority of the meetings are held at the CORRETJER residence.

According to records of the Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, (OI, POPR), LSP is composed of about 40 members with about 25 being located in the rural areas and the remainder in the metropolitan area of San Juan.

The source has further advised that CORRETJER has instituted classes in the theories of Marxism and Leninism and has discussed the institution of classes in military tactics, and sabotage with the purpose being to eventually utilize his organization to conduct sabotage and revolutionary activities and other covert illegal acts to assist in the establishment of the socialist government.

According to the source and the OI, POPR, CORRETJER, in his public and private statements, has continued to stress the continued support of the Cuban Government in its struggle against United States imperialism.

2:

APPENDIX

LIGA SOCIALISTA PUERTORRIQUENA
LIGA PUERTORRIQUENA SOCIALISTA
(Puerto Rican Socialist League)
(LSP)

JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER is a self-admitted former member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) and the Communist Party, USA, and a violent independentist whose adult life has been devoted to the struggle for Puerto Rico's independence.

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

APPENDIX

1.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"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.)"

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS Constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CPUSA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX1.WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

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YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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112

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ 52R-16-3-3
By CTS NARA, Date 7/26/22

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

July, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

66 D

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) had its origin in a 1961 factional dispute within the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Its leaders were formerly active in the CPUSA.

The PLP espouses a militant class-struggle approach and program closely attuned to the aggressive revolutionary attitude and policies of Communist China rather than the "peaceful coexistence" line adopted by the Soviet Union.

The PLP has prepared a number of its members for any eventuality, including guerrilla warfare. PLP plans call for its members to go underground and become terrorists and saboteurs in the event of armed conflict between Red China and the United States.

The PLP contends that American society cannot be changed by reform but only by revolution. For this reason, it strives to arouse the revolutionary consciousness of the masses and prepare them for ultimate action that will overthrow the United States Government.

The PLP stresses direct-action methods, such as leading or participating in peace and civil rights demonstrations, marches, strikes, sit-ins, and picket lines in order to involve people in a confrontation with

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the power structure. United States foreign and domestic policies are under constant attack by the PLP.

The PLP deliberately seeks to foment and exploit racial tension. PLP leaders were particularly active in the Harlem riots of July, 1964. William Epton, a PLP National Vice-Chairman, was convicted of criminal anarchy and sentenced to a year in prison for his part in inciting violence during these riots.

National PLP membership does not exceed 500 and is centered in New York City and San Francisco. The PLP concentrates on youth, for three fourths of its members are under 30 years of age and about half are students. One fourth are Negroes or Puerto Ricans.

Students, Negroes, and workers are considered by the PLP as important allies in the revolutionary struggle, and most of its agitational and propaganda activities are pointed toward these target groups. A number of front organizations have been established for the purpose of attracting and activating sympathizers.

Although the PLP is small in numbers and exerts minimal influence on the American scene, the fact that its adherents subscribe to the revolutionary aims of the Chinese communists and advocate the use of force and violence to accomplish their goals renders the PLP a threat to our Nation's security.

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I. ORIGIN AND BACKGROUND

A. Dissidence within Communist Party, USA

From the day of its founding in 1919, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), has waged a struggle not only against "enemies" outside the Party but also against all kinds of "hostile" and "alien" influences and forces inside the Party. The communist movement has been peculiarly susceptible to factionalism because it is unable and unwilling to tolerate ideological dissent of any kind or to any degree. Hence, over the years, many individuals and groups have left or have been expelled from the CPUSA because of their dissident views or activities. Frequently this factionalism has led to the formation of splinter groups, most of which have been small, ineffectual, and short-lived.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) had its genesis in a factional dispute which led to the expulsion of Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer, its principal protagonists, from the CPUSA in December, 1961. Rosen was expelled from the CPUSA for criticizing it as "revisionist" and for openly advocating its "liquidation" and "the establishment of a new Marxist-Leninist party with his neo-Trotskyite group as its base."

In its statement of expulsion, the CPUSA declared that Rosen, since his defeat as a candidate for National Committee membership at the

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17th National Convention in December, 1959, had organized and continued "an active opposition to the basic policy decisions of that convention." This caused his removal from all posts by the New York State Committee in August, 1961. Following that, the statement said, "he continued to conduct factional meetings and disruptive activities within the party," and "attempted to recruit members for his anti-party group from other areas of the country."

Rosen, the statement charged, had been associated in Buffalo, New York, with Mortimer Scheer, who was also expelled. The statement said that Scheer similarly had been defeated for National Committee membership at the 17th National Convention, and "together they are issuing a scurrilous anti-labor and anti-party sheet misnamed 'Progressive Labor,' as the organ of this group."

B. Formation of Progressive Labor Groups

Before their formal expulsion, Rosen and Scheer, supported by about 30 other CPUSA members who shared their views, had begun to edit a monthly publication called "Progressive Labor" in which they espoused a militant class-struggle approach and policy.

Rosen presided at a conference held in New York City in July, 1962, for the purpose of discussing what further steps could be taken to establish a new Marxist-Leninist party in this country, with supporters of "Progressive Labor" serving as a nucleus. Marxism-Leninism, Rosen claimed, had never

had a fair opportunity in the United States because "the old party"--the CPUSA--had affirmed that Marxism-Leninism was not applicable to the United States. He proposed the formation of a program for the working class that would incite millions to short-term militant actions leading to long-term revolutionary struggles that "eventually will topple the United States ruling class."

The three tasks, as outlined by Rosen, would be to "organize, organize, organize" in order to form Progressive Labor (PL) clubs as the "flesh and bones" of the new party, to create Marxist-Leninist educational circles, and to establish "single-issue groups" to attract the interest of the working class.

Examples of such single-issue groups already formed by mid-1962 were the Integrated Workers on Manhattan's Lower East Side, Stand Together for Education and Progress (STEP) in San Francisco, the New Left Forum among students, and several rank-and-file trade-union committees.

In 1963, PL action concentrated on the coal miners' strike in eastern Kentucky. PL leaders collected food and money for the striking miners and distributed literature among them.

In 1963, however, the projected new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis. Nevertheless, leaders of PL groups were referring to their organization as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM),

and they were looking forward to calling a national convention to organize more formally.

C. Founding Convention

The founding convention--which adopted the name Progressive Labor Party--was held April 15-18, 1965, at the Hotel Albert, New York City. It was attended by some 200 persons, including observers and guests, most of whom were from New York City. Other cities represented were Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; and Seattle, Washington.

In his keynote speech, Milton Rosen stated that "basic changes cannot be accomplished by a mere shift within our society, but only by revolutionary change. Only by destroying the political power of a small greedy ruling class, can our people achieve their aspirations. By traveling the road to revolution we will learn the strategy and tactics necessary to transfer political power to those who build and create the wealth and genius of our country...."

Rosen exhorted his listeners to become "serious, devoted revolutionaries" in order "to defeat the strongest imperialist power that has ever existed." But, he admonished, "you don't push a button and get instant revolutionaries... this is something we are going to work towards..."

Rosen said that "black liberation" groups realized the United States system had to be changed "to get freedom." The Chinese, he emphasized, were the friends of the Negroes. He went on to say that PL was very close to the working class and must be able to perceive discontent at all levels. Up to that time, Rosen noted, PL had been working with Negroes and Puerto Ricans and should henceforth aim toward a meeting involving workers and labor unions.

Plans were made at the convention for the PLP to work in areas of community strife, among students, among "black liberation movement" groups, and in labor groups. The main attack would be directed at the Johnson Administration and the "Meany-Reuther - Dubinsky labor bureaucrats." Equally offensive to the PLP were the "fascist and racist" forces--"the Dixiecrats and Birchers, the Citizens Councils and the HUAC, the KKK and the racist police."

It was proposed at the convention that the word "Negro" be stricken from the PLP vocabulary and be replaced by "African-American," "Afro-American," or "black."

During a convention workshop session, Paul Ault, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, observed that conditions for a revolution existed in the United States; that a vanguard party was necessary to lead the way; and that the PLP would be such a party.

II. GOALS AND POLICIES

A. Pro-Red Chinese

From the time the PLP was launched as the Progressive Labor Movement, its policies have closely adhered to the militant revolutionary policies of Communist China rather than the "peaceful coexistence" line adopted by the Soviet Union. At the PLP founding convention in April, 1965, Jacob Rosen, one of its top leaders, predicted that the PLP would go underground and its members would become terrorists and saboteurs in the event of an armed conflict between Red China and the United States.

B. Violence Advocated

Phillip Abbott Luce was a PLM member from April, 1963, until January, 1965, when he broke with the movement and sold his story of the PLM to the "The Saturday Evening Post." Luce's article appeared in the May 8, 1965, issue of this magazine. Among other things, Luce stated that a small group of PLM members actively trained in karate in order to "defend" themselves against the police and other "enemies." Shortly before the Harlem riots of July, 1964, he alleged, a small group of members conducted extensive firearms target practice on Long Island. The PLM, he claimed, had a cache of arms in New York City, apparently to be used by a special group for terrorist activity at some future date.

In addition, Luce said, a small group of members--about ten--were chosen in late 1964 to be trained to go underground. Leaving their homes and families, these chosen few would shed their true identities and assume totally new ones. The members selected for this project, he alleged, were to receive extensive training in disguise techniques, the forging of documents, and karate, and some were told that they would be sent abroad to complete their training before starting their new lives.

In August, 1965, William McAdoo, a PLP official, spoke at a street rally in New York City and urged "an armed black rebellion." He told his listeners, "The cops are all meat and bones and go down when they are hit; their badges don't protect them." The speaker then pressed for a Negro rebellion, called for guerrilla warfare, and asserted that 650 million Chinese were ready to support a black revolution and were not afraid to die.

The PLP deliberately strives to exploit Negro discontent. Following the fatal shooting of a 15-year-old Negro boy by a police lieutenant--who shot in self-defense--in New York City on July 16, 1964, the PLM printed and distributed thousands of copies of a handbill containing a photograph of the police officer under the caption, "Wanted for Murder." As the handbill was being distributed throughout the Harlem area, it was announced that a mass demonstration would be held on July 25 to demand the arrest and prosecution of the lieutenant.

The PLM had organized a number of groups in the Harlem area early in the Summer of 1964. These groups were to be prepared to exploit racial incidents and were alerted to that end. On July 18, two days after the shooting of the police officer, a PLM functionary harangued a street meeting in New York City. He announced that there was to be a demonstration, "not necessarily peaceful"; that he and his followers "were going to kill cops and judges"; that "no revolution can be won by peaceful means"; and that the state must be smashed "totally and completely. "

Once the Harlem riots--July 18-23, 1964--reached their peak, the PLM leadership reportedly considered spreading the chaos to other parts of the city. Fred Jerome, editor of "Challenge," the PLM newspaper, published a signed editorial during the riots in which he declared, "The vision of half-a-million--or a million, angry black men and women, supported by allies in the Puerto Rican and other working class communities, standing up to their oppressors, is haunting the ruling class. People have already begun to speak of 'guerrilla warfare' and 'revolutionaries.' "

At a secret meeting of the PLM National Committee, Alice Jerome, Chairman of the PLM's Lower East Side Club, made the following statement to explain why the PLM did not try to extend the Harlem riots to other areas of New York City. She said, "We felt that we could not

carry an action through with any kind of success or value, other than a blood bath. . . If the opportunity comes again--the big question is how to consolidate whatever gains are made."

For his part in openly advocating and promoting violence during the Harlem riots, William Epton, a National Vice-Chairman of the PLP, was tried and convicted by the State of New York for criminal anarchy and sentenced to jail for one year.

The PLP engages in a wide variety of militant activities, such as leading or participating in peace and civil rights demonstrations, marches, strikes, sit-ins, and picket lines. The philosophy behind all the PLP's direct-action methods, according to former PLM member Phillip Abbott Luce, is to involve students and others in a confrontation with the power structure on any and all levels.

The PLP contends, Luce pointed out, that any young person can be made into a revolutionary if he is led into a fracas in opposition to some authority symbol, especially the police. If he is arrested, or better still, beaten and jailed, the chances are then good that he will begin to hate the police and the entire legal system. Luce said that members of the PLP are constantly told that all police are enemies.

C. Relations with Other Marxist Groups

CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall deplores the existence of any other communist party in the United States. He feels that the PLP

can do nothing but hurt the CPUSA. The CPUSA's theoretical journal, "Political Affairs," has labeled the PLP a "very deadly enemy" of communism.

James Tormey, a member of the CPUSA National Committee, has stated that the CPUSA would be willing to work "open and otherwise" with any organization except the PLP.

The PLP's disapproval of the CPUSA and its affiliates has been manifested in its attitude toward the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), the youth organization created by the CPUSA. When the DCA was formed in San Francisco in the Summer of 1964, PLM cadres joined with young Trotskyists in disruptive tactics that rocked the convention. Although the PLP has sent delegates to conferences and conventions held by the DCA and has actively and openly participated with the DCA in rallies and demonstrations, any amicable relations have been superficial, at best.

Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a Trotskyist group, has indicated that the SWP would extend fraternal cooperation to the PLP in "valid situations" but that it would weaken its principles to go any further.

The PLP frequently cooperates with other Marxist groups in various activities. In October, 1962, for instance, PLM members

initiated a demonstration and distributed leaflets in downtown Buffalo, New York, in support of Castro's Cuba. They were joined in this activity by members of the Workers World Party, a group which split from the SWP.

Fraternal relations have been established by the PLP with the Socialist League of Puerto Rico, a Marxist-oriented group which advocates Puerto Rican independence.

The PLP also maintains friendly relations with the Progressive Workers Movement (PWM) in Canada. The PWM is a pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist party dedicated to the overthrow of capitalism by revolutionary means, if necessary. While on a speaking trip in Washington State in January, 1966, Edward Lemansky, the PLP's National Organizational Secretary, went to Canada to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of the PWM in Vancouver, British Columbia.

In January, 1966, Rick Rhoads, representing the PLP, attended the First Conference of Solidarity of the African, Asian, and Latin American Peoples held in Havana, Cuba. Rhoads had been active in the May 2 Movement--a PLP youth group--at the City College of New York. Upon his return to New York City, Rhoads is said to have reported at several closed meetings of the PLP on his conferences with communist guerrilla leaders at the Havana conference.

III. MEMBERSHIP

A. Total

Estimates of the total PLP membership range from 160 to 500. PLP membership is nebulous, because students and other individuals who attend a few meetings, distribute literature, or participate in demonstrations are counted as members. Formal application for membership is not a prerequisite.

Membership is concentrated in New York City and San Francisco. In March, 1965, Phillip Abbott Luce, a former PLM member, said he would estimate PLP membership in New York City to be between 70 and 100 persons. It is estimated that there are approximately 50 persons active in the PLP in the San Francisco area.

The appeal of the PLP is mainly to youth. The average age of the PLP's membership is reported to be about 25, with 75 per cent of the membership under 30 and close to 95 per cent under 40. About a quarter of the members are Negroes or Puerto Ricans; 50 per cent are students; and the rest are "workers."

B. Requirements

According to the bylaws of the PLP's constitution, a candidate-member must work with a club for a period of three months, during which

time he must participate in an introductory Marxist-Leninist educational program. In order to be admitted to membership, a candidate-member is supposed to receive an affirmative vote from two thirds of the membership of his club.

The PLP follows a policy of expelling any member suspected of harboring Trotskyist sympathies. After expelling some members as Trotskyists in September, 1965, Milton Rosen proposed that a pamphlet or booklet be prepared on the dangers of Trotskyism and that it be made available to the PLP membership.

IV. LEADERSHIP

A. National Committee

The constitution of the PLP states that the National Convention--to be held every two years--is authorized to elect a National Committee which will give leadership between conventions. On the final day of the founding convention in April, 1965, the following were selected as members of the National Committee:

Paul Ault - Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Edward Clark - Louisville, Kentucky
Genovena Clemente - New York City
Lee Coe - San Francisco, California
William Epton - New York City
Alice Jerome - New York City
Fred Jerome - New York City
Eric Johnson - San Francisco, California
Levi Laub - New York City
Edward Lemansky - New York City
Walter Linder - New York City
Chris Raisner - San Francisco, California
Jacob Rosen - New York City
Milton Rosen - New York City
Mortimer Scheer - San Francisco, California
Philip Taylor - San Francisco, California

Four more members--making a total of 20 on the National Committee--were not named publicly, for security reasons.



Four leaders of the Progressive Labor Party: from left, Fred Jerome, William Epton, Milton Rosen, and Mortimer Scheer.



Edward Lemansky



Levi Laub

B. National Officers

The national officials of the PLP are:

Chairman Milton Rosen
Vice-Chairman Mortimer Scheer
Vice-Chairman William Epton
National Organizational Director . . Edward Lemansky
National Student Director Levi Laub
National Publicity Director Fred Jerome

1. Milton Klaff Rosen

Milton Klaff Rosen, PLP National Chairman, was born May 20, 1926, in Brooklyn, New York, of Russian-born parents. He attended Rutgers University for several months, then entered the United States Army in 1944. In 1946, he was honorably discharged and the same year joined the CPUSA.

For a period beginning in 1953, he went to Buffalo, New York, where, working as a machinist, he functioned in the CPUSA underground. At this time, he had custody of a printing press and a mimeograph which he used for preparing Communist Party literature in his home. He also held weekend-long Party meetings.

From 1957 to 1959, Rosen served as Communist Party organizer for Erie County, New York; and from 1959 to 1961, he was New York State

Communist Party Labor Secretary.

When Rosen began boldly and consistently to attack the CPUSA's basic policy decisions, he aroused the Party's displeasure and was expelled in December, 1961.

As head of the PLP, Rosen is not an armchair leader. He takes an active part in rallies, picket lines, and other forms of demonstrations and also writes agitational and propaganda articles.

Rosen's militancy was manifested when he was restrained by an injunction issued by the New York County Supreme Court for his activity during the Harlem riots. His reaction was that "next summer" defiance would be general, for people would be on rooftops and the blood shed would be that of the New York City police.

Speaking at a rally on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley in October, 1965, Rosen called for a world-wide revolution to oppose the influence of the United States and bring about socialism. He condemned United States involvement in Vietnam, and declared that students at Berkeley and elsewhere throughout the country were supporting the cause of socialism.

Rosen has two younger brothers, Jacob and Charles, who are also leaders in the PLP.

2. Mortimer Harvey Scheer

Mortimer Scheer is one of two PLP National Vice-Chairmen and is the PLP organizer for the San Francisco Bay area. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 29, 1924, of Austrian-born parents.

Scheer's higher education was obtained at Queens College, New York City, from which he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1949. Prior to that, he entered the United States Army in 1943 and was sent overseas for the duration of World War II. He has been variously employed in the past as a foundry worker, laboratory assistant, and chemist. For the most part, his employers complained of his unsatisfactory services and his unexcused absences.

In 1947, Scheer affiliated with the American Youth for Democracy (AYD), a CPUSA youth front. Then, from 1949 to 1952, he was a member of the Labor Youth League (LYL), the AYD's successor. During that time he moved to Buffalo, New York, where he participated in pamphleteering, picketing, and other forms of protesting.

Soon, Scheer was appointed to the post of Organizational Secretary of the Erie County Communist Party. Because of his differences with the CPUSA, he resigned from that Party in 1961 but was simultaneously expelled for his failure to follow the policy of the National Committee.

As a colleague of Milton Rosen, Scheer went to California in June, 1964, to take charge of PLM activities in the San Francisco area. Scheer has

described the west coast as one of the most important areas in the United States and a place where a revolution could and should be started.

Scheer is particularly interested in building the PLP among Negroes. Besides conducting Party meetings, Scheer goes out with his bull horn and conducts street meetings. He has distributed PLM handbills on the Berkeley campus, brought a New York PLM speaker to the San Francisco State College campus to speak on the Harlem riots, and participated in a demonstration at the Federal Building in San Francisco protesting United States policy in Vietnam. In addition, Scheer furnishes supplies and advice to the May 2 Movement--the PLP youth front--in the Bay area, and writes articles for PLP publications.

3. William Leo Epton, Jr.

William Leo Epton, Jr., a Negro and one of two PLP National Vice-Chairmen, is also Chairman of the PLP's Harlem Club. Epton was born January 17, 1932, in New York City. After high school, he entered the Army and saw service in the Korean War. In 1954, he was transferred to the Army Reserves. Epton has worked as an electrician.

In August, 1959, Epton was admitted to membership in the CPUSA and attended Communist Party meetings until 1962, when he became dissatisfied. After leaving the CPUSA, he became active in the PLM as a Vice-Chairman for Negro Affairs.

In 1963, Epton was PLM's candidate for City Councilman-at-Large in Manhattan, but was unable to get on the ballot for lack of valid signatures. Two years later, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the New York State Senate.

Epton is extremely militant. He has openly stated that he is a communist who spent some time in "communist Cuba." Epton has traveled to the South, to the west coast, and to British Columbia, Canada, where he made speeches denouncing the United States Government and its treatment of Negroes.

Epton was active in the PLP front, the Committee To Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE). While organizing rent strikes in Harlem, he called for "smashing of this state." The Harlem Defense Council, another PLP front, was formed by the PLM in July, 1964, through Epton's leadership.

During the Harlem riots of July, 1964, Epton reportedly used his previous training to incite further rioting. He organized and led young Negroes in fighting the police. In a street speech, he warned; "...we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and we'll have to go up against their army...." Epton's activities led to his arrest by the New York City police for disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly.

In August, 1964, he was charged with advocating criminal anarchy

and released after posting \$10,000 bail. In June, 1965, he was re-arrested and charged with inciting to riot, conspiracy to riot, advocacy of criminal anarchy, and conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy. The riot charges were dismissed, but he was tried and convicted on the other charges. On January 28, 1966, he was sentenced to one year in jail. In sentencing him, the judge declared, "Punishment is without meaning to him; he would wear it like a medal because he sees himself as a martyr." Epton appealed and was released on March 14, 1966, on \$25,000 bail.

4. Jacob Rosen

Jacob ("Jake") Rosen, a brother of Milton Rosen, has been characterized as the "main chief" of the PLP--the one who does the work. He was born in New York City on November 10, 1938.

When Jacob Rosen was 19 and a student at City College of New York, he led delegates from the United States who attended the Sixth World Youth Festival held in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in 1957. These so-called world youth festivals are sponsored by international communist front organizations, such as the International Union of Students and World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Because he is reputed to have gone without sleep to keep things moving at the festival, his fellow delegates dubbed Jacob Rosen

"the commissar." At the opening day parade in Lenin Stadium in Moscow, Jacob Rosen carried the United States flag, which he dipped in salute to Premier Khrushchev. After the festival, Rosen went to Red China as a guest of the Chinese Youth Federation.

Jacob Rosen joined the CPUSA in 1959. He was active in Communist Party youth work in New York City, and at the National Convention of the CPUSA, held in December, 1959, he was named Director of Student Activities.

In 1960, Jacob Rosen went to Cuba to perform volunteer work as a carpenter. There, he attended the First Latin American Youth Congress in Havana. Later, on his return to the United States, he was active in organizing and picketing activities for the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He also agitated for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

By 1962, Jacob Rosen was considered to be too militant by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, and he was expelled from the CPUSA. By that time, he had joined the factionalist group which became the PLP.

In the PLP, Jacob Rosen has been most active in youth and civil rights matters. Since 1962, he has spent much time in the South: (1) in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, attempting to organize an off-campus PL club; (2) in Atlanta, Georgia, trying to sway the Student Non-Violent Coordinating ↓

Committee, a militant civil rights group, in behalf of PL and activating the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba; (3) in Kentucky, making tape recordings of his interviews with unemployed coal miners; (4) in Monroe, North Carolina, assisting in organizing racial demonstrations to promote integration; and (5) wherever he is, writing or speaking on college campuses or street corners.

Jacob Rosen has taken karate lessons. When he was arrested in August, 1964, during a Times Square demonstration in New York City conducted by the May 2 Movement, he was found to be in possession of a knife.

5. Edward Lemansky

Edward Lemansky, PLP National Organizational Director, was born July 5, 1940, in New York City. He attended Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, between September, 1957, and February, 1963, except for periods at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, from January to June, 1961, and the University of Michigan, from September to December, 1962.

Lemansky, who refers to himself as a third-generation communist, has been associated with PL since early 1963. In June, 1964, he was in Monroe, North Carolina, on behalf of the PLM for the purpose of conducting racial-integration activities.



Jacob Rosen carrying flag he dipped in salute to Nikita Khrushchev at World Youth Festival in Moscow, 1957.

In August, 1964, Lemansky was arrested for assault by the New York City police in connection with a rally in Times Square sponsored by the May 2 Movement. He was subsequently convicted and served two months in prison.

Lemansky was also active in the Summer of 1964 in recruiting a group of students for travel to Cuba. He was publicly known as the leader and spokesman for this group.

For violating the State Department ban on travel to Cuba, he was subpoenaed to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in September, 1964. He was an extremely uncooperative witness, but did acknowledge he had cheered while viewing in Cuba a filmed scene of a United States airplane being shot down in Vietnam.

Since Lemansky's return from Cuba, he has been active in the PLP around New York City and has been arrested on a number of occasions during the course of demonstrations in that city.

6. Levi Lee Laub

Levi Lee Laub, PLP National Student Director, was born on December 23, 1938, in Bronx, New York. His father was born in Poland, and both of his parents were CPUSA members. Laub was expelled from the CPUSA in the early 1960's. He is a graduate of Columbia University and was one of the organizers of the PL Club on that campus.

Laub, who participated in the Harlem riots of July, 1964,

reportedly has four dozen guns hidden in his parents' apartment.

Laub was instrumental in rounding up volunteers to visit Cuba in 1963 and again in 1964. In his recruiting campaign, he spoke on several college campuses.

For violating the travel ban to Cuba in 1963, Laub was brought to trial on criminal charges in October, 1965. On April 15, 1966, a judge of the United States District Court in Brooklyn, New York, ruled that Laub and two other defendants did not violate a Federal law in visiting Cuba.

In June, 1964, Laub attended the founding convention of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), a CPUSA youth front, and was reportedly a member of the DCA in New York City. In June, 1965, he attended the National Convention of the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has received support from the CPUSA.

Laub's wife is also an active PLP member.

7. Frederick Louis Jerome

Frederick Louis Jerome, PLP National Publicity Director, was born February 10, 1939, in New York City. His father, the late Victor Jerome, who was a native of Poland, and his mother, Alice, were both members of the CPUSA. The elder Jerome, who died in 1965, was a prominent communist author and was once editor of the CPUSA's monthly theoretical organ, "Political Affairs."

By the age of 14, Frederick Jerome was a member of the LYL. In 1955, he attended the Fifth World Youth Festival in Warsaw, Poland, and went on to spend two weeks in the Soviet Union. Two years later, he was a recruiting agent on the east coast for the Sixth World Youth Festival.

In 1958, Frederick Jerome joined the CPUSA. The following year, he was assigned by "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, to cover the Fourth Congress of World Socialist Youth held in Havana, Cuba. While in Cuba, he wrote articles for the Cuban press.

During the late 1950's Jerome was active in a number of communist front youth groups. As a result, in February, 1960, he was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities but he was, of course, completely uncooperative. In 1963, he was again a hostile witness before this Committee.

In 1960, Jerome graduated from the City College of New York with a degree in journalism and political science. He was offered a journalism scholarship at the University of North Carolina, which he declined, and took a job with a Wilmington, North Carolina, newspaper. In October, 1961, he was hired by a newspaper in Augusta, Georgia, but was fired six months later for writing pro-Negro free-lance articles. The editor of the Augusta newspaper observed that Jerome showed unmistakable signs of journalistic brilliance.

About this time, Jerome was assigned by the CPUSA and the Castro government to publish in Havana an English-language magazine to be distributed in the United States. He refused this assignment. Although he did not go himself, Jerome was instrumental in organizing the American student group which visited Cuba in 1963.

By this time, Jerome had become interested and involved in PL activities. This soon came to the attention of the CPUSA and led to his expulsion in 1962.

Jerome served as editor of the PLP's original magazine, "Progressive Labor," and was also editor of its newspaper, "Challenge."

His mother, Alice Jerome, is Chairman of the PLP's Lower East Side Club in New York City.

V. ORGANIZATION

A. National Headquarters

National headquarters of the PLP is located in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. The PLP also utilizes Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, for a mailing address.

The Bay Area PLP in San Francisco has no headquarters as such but holds its meetings at the PLP's Mission Club, 3382 - 18th Street, San Francisco. It also utilizes Post Office Box 73, Station A, Berkeley, California, for its mailing address.

The headquarters for the PLP in Los Angeles is at 1400 East 41st Street. It was opened in February, 1966, and also utilizes Post Office Boxes 11153 and 32363, Los Angeles.

B. Clubs

The club is the basic organizational unit of the PLP. The clubs are presently in a state of reorganization. The plan is to keep only three or four members in each club as a nucleus to recruit and to run the club while the other members go out into the shops, colleges, cultural fields, and other areas, depending upon their qualifications for carrying out the Party's objectives.

Eight PLP Clubs—the largest number in any one city—are in New York City. They are the West Side Club, 66 West 109th Street; Lower

East Side Club, 227 East Third Street; Rivington Street Club, 185 Rivington Street; Harlem Club, 336 Lenox Avenue; Spanish Club, 232 East 121st Street; Trade Union Club; Campus Club - City College of New York; and Campus Club - Columbia University.

The San Francisco Bay area has the next largest number of clubs, with three: the Mission Club in San Francisco, the East Bay Club in Oakland, and a Student Club at the University of California in Berkeley.

A Trade Union Club is presently being formed in San Francisco and a PLP Club has been formed in Sacramento.

Pennsylvania has two clubs--one in Williamsport and one in Philadelphia. Clubs are also active or are being formed in Buffalo, New York; Yellow Springs, Ohio; and Seattle and Bellingham, Washington.

Clubs formerly active in Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Michigan are now defunct.

VI. FRONTS

A. Student Committee for Travel to Cuba

The Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed in October, 1962, under the aegis of the PLM by a group of students from universities in New York City, the University of Wisconsin, the University of North Carolina, and Oberlin College. The students involved contended that they wanted to evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves. They announced that they had received an invitation for a two weeks' stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana. The State Department refused to validate their passports, but over 50 of the students planned to go anyway. The trip was abandoned when transportation plans failed to materialize.

In February, 1963, the group changed its name to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and again made plans to visit Cuba. At the head of the group of 59 individuals were Levi Laub and Phillip Abbott Luce, both PLM members. In defiance of the State Department's restriction on travel to Cuba, they departed from New York City by air on June 25, 1963, traveling first to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and thence to Havana. They left Cuba two months later and returned to New York City via Madrid, Spain.

Luce has stated that prior to the time that he and the other student visitors departed from Cuba, they were given \$10,000 in cash by the Cubans

who had invited them. At the same time, the Cubans said that they would give the Americans a half-million dollars to finance a second trip to Cuba.

Upon returning from Cuba, the committee dropped the word "Permanent" from its name. Early in 1964, another invitation was received from the Federation of University Students in Havana. Again defying the travel ban, a group of 84 visited Cuba.

B. Freedom House

This was another front and was established in 1963. The group took its name, Freedom House, from the name given the house where Jacob Rosen lived while engaged in PL work in Monroe, North Carolina. The purpose of this front was to speed the integration of public schools, encourage Negro voter registration, and generally "improve" conditions in that area for the Negro. However, Freedom House seems to have had little appeal to Negroes in the area and it was disbanded in May, 1964, after having been active about a year.

C. May 2 Movement

The May 2 Movement (M2M), the PLP's youth front, was established in March, 1964, by a group of young people who had participated in a symposium on "Socialism in America" at Yale University. The May 2 Movement was named for the date--May 2, 1964--on which the founders planned to hold their first demonstration in New York City.

The M2M, which is moribund, tried to conceal its identification with the PLP for fear of discouraging students who otherwise might be

interested in affiliating with the Movement. The M2M had its headquarters in New York City.

The M2M, which was violently pro-Peking, was active on a few campuses across the country. For example, the head of M2M's chapter at Harvard University was Albert Maher, the son of a Houston, Texas, millionaire industrialist. Activities of the M2M included meetings, rallies, picketing, demonstrations, and the formation of campus clubs at which a Marxist-oriented approach was taken toward United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M vigorously opposed the war in Vietnam, joined in a number of campus protests, and sought to stir up student grievances. During the 1965-66 school year, M2M endeavored to (1) form an alliance between students and workers, (2) conduct an anti-Armed Forces induction campaign, and (3) send medical and material aid to the National Liberation Front, the political organization in South Vietnam which supports the Viet Cong.

"Free Student" was the M2M's 16-page tabloid.

D. Harlem Defense Council

William McAdoo, a Negro member of the PLP and a former Communist Party member, is the leader of the Harlem Defense Council (HDC), which was formed in April, 1964, specifically to defend six Harlem youths accused of murdering a white store owner. The real objective of the HDC,

however, was to obtain recruits for the PLM, for the PLM hoped to use the HDC to attract Negroes and others and gradually involve them in activities of the PLM.

The HDC planned to organize Harlem Negroes on a block-to-block basis and is also reported to have expressed the intention of furnishing Negroes with arms to defend themselves against the police. McAdoo viewed the violence of the Harlem riots as evidence of a "class struggle" against brutal police, slum landlords, and political bosses.

Demonstrations in the streets of Harlem conducted by the HDC give PLP members, such as William Epton, an opportunity to attract a crowd for their inflammatory speeches.

E. West Side Tenants Council

In November, 1964, PLM clubs sponsored a rally in New York City for talks on urban renewal and housing. At this rally, it was announced that the West Side Tenants Council (WSTC) would be organized. The WSTC was actually a front formed by the PLM to get residents of that area of Manhattan to air their grievances about housing and then attempt to persuade them to stop paying rent. The WSTC was also a recruiting ground for the PLM.

F. Committee To Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life

The Committee To Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE), a front for the collection of funds to defend arrested PL members, was formed in December, 1964. William McAdoo heads this organization. Specifically, CERGE is intended to provide legal defense in Negro communities in cases of alleged "police brutality" and in cases involving individuals charged with contempt.

In December, 1964, CERGE sponsored a demonstration in New York City to protest Grand Jury hearings involving half a dozen PLM leaders for their part in the Harlem riot of five months before.

In April, 1966, William McAdoo was in the Watts area of Los Angeles meeting with various groups on behalf of CERGE. He was attempting to organize mass distribution in Watts of a leaflet pointing out that Negroes were not being equally employed in the industrial plants in that area and demanding a larger share of the jobs for them.

G. Workers Action Committee

Soon after its founding convention in April, 1965, the PLP created a front called the Workers Action Committee (WAC) in order to build PLP clubs in New York City trade unions. At least three such clubs were formed, with PLP members, trade unionists, and employees of the hotel industry as members.

Typical of the activities of the WAC was its picketing of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in November, 1965, on the grounds that it discriminated in the employment of Negroes.

WAC publishes a monthly newsletter called "Workers Action Bulletin"

VII. PUBLICATIONS

A. "Progressive Labor"

PLP publications are prepared in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. None are self-supporting, although every member is required to purchase, read, and sell the publications.

Publication of the theoretical magazine called "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly" was suspended following the PLM's founding convention, and its "best features" were ostensibly incorporated into a new publication called "Progressive Labor," which appeared in October, 1965. This magazine carries forward the name of the original PLM publication first published in January, 1962. "Progressive Labor," now the PLP's main periodical, is published every two months.

Fred Jerome was to have been editor of the new "Progressive Labor" but, due to illness, he was temporarily replaced by Milton Rosen. The managing editor is listed as S. Davidowicz, who is reputedly Charles Rosen, the younger brother of Milton and Jacob Rosen.

The main address of "Progressive Labor" is Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York. Other addresses throughout the United States are: Post Office Box 73, Station A, Berkeley, California; Apartment 21, 71 Martin Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Apartment 12, 903 North Heliotrope Drive,

Los Angeles, California; Apartment 9, 727 Conti Street, New Orleans, Louisiana; 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City; 225 West 100th Street, New York City; 747 East Sixth Street, New York City; 3382 18th Street, San Francisco, California; Post Office Box 843, San Francisco, California; Post Office Box 25674, Seattle, Washington; 102 West Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Single copies sell for 50 cents, and the yearly subscription is \$2.50.

By April, 1963, there were 3,000 copies of "Progressive Labor" published monthly, with 1,500 designated for "concentration" purposes. The PLP is reported to have sent 500 copies of each issue to Peking until January, 1966, when the Red Chinese ordered their supply increased to 718 copies.

B. 'Challenge'

"Challenge-Desafio" ("desafio" is the Spanish for "challenge") is a 16-page tabloid published every two weeks in New York City. It is self-described as a "revolutionary newspaper." The front pages are in English and the back portion is in Spanish. The paper carries articles intended to create and promote unrest among both Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City. Some 4,000 copies of each issue are printed. "Challenge" sells for ten cents a copy.

Fred Jerome was the editor of "Challenge" when it was originally published in June, 1964, as a weekly. At that time, he stated that he expected a socialist revolution in the United States "within the next few years" and that the aim of "Challenge" would be to reach new people and enlist them into the left. The editors of "Challenge" are Walter Linder and Jerry Weinberg.

Many of the articles in "Challenge" are accompanied by incendiary photographs designed to dramatize alleged injustices imposed upon Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Editorials coach readers how to react to the "cops."

"Challenge" is handed out free on picket lines. Nearly 500 copies were distributed in January, 1965, to pickets in front of City Hall, New York City, in conjunction with the strike of the Department of Welfare. Another issue was disseminated two days later to the striking dock workers. Some 2,000 copies of a special issue protesting United States action in Vietnam were distributed during a February, 1965, noon rally conducted by the PLM in New York City's garment district.

Until January, 1966, the Chinese communists had been purchasing and paying shipping charges on 500 copies of "Challenge," but at that time they requested that the order be doubled.

C. "Spark"

The tabloid "Spark" is the PLP's west coast monthly newspaper.

It was launched in February, 1965. Like "Challenge," "Spark" carries news in Spanish on the back pages under the title "Chispa" (Spanish for "Spark"). Lack of funds and a responsible staff to prepare the paper has precluded its regular appearance.

"Spark" sells for ten cents a copy, \$1 a year on the west coast, and \$2 a year in the rest of the country.

The address used by "Spark" is 3382 - 18th Street, San Francisco, California. Its present editor is Chris Raisner.

"Spark" advertises itself as "the western voice for revolution." The first issue was devoted to Harlem and the Negro. Articles relating to local matters are intended to appeal to the working class, minority groups, and all "progressives."

PLP members distribute and sell "Spark" on the San Francisco waterfront, at demonstrations, and through subscriptions. Communist China has a standing order for 1,400 copies of "Spark."

D. Print Shop

Tri-Line Offset Company, Incorporated, located at 461 Broadway, New York City, is owned and operated by the PLP. It prints virtually all of the PLP's regular publications, as well as PLP leaflets, throwaways, and other literature.

E. Red Chinese Propaganda

In addition to the purchased copies of "Progressive Labor," "Challenge," and "Spark" which it forwards to Communist China, the PLP sends copies of its publications to such individuals in China as Anna Louise Strong and Israel Epstein. Strong is an American-expatriate who is a long-time communist apologist. Epstein, a former member of the CPUSA who took up residence in China in 1950, is executive editor of "China Reconstructs" and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

In 1963, Milton Rosen was contacted by the Red Chinese to handle for a stipulated fee the advertising and distribution of their publications in the United States. There is no indication that he agreed to do so. However, large display advertisements of literature from Red China appear in both "Progressive Labor" and "Challenge."

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

A. Need

Following the founding convention of the PLP in April, 1965, leaders were instructed to remain in New York City to attend a PLP school to prepare them for future leadership positions and organizational duties. This school for the training of new leaders was established because the PLP had not developed sufficient potential leaders.

While the PLM was launched with the assistance of a few young rebels from the CPUSA with an activist bent, top PLP officials have indicated that their subordinates have shown themselves to be more flamboyantly disruptive than practically revolutionary and more impetuous and impulsive than rationally crusading. These subordinates have also been criticized for deficiencies in both theory and sophistication. Marxist education is seen as the remedy for their shortcomings.

B. Training Classes

Advanced PLP members attend training classes on a rotating basis. In November, 1964, for example, the PLM began classes in New York City. Two classes were organized. One, held on Wednesday evenings at its West Side Club, dealt with Afro-American history; the other, held at the

same place on Thursday evenings, was an introduction to Marxist studies.

In the same month, an educational class on Cuba for students who traveled there in 1963 and 1964 was held in New York City for the purpose of preparing those who might lecture on college campuses. Cuba was regarded as "a classic example of revolution," and Cuban problems before the revolution were observed to parallel those in the United States.

C. Cadre Classes

Between 20 and 30 people attended a PLP cadre school at a camp near Montgomery Center, Vermont, during July and August, 1965. Most of those who enrolled were from New York City.

The purpose of the school was to enable students to study some of the basic works on Marxism-Leninism in the areas of political economy, dialectical and historical materialism, the history of class struggle, the theory of the state, the necessity for a revolutionary party in the United States, and the role of the cadre in such a party. At the opening of the school on July 10, a speaker told the students they would be taught Marxist theory so that they could teach others.

Lecturers made constant reference to the "coming revolution," to the day when the PLP would take to the mountains, and to the time when the black masses and workers would rise to form a vanguard of the revolution which would overthrow the bourgeoisie.

Among the lecturers at the cadre school were Milton Rosen, Walter Linder, and Staughton Lynd. Lynd, an assistant professor at Yale University, has been exceedingly active in protest demonstrations against United States participation in the war in Vietnam.

The National Committee of the PLP hopes to establish, as soon as it is feasible, two permanent schools--one in New York City and the other in San Francisco--for the study of Marxism-Leninism.

IX. FINANCES

A. Sources of Income

The PLP's income, like that of similar organizations, comes ostensibly from such sources as dues, pledges, collections at public affairs, and donations.

The PLP constitution stipulates that every member must pay dues, and any member three months in arrears is to lose all privileges of membership. Following is the current dues schedule:

Unemployed workers and housewives - 50 cents per month

Students and workers earning less than \$50 per week - \$1 per month

Workers earning between \$50 and \$100 per week - \$2 per month

All those earning over \$100 per week - \$5 per month

Clubs wishing to have a higher dues assessment are free to do so.

Fifty per cent of all dues collected is turned over to the PLP's National Office.

B. "Angels"

Like other similar organizations, the PLP depends on wealthy benefactors to help defray such expenses as salaries, equipment, and bail. Perhaps the PLP's foremost "angel" is Albert Lasater Maher whose father, John F. Maher, is a millionaire industrialist in Houston, Texas. Besides

purchasing a station wagon for the use of PLP personnel, Maher underwrote an advertisement the PLP placed in the "New York Herald Tribune" to express its opposition to the war in Vietnam. He also supplied \$5,700 of the \$10,000 required for William Epton's bail. These are examples of his known contributions.

Maher is a member of the PLP and the M2M. He was also a member of the student group which made the trip to Cuba in the Summer of 1963. Thereafter, he was a member of the Executive Board of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and was instrumental in arranging for the 1964 trip to Cuba. He has participated in numerous demonstrations such as those opposing United States action in Vietnam and investigations conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Maher, who is 24 years old, left Harvard University in the Spring of 1965 during his sophomore year. He is presently attending the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. Maher, who comes from a respected family, frequently arrives at his home in Falfurrias, Texas, with companions who have been described as beatniks. According to Phillip Abbott Luce, Maher is known to have used narcotics.

Another PLP "angel" is Mrs. Corliss Lamont. In April, 1964, she contributed \$500 to the May 2 Movement. Mrs. Lamont and her husband, Corliss, a well-known pro-Soviet lecturer and writer, have made many financial contributions to the communist movement in this country over a period of years.

An unidentified "angel" contributed half of the \$6,000 needed by the PLP to purchase a new printing press.

C. Subsidies and Grants

Phillip Abbott Luce has said that Milton Rosen mentioned to him in the Fall of 1964 the PLM was receiving money from Red China via East Germany.

Representatives of the PLP are alleged to have informed prospective donors that if they make a contribution to the Rabinowitz Foundation, of New York City, the money would then be turned over to the PLP. Donors reportedly were told further that such a contribution could be considered a deductible income tax item.

The Rabinowitz Foundation was established in 1944, ostensibly to promote and carry on religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and/or educational activities. However, during its existence, this foundation has made a number of grants to communists and communist organizations of various types.

Victor Rabinowitz, the foundation's president, is reputed to have left the CPUSA because of political differences. He was accused of following an opportunistic line and of donating money to and listening to the "left" faction, which included a number of persons expelled from the CPUSA.

D. Financial Condition

In April, 1965, the PLP's expenses were reported to be \$25,000 a year and its receipts only \$20,000 from all sources. In view of this, it was announced that salaries would have to be cut and other expenses drastically reduced. Shortly thereafter, Fred Jerome made the statement that the PLP was "broke."

The PLP's financial condition became of such serious concern that Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer made an appeal for donations. They indicated that the situation was desperate in the New York City area, because the sales of subscriptions to PLP publications had fallen off.

In the San Francisco area, Scheer urged members to pay up their delinquent dues and also to pledge a week's wages in order to meet the Party's financial obligations. During January, 1966, some PLP members in the San Francisco area reportedly were contributing to the blood bank in order to raise necessary funds.

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The trial of William Epton, a PLP National Vice-Chairman who was found guilty of criminal anarchy in New York City, was a heavy drain on the PLP and undoubtedly has contributed substantially to its present financial plight.

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