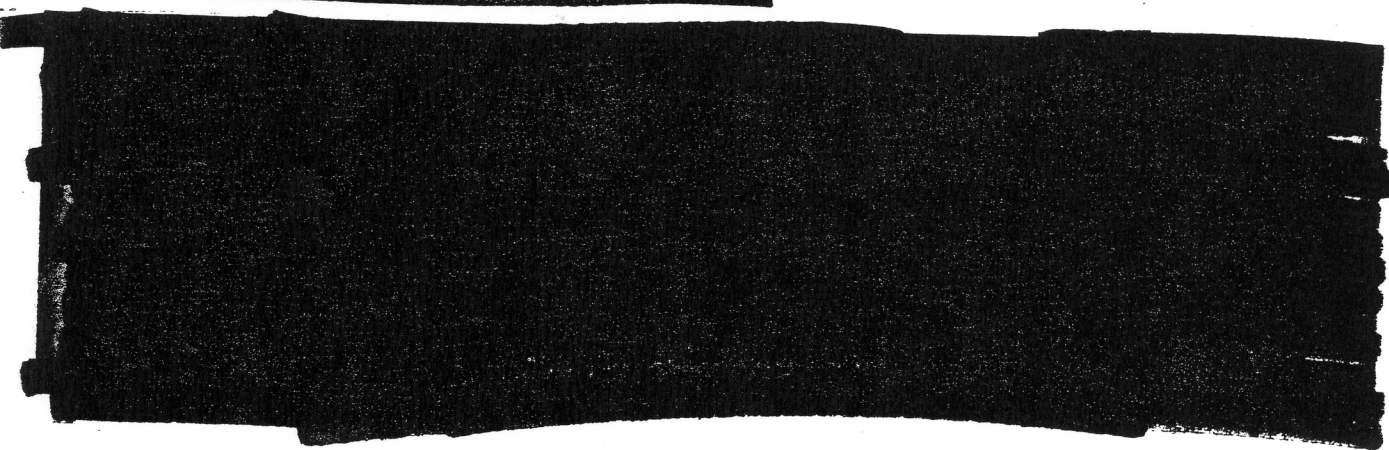
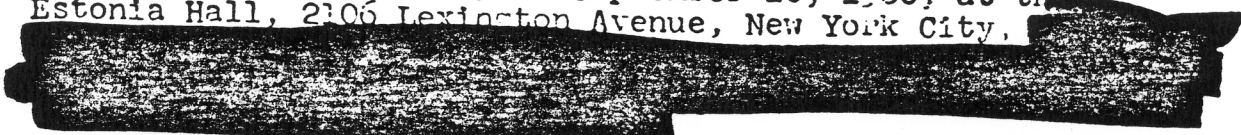


NY 100-133629

BURNING ISSUES (CONTINUED)

A fourth source on September 13-15, 1960, advised that a Communist Party Leadership School was held in New York City from August 29 to September 10, 1960, at the Estonia Hall, 2106 Lexington Avenue, New York City.



APPENDIXCOMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS (CAMD)

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

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

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

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

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

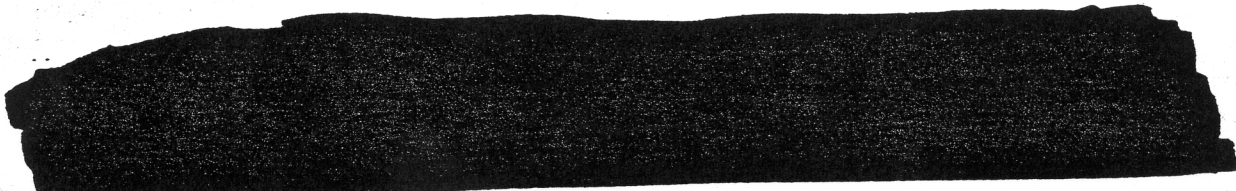
APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

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

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

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



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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

"MASSES AND MAINSTREAM"

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

'Masses and Mainstream'

- "1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, 'a Communist magazine.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1594 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)"

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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

"THE MILITANT"

A weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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

"National Guardian

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

NY 100-133829-1

ON GUARD COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM (OGCFF)

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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



10: [REDACTED]

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -  
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on [REDACTED] that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed during [REDACTED] in New York City. [REDACTED]

A second source stated on [REDACTED], that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. [REDACTED]

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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On [REDACTED] a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member [REDACTED] split from the SWP [REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED] the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party (WWP) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the source stated that Headquarters of the WWP were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York [REDACTED]

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

APPENDIX

NY 100-133629 42

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LIT. CRIM. ATTACK

[REDACTED]

B. CRIMES ATTACK  
"T. WENT BASTARD"  
LANGUAGE

Copy to:

Report of:

[REDACTED]

Office New York, New York

Date:

5/29/62

Field Office File #:

100-133629 62

Bureau File # 100-425307 62

Title:

EVERETT LEROY JONES

the, too, saw  
PBT  
major hit  
cut

Character:

[REDACTED]

Synopsis:

JONES resides at 27 Cooper Square, NY, NY. JONES appeared before a Grand Jury in April, 1962, concerning the mailing of an obscene newsletter and the Grand Jury returned a no true bill.

[REDACTED] JONES reportedly is becoming more active in the American Society of African Culture [REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS:

Background

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

NY 100-133629

On May 2 and 10, 1962, JONES was observed by SA [redacted] entering the apartment house at 27 Cooper Square, New York, New York.

On May 18, 1962, [redacted] Postal Inspector, General Post Office, Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that JONES was arrested in October, 1961, for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1461, mailing of an obscene newsletter. According to Inspector [redacted] JONES and DIANE DI PRIMA are the editors of a newsletter, "The Floating Bear". Inspector [redacted] advised that issue #9 of the newsletter contained references to several types of sexual perversion and obscene language. JONES appeared before a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York on April 24 and 25, 1962, and the Grand Jury returned a no true bill [redacted]

On May 18, 1962, Inspector [redacted] made available a copy of page 27 of the October 19, 1961 issue of the "New York Post", a daily newspaper published in New York City, which contained an article captioned "A Poet Laments Time Lost in a Court House". The article reflects that the play written by JONES, which appeared in the above-mentioned newsletter, is part of a book which JONES is writing under a John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship. The article identified JONES as one of the leading beat generation poets. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on the evening of May 16, 1962 there was a try-out held at the Actors Studio, 432 West 44th Street, New York, New York, of a new play written by LE ROI JONES entitled "The Toilet". The setting for this play, which has been occupying the major portion of JONES' time in recent months, is the toilet of a public high school. NY T-2 advised that the dialogue of this play is what one might expect to see written on the walls of a public toilet. [redacted]

NY T-2 advised that there was to be another try-out of the play on May 17, 1962, through which JONES hoped to get financial backing for the production of the play. [redacted]

Handwritten notes in a box: "THE TOILET / GENTLEMEN - LIT. AS A OBSCENITY AGAIN"

Handwritten notes in a circle: "FIRST - 'THE TOILET' - GENTLEMEN"

Handwritten notes on the right margin: "LIT. AS OBSCENITY"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
March 2, 1962

Re: Everett Leroy Jones  
Security Matter - C:5  
Internal Security - Cuba

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources utilized in the referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past except NY T-15 who is an informant with whom contact has been insufficient to determine the reliability of the information furnished. [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CA

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- **100-425307-62**)

DATE: SEP 7 1962

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (**100-133629**) *62*

SUBJECT: EVERETT LEROY JONES aka  
SM - C 62  
- CUBA

*OK for guide  
Reserve Index  
"Section A"  
9-18-62 791*

*WPA/PL*

*[Handwritten initials]*

Card filed  
Cards sent 20  
9/21/62

*100-425307-62*

It is recommended that a "Section A" Reserve Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The "Section A" Reserve Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows (specify change only):

Name EVERETT LEROY JONES			
Aliases E. LEROY JONES, LEROY EVERETT JONES, LE ROI JONES, LEROI E. JONES, PROFESSOR EVERETT LEROI JONES			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born	<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized	<input type="checkbox"/> Alien	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communist	<input type="checkbox"/> Socialist Workers Party		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (specify) <u>pro-Cuban</u>			
Date of birth 10/7/34	Place of birth Newark, New Jersey	Race Negro	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address (show name of employing concern and address) Self-employed writer from residence			
Key Facility Data			
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	
Interested Agencies			
Residence Address 27 Cooper Square, New York, New York			

*Wasserman  
B. J. [unclear]  
H. [unclear]*

② - Bureau (100-425307) *62*  
1 - New York (100-133629) *62*  
JEH:mld  
(3)

REC-105

14 SEP 10 1962

~~STUDY CONTROL~~

NAT. INT. SEC.

54 REGISTERED MAIL  
SEP 25 1962

*EX-115*

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

NY 100-133629

SUCCINCT RESUME

In July of 1960, JONES went to Cuba with a group of American Negroes, on a trip arranged by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Upon his return, JONES wrote an article, "Cuba Libre", which appeared in the November - December, 1960 issue of "Evergreen Review", and which was given a Longview Award as the best essay of the year. The pamphlet records JONES' impressions of his visit to Cuba and records his impression of a brief meeting with FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba.

On September 22, 1960, JONES was invited to a reception sponsored by the FPCC held in New York City, in honor of FIDEL CASTRO.

On July 26, 1961, JONES was arrested along with several other pickets while participating in a picket line sponsored by the FPCC at UN Headquarters in New York, New York.

On August 21, 1961, JONES addressed a meeting of "Burning Issues", at which time he stated he had been in Cuba and considers Cuba to be a paradise.


~~On August 21, 1961, JONES was elected as~~  
President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC. In a biography distributed during the membership meeting at which JONES was elected as President, JONES was described as a member of the On Guard Committee for Freedom and the Monroe Defense Committee and was described as being militant in the cause of Afro-Americans and engaged in the fight against racism in the United States. [REDACTED]

Since being elected as President of the New York Chapter of the FPCC, JONES has [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE  
2



NY 100-133629

and socials held by the FPCC. 

It is recommended that subject's name be included on Section A of the Reserve Index.



NY 100-133629

at his residence and is additionally a lecturer in the Drama Department at Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, New York.

[REDACTED] Personnel Office  
Columbia University  
Broadway and 116th Street  
New York, New York, to  
Investigative Clerk (IC)

December 17, 1963 [REDACTED]

An article in the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, issue dated June 22, 1964, page 22, column 7, reflected that the subject, a "poet and playwright, will be a lecturer in theater arts in Columbia University's program in the arts for the 1964-65 academic year. He will give a course in playwriting.

"Mr. Jones recently received an Obie award for his Off Broadway play, 'Dutchman', now at the Cherry Lane Theater. His other plays are 'The Ace Ditch' and 'The Baptism'. He has published two volumes of verse, 'Preface to a Twenty Volume Suicide Note' and 'The Dead Lecturer'. He has written extensively on jazz.

"His book, 'The Black Bohemians: A Study of the Contemporary Negro Intellectual,' is to be published soon."

B. Arrests

A review of the records of [REDACTED] failed to reflect an arrest record identifiable with the subject.

Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED]

November 30, 1964

December 6, 1965

REC 38

100-425257-21

DEC 6 3 40 PM '65  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

[REDACTED]

I have received your communication of December 1st, with enclosures, and the kind sentiments expressed serve as a source of encouragement for me. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the articles which you furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Indianapolis - Enclosures (3)  
NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.  
JRP:dls (4)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 3  
DEC 6 1965  
COMM-FBI

66 DEC 13 1965

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
Morse  
JRP

CITIZEN INT. CRIT.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

fb  
b

- MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. DELOACH
- MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. FELT \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. TROTTER \_\_\_\_\_
- MR. WICK
- MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_
- TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_
- MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_
- MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_
- MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

our  
"Cit. Int. Crit." b

*Just*

BAK → FBI  
with primary

December 1st-1965

To Hon J. Edgar Hoover  
The FBI  
Washington  
D C

God Be With You —to help cope with such  
evil as indicated in the enclosed clippings .

~~2 ENCLOSURES~~ 01/12/65  
CORRESPONDENCE

REC 36 100 62430

9 DEC 7 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

2 ENCLOSURE

# Hatred Is Theme Of Negro Theater

By HOLLIE WEST

NEW YORK (AP)—Each night in a makeshift Harlem theater a group of young Negroes gives vent to hatred of white people.

They act out dreams of a day when the Negro will stand apart from the white world, and Harlem will be an independent nation.

Their leader is the bitterly antiwhite poet-playwright, LeRoi Jones. He founded the seven-months-old Black Arts Repertory Theater - School, partly supported by Federal funds.

"I don't see anything wrong with hating white people," says the 31-year-old Jones. "Harlem must be taken from the beast and gain its sovereignty as a black nation."

Jones rejects integration as a solution for the American race problem. He advocates force to bring about outright separation of black and white.

"The force we want," he once wrote, "is of 20 million spooks (Negroes) storming America with furious cries and unstoppable weapons. We want actual explosions and actual equality."

## PLAYWRIGHT GOES TO HARLEM

Last April Jones left his

cold water Greenwich Village flat, his Jewish wife and their two children, and with several other Negro artists moved "to Harlem with our people."

They founded the theater to provide a platform for the artists and, in Jones' words, "to re-educate the nearly half a million Harlem Negroes to find new pride in their color."

A three-story tenement in the center of Harlem was converted to their purposes. Classes were set up in such subjects as the cultural history and political philosophy of the black man in America, playwriting, painting, dance and sculpture.

Remedial reading and math courses were taught to about 80 children between the ages of 7 and 13. Jones said they were also instructed in "hard core nationalism."

In the theater the use of white actors is avoided by



AP Wirephoto.

## LeRoi Jones—playwright.

rubbing black faces with chalk.

All the productions seethe with rage against "Whitey," an all-inclusive term for whites, who usually are portrayed as homosexuals.

The word "Negro" is avoided as a white invention, and "black man" is a term of pride.

The project's pace stepped up after \$40,000 in Federal antipoverty funds was made available. Four hundred students were quickly recruited for an eight-week summer teaching session.

The group also put on a five-week outdoor program, attracting thousands to the thrice-weekly night presentations of drama, poetry reading, dance and jazz concerts on dimly-lit street corners.

ENCLOSURE

70-1242-1-27

# Are 'Rights' Protests More Important Than Solutions?

By JOSEPH ALSOP

Washington

One of the President's most cherished aims is to lead a decisively successful assault on racial discrimination in America. Yet within the Johnson administration there is acute and rising anxiety about the next stage of the civil rights movement.

The immediate cause of the anxiety was the White House conference on civil rights. At this rally the high administration officials who were most eager to aid the civil rights movement found themselves hardly talking the same language as the movement's leaders.

The first shock was the reception given to the Moynihan Report—the real basis of the President's deservedly famous speech at Howard University. The report describes and proposes remedies for the grave weaknesses in Negro family patterns in the Northern urban ghettos. It is both wholly sympathetic and wholly factual, and it was denounced as "racist."

The second shock was the kind of answer the administration conferees got, or rather did not get, when they asked the civil rights leaders: "Well, if you don't want action based on the Moynihan Report, what precisely do you want?" The civil rights leaders had no practicable program to offer in reply.



BAYARD RUSTIN



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

There was hardly any answer, indeed, beyond a vague but angry demand by A. Philip Randolph and his idea man, Bayard Rustin, that the government "spend \$100 billion" to raise the Negroes' economic standing. And how this was to be done, and where the money was to come from, were emphatically not indicated.

On a very much lower level, this reporter and his brother, Stewart Alsop, recently had just the same sort of experience when they went, respectively, to Boston and Chicago to have a first-hand look at the urgent problem of the Negro ghetto schools. Both were

and are passionately convinced of the justification for the Negro protests against poor schooling for Negro children. Both asked the protest leaders:

"What exactly do you want done? What is the right solution?"

One got the remarkable answer that "the solution isn't the problem"—meaning, apparently, that getting something done was much less important than increasing the volume of protest. The other was somewhat astonished to find that a request for a specific, practical program of remedies and reforms was treated as downright insulting, indeed, as being a symptom of sneaking prejudice.

These major and minor bits of evidence suggest the nature of the anxiety that is now felt by every friend of the civil rights movement in this administration, which has done more for civil rights than has ever been done since the Emancipation Proclamation. Briefly, the civil rights gains that can be easily accom-

plished by legislation have all been put on the statute books.

The statutes remain to be fully applied, to be sure, but time and hard work are needed for that. In the meanwhile, nothing is to be gained by passing a second Negro voting act.

Thus, in the present phase the main need is a hard, practical and continuing effort to solve the grave and deep-rooted social problems of America's Negro minority. And this effort cannot succeed unless the Negro leaders recognize there are such problems, as set forth in the Moynihan Report, for instance, and unless they also share actively in the effort to solve these problems.

To illustrate, this reporter's brother found a predominantly Negro Chicago school about equally divided between the "Brooksies" and the "Gowsters"—the "Brooksies" being hard-working and ambitious Negro boys and girls, good citizens in every sense of the word, and the "Gowsters" being the exact opposite. The "Gowsters" were also indulging in fairly brutal racial persecution of some members of the school's white minority.

Here was a situation obviously calculated to strengthen the hands of the prejudiced white people, who want nothing done about the Negro school problem in Chicago.

Nationally as well as locally, the difficulty is the same. Still sticking to the school problem, the local protest leaders offer no detailed solutions. In addition, it is all but impossible to find a single national civil rights leader, or a single militant white Liberal for that matter, who has ever discussed the direly urgent school problem of the great urban ghettos in terms of the hard, harsh, intractable facts.

The Washington Post

01292-207

ENCLOSURE

# Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Wick	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-7-65

FROM : Mr. Morrell

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

*(BANKS +  
my kids - up  
letter to  
Hoover)*

By letter dated 12-2-65, captioned individual, who is not identifiable in Bufiles, enclosed a clipping about Negro playwright LeRoi Jones and the HARYOU-ACT (the Harlem anti-poverty program) and complimented Mr. Hoover on advice for Vietnam. Then he said that the Director should give Jones advice as he protested the use of "white" tax money to teach colored children to hate us. Jones is known in Bureau files and is on the Security Index of the New York Office.

*W.P.  
BANKS*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*BANKS →  
my kids up  
letter to  
Hoover*

*John  
BANKS*

*E.P.C.*

REC-19 [REDACTED] 38

ST-113

10 DEC 8 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 DFP:cyb  
 (3)  
 DEC 11 1965

*J. T. [unclear]*



REC- 52

December 7, 1965

~~100-42530-11248~~

[REDACTED]

EX 109

Your letter, with enclosure, was received on December 6th, and it was indeed good of you to communicate with me.

5-1

You may be sure this Bureau is ever cognizant of its responsibilities and we will continue to do everything within our power to discharge our duties with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch.

Since the matter of your concern may be of interest to another Government agency, I am forwarding a copy of your communication to the Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for any help which he may be able to provide.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

DEC 7 1 31 PM '65  
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The true name of the individual discussed in the enclosure furnished is Everett Leroy Jones, who is on the Security Index of the New York Office. Copy of correspondent's letter sent by form referral to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

JRP:dls (3)

dls

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

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- lmes \_\_\_\_\_
- ndy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 11 1965  
RECEIVED  
EDM

57 DEC 14 1965

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY



*Handwritten notes:*  
line  
5-1  
Part

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed article has upset me considerably-- especially the part I've underlined at the bottom.

It was located on the back page of our state newspaper and, I assume, was meant to be overlooked by the majority of readers.

What is happening to our Nation that such activity flourishes?

I knew that sending the article to the State senators would bring nothing, but a polite reply and I feel, immediate action must take place to stem this hatred.

Thus, I hoped you could do something or knew of someone who could, to see that federal anti-poverty funds not be made available to such a cause.

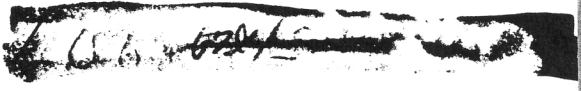
*Handwritten mark:* A circled 'y' with a checkmark.

I am truly frightened for the future of my children.

Very truly yours,



REC- 52



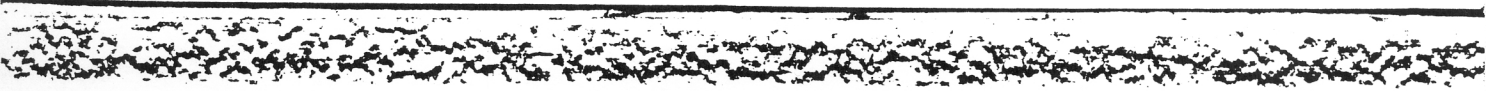
Postmark date:  
December 2, 1965

4 DEC 8 1965

X 109

ENCLOSURE

*Handwritten notes:*  
170 K/16/1624  
ack 12/17/65  
P 12/22/65  
and



Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed article has upset me considerably - especially the part I've underlined at the bottom.

It was located on the back page of our state newspaper and I assume was meant to be overlooked by the majority of readers.

What is happening to our nation that such activity flourishes?

I knew that sending the article to the state senators would bring nothing but a polite reply and I feel, immediate action must take place to stem this hatred.

Thus, I hoped you could do something or knew of someone who could.

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE



12/14/65  
12/14/65



LeRoi Jones

Associated Press Wirephoto

## Stage Airs Negro Hatred Of Whites

HOLLIE WEST

New York — (AP) — Each night in a makeshift Harlem theater a group of young Negroes give vent to their hatred of white people.

They act out dreams of a day when the Negro will stand apart from the white world, and Harlem will be an independent nation.

Their leader is the bitterly antiwhite poet-playwright, LeRoi Jones. He founded the seven-months-old Black Arts Repertory Theater-School, partly supported by federal funds.

"I don't see anything wrong with hating white people," says the 31-year-old Jones. "Harlem must be taken from the beast and gain its sovereignty as a black nation."

Mr. Jones rejects integration as a solution for the American race problem. He advocates force to bring about outright separation of black and white.

"The force we want," he once wrote, "is of 20 million spooks (Negroes) storming America with furious cries and unstoppable weapons. We want actual explosions and actual brutality."

Mr. Jones has had three successful off-Broadway plays, and is the author of a newly-published novel, a book of poetry and a book on jazz.

One play he has written for the black arts group is called "Jello" and is a murderous travesty on the old Jack Benny radio program.

The play's hero is Rochester, Benny's gravel-voiced chauffeur. Rochester winds up killing all the whites in the cast, Benny included.

Last April Mr. Jones left his cold water Greenwich Village flat, his Jewish wife and their two children, and with several other Negro artists moved "to Harlem with our people."

They founded the theater to provide a platform for the artists and, in Mr. Jones words, "to re-educate the nearly half a million Harlem Negroes to find new pride in their color."

A three-story tenement in the center of Harlem was converted to their purposes. Classes were set up in such subjects as the cultural history and political philosophy of the black man in America, playwriting, painting, dance and sculpture.

Remedial reading and math courses were taught to about 80 children between the ages of 7 and 13. Mr. Jones said they were also instructed in "hard core nationalism."

In the theater the use of white actors is avoided by rubbing black faces with chalk.

All the productions seethe with rage against "whitey," an all-inclusive term for whites, who usually are portrayed as homosexuals.

The word 'Negro' is avoided as a white invention, and "black man" is a term of pride.

The project's pace stepped up after \$40,000 in federal anti-poverty funds was made available. Four hundred students were quickly recruited for an eight-week summer teaching session.

The group also put on a five-week outdoor program, attracting thousands to the thrice-weekly night presentations of drama, poetry readings, dance and jazz concerts on dimly-lit street corners.

—Advertisement

How to

ENCLOSURE

57

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

431

Dec. 2, 1965.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

GMTH!  
AMTW  
BANK  
LETTER

Dear Sir:

We are in accord with your advice to those in Vietnam. You should also give some to the negro playwright, Kerol Jones, in that we protest having our white tax money used to teach colored children to hate us.

Ⓞ  
quite  
through

I am a Clinical Psychologist.

Yours very truly,

[REDACTED]

msw/mo

REC-19

[REDACTED]

ST-11

10 DEC 8 1965

Printed Decl.  
in Phila Evening Bulletin

50 DEC 15 1965

T. E. H.

## U.S. Defends Harlem Project

New York, Dec. 1 — (AP) — An antipoverty program spokesman has defended the use of federal funds for a Harlem arts school where Negro youths stage dramas of antiwhite frustration and revenge.

"We'd rather see these kids fussing on the stage than on the streets," said James Kelleher, deputy director of publicity for the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington.

Kelleher made the comment yesterday after disclosure here of the Black Arts Repertory Theater-School, founded last April and coached by the violence-preaching Negro playwright, LeRoi Jones.

The aim is "to reeducate the nearly half a million Harlem Negroes to find a new pride in their color," Jones had said. "I don't see anything wrong with

hating white people."

Kelleher said: "This was a part of the Project Uplift program that we funded through HARYOU-ACT (Harlem's multi-million-dollar anti-poverty program) last summer . . . The overall program was a good one and we have to figure that this (the theater-school) was a part of its success.

"HARYOU-ACT wanted Jones in the program. He is a legitimate playwright, whatever you may think about his views. We knew about it when we granted the money and we have no apologies."

The makeshift theater, in a three-story tenement, received \$40,000. George Nicolau, northeastern deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, said the theater is not now supported by antipoverty funds.

62  
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-425307  
Director NYfile 100-133629  
United States Secret Service  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C. 20220

JAN 7 1965

Re: Everett Leroy Jones

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1.  Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2.  Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3.  Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4.  U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5.  Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - (a)  Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
  - (b)  Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
  - (c)  Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6.  Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph  has been furnished  enclosed  is not available  
 may be available through \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (2)  
U. S. Secret Service, New York City (RM)



Enclosure(s) (2)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

NY 100-133629

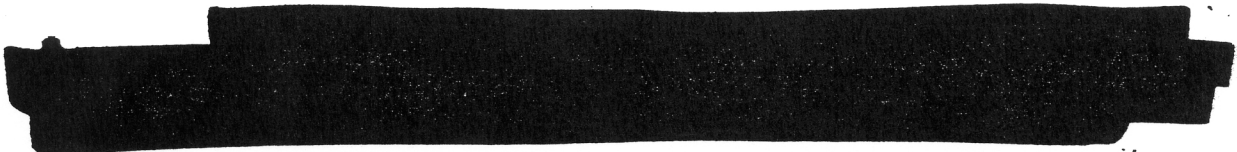

have its own power structure and be recognized as a nation, making treaties, having representatives and all the power any other bona fide nation has". He added that "Harlem is a black nation and it should not be ruled by the deals with the politicians downtown."

During this meeting, one of the speakers asked for pledges for guns to be sent to Bagalusa.

 *Harlem*   
*NANA LUN!*

The "New York Herald Tribune", a New York City daily newspaper, issue of October 26, 1965, on page 17 contains an article captioned "Play Writer's Demand: Harlem Its Own Nation". This article reflected that LEROI JONES, the poet-playwright who leads the Black Arts Repertory Theater, at a rally at 37 West 119th Street, called the previous night for the establishment of a separate nation in Harlem. JONES further stated according to the article that such a nation should have a right to make its own treaties, appoint its own ambassadors, control its own currency and set its own boundaries. The present boundary he invisions is HARYOU-ACT, an anti-poverty program which underwrote his groups' projects as part of Project Uplift last summer.

The subject presented several of his plays at the Black Arts Theater, Club Baron Lounge, 132nd Street and Lenox Avenue, on November 14, 1965. The program opened with six Negro children between the ages of five to ten who recited many vilifications against the white man. A play written by the subject called "Death to the Tyrant or Traitor" was presented. This play ended with the white participants getting their heads cut off, placed on the ends of sticks and carried off the stage by the victorious Negroes.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 154 930 F, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Air Force	<del>Everett LeRoy Jones</del> #AF 12 460 804	10-6-54		<i>af</i>
USM NY NY	Everett LeRoy Jones	10-18-61	sending obscene literature through mail	
D NY NY	Everett Jones #B650620 Residence: 24 Eckert Ave	7-30-66	A&R Newark NJ  <i>9/14/66</i> <i>0-1(2) let</i> <i>Tjm</i>	<i>A =</i> <i>BANK</i> <i>for</i> <i>entry, acade</i> <i>do</i> <i>GINTMAN</i>

NOT RECORDED  
18 AUG 15 1966

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.  
 \* are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
July 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York 100-133629

Everett LeRoi Jones  
Also Known As  
Leroi Jones

- Miscellaneous

[REDACTED]

alleges that Jones sustained fractured skull,  
rib and arm during arrest and was receiving no medical atten-  
tion.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A characterization of RAM is attached.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the  
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its con-  
tents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

Everett LeRoi Jones

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

There follows a copy of the aforementioned press release.

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

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

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

Everett LeRoi Jones

ment still in jail.

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

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

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

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

Everett LeRoi Jones

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

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

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

*General rep. a few v. similar artists*

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

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

Everett LeRoi Jones

- "(2) The complete dropping of charges and/or the reduction of the excessive bails which are another means of intimidating the accused.
- "(3) Respects for the rights of artists and intellectuals who express opinions held unpopular by the established government.

"Signed

"AD HOC COMMITTEE OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARTISTS & WRITERS

"COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- "Lebert Bethune, poet-writer
- "William Branch, playwright
- "John Henrik Clarke, Associate editor of Freedomways
- "Lempic Elder, playwright
- "Rose Guy, novelist
- "Robert Hooks, actor
- "John Killens, novelist
- "Wesley King, playwright
- "Maya Angelou, singer-actress
- "Chuck Moore, public relations consultant
- "Larry Neal, poet-writer
- "Charlie Russell, writer, editor of Coyx Magazine
- "A. B. Spellman, poet, music critic
- "Barbara Ann Teer, actress
- "Douglas Turner Ward, playwright
- "Linton Mitchell, playwright, writer
- "C. E. Wilson, writer
- "Julian Hayfield, writer
- "Audrey Lorde, poet
- "Johnny Johnson, actor, director
- "Alice Childress, playwright

A characterization of Freedomways is contained in the appendix.



FBI

Date: 7/27/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

TELETYPE

URGENT

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Wick  
 Mr. Casper  
 Mr. Callahan  
 Mr. Conrad  
 Mr. Felt  
 Mr. Gale  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Sullivan  
 Mr. Tavel  
 Mr. Trotter  
 Tele. Room  
 Miss Holmes  
 Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS NEWARK AND NEW YORK (100-133629)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33986)

LEROI JONES, MISCELLANEOUS (OO:NEW YORK)

[REDACTED] ADVISED INSTANT

DATE, THAT HE RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM [REDACTED]

THAT LEROI JONES, FROM NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, WAS IN WDC TO MEET WITH H. RAPP BROWN AND MARION BARRY, AND THEY HAD PLANS TO CAUSE DISORDER IN WDC ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY TWENTY EIGHT NEXT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE WOULD FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL MIGHT SUPPLY AND DID NOT DESIRE THE FBI TO CONTACT [REDACTED] HE DOES NOT PLACE ANY CREDENCE IN [REDACTED] HAS

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Teletype Unit
- 2 - WFO

CAF/mrb  
(6)

cc Enlow

REC 33

100-462-5/62

EX-113

AUG 1 1967

CONTROL

Approved:

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

59 AUG 1



F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 100-33986 62  
PAGE TWO

FURNISHED FALSE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, IS A FREQUENT  
COMPLAINANT, [REDACTED] MAY HAVE FABRICATED THE  
ABOVE INFORMATION OR HAD JUST HEARD A "RUMOR." [REDACTED]

LEROI JONES IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT OF  
NYO CASE "EVERETT LEROY JONES, AKA," DESCRIBED AS BORN  
OCTOBER SEVEN, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR, NEWARK, AFFILIATED  
IN THE PAST WITH BLACK ARTS REPERTORY THEATRE, NYC, AND  
AS NATIONALLY KNOWN WRITER AND BLACK NATIONALIST.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK REQUESTED TO CONTACT LOGICAL  
SOURCES TO DETERMINE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF JONES.

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NK 100-42539

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

"Allegedly Had Revolvers

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

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

"NEGRO WRITER IS CHARGED IN BEATING

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

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

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

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

NK 100-42539

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

"ASSAULT CHARGE DISMISSED AGAINST NEGRO PLAYWRIGHT

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

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

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

II. STATEMENTS CONCERNING ARREST OF SUBJECT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (157-2183) (c)

SUBJECT: RABBLE ROUSER INDEX  
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

DATE: 8/16/67

*OK by  
J.P.P.*

Re SAC letter 67-47 (B) dated 2/4/67.

Re Recommendation for Inclusion:

EVERETT LE ROI JONES, aka  
Bureau file 100-423307  
Newark file 100-42339-12

Enclosed herewith are five (5) copies of Inclusion Format.

*100-42339-12  
9/5/67*

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)  
2 - Newark  
(157-2183-42339) 62  
WHP/g  
(4)

NOT RECORDED  
98 SEP 14 1967

*file in*

ENCLOSURE

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

December 8, 1967

NH 157-53352

POSITIVE LT. CASE!

A BLACK (MAMM) ART FESTIVAL (MAMM)

RE: LEROI JONES

The "Hartford Courant", a daily newspaper published at Hartford, Connecticut, carried in its edition of December 8, 1967, an article reflecting that the University of Hartford's "Black Anger Arts Festival" sponsored the appearance of poet-playwright, militant Negro leader LEROI JONES, of Harlem, New York City, described as the "angriest black man of all" at the University on the evening of December 7, 1967.

JONES arrived with an entourage three-quarters of an hour late and regaled an audience of three hundred black, white, middle aged, but mostly young people with a program of poetry, reading skits, questions, and answering the "various shenanigans".

"JONES is an unimpressive figure at first sight - a short, slight, bandy-legged, bearded, bulging-eyed Negro in his thirties."

"But his intelligence, anger, wit, dignity, and poet's fervor make him on very short acquaintance, a magnetic and unwillingly charming figure."

"With him were a half dozen unfriendly-looking young Negro men and one girl."

"The lights in the cafeteria dimmed. Suddenly, JONES and his henchmen burst in, shouting obscenities, gibberish, random phrases such as, 'White man, the jig is up!' and, 'Git'em, git'em, git'em', making a row by banging canes on tables, knuckling tambourines, and generally putting on one devil of a good show."

"There was a bit of a let-down when the lights went up and JONES and three henchmen paraded themselves on the platform, but the tempo picked up as one of them, a strongly built one,

jr - GINTMAN (LT. MAMM)

ENCLOSURE

100-624-15347-59

RE: 15821 115

launched into the opening poem. It was a question - 'Who Am I?' and it detailed many outrageous, degrading things that have been done to Negroes. 'I', it is revealed in the last line, is America. Another supporting player then read a poem with a title, 'I Don't Relate Myself to You'.

"JONES then stepped forward and greeted the audience.

"You are all beautiful, except the white people here who are full of \_\_\_\_'. Here he used a four letter word rarely heard on television.

"Many of the middle-aged people in the audience seemed to stir uneasily. The youngsters, however, seemed to love it.

"Another poem was read; it went something like this: 'The bus is white, the teacher is white, the school books given to my children are white. The television I look at is all white. Bill Cosby's white. The house that I live in, the landlord is white, the church that I go to, Jesus is white. White, white, white, white. Then why do I hate myself?'

"JONES then drew a smattering of applause and considerable laughter with a couple of one-liners about President JOHNSON, President JOHNSON's wife, and President JOHNSON's mother. None was quite fit for a family newspaper.

"The middle-aged smiles became even more fixed.

"Why should we Negroes go 5,000 miles to defend freedom when we have never had freedom ourselves?' JONES cried. 'Have the people of Vietnam called us nigger? Did the people of Vietnam kidnap us from Africa and rob us of our right for names?'

"The name of the game is kill or be killed. Are you with me, black brothers?' 'And here we sit,' a white middle-aged woman murmured anxiously.

RE: MURKIN S.

"The youngsters are at it."

"At the end of his program, JONIS ignored the whites and addressed the Negroes in the audience.

"The blacks should have a nation," he said, speaking with the quiet eloquence of zealotry. "We shouldn't ask the white man for anything, because it isn't his job to give us anything." "We want to be able to educate our children, to love our own religion." "The only way America will get destroyed is if it gets in the way."

"We have been forced to shape our souls after the image of the white man." "You black students, if you come up here and start messing around with white folks, you will lose your souls."

"Don't get lost in the white man's world."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F. B. I.

Date: 2/28/68

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (157-62) (RUC)  
SUBJECT: LEROI JONES  
RM and SM

*RMA/KROR*

Attached for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM enclosing a transcription marked "Obscene" covering the speech of LEROI JONES, Negro playwright-poet, on 2/17/68, in Wilson Auditorium of the University of Cincinnati (UC). JONES was invited by the United Black Association (UBA), a recently formed student Negro organization at UC, in connection with Negro History Week.

One copy of the LHM, with obscene attachment, is enclosed for Newark.

Also attached for the Bureau and marked "Obscene" is the tape from which the transcript was made.

One portion of the speech makes reference to President JOHNSON, Mrs. JOHNSON, and the President's mother in a most derogatory and obscene way. Throughout the speech, JONES uses four-letter obscene words and reaches anarchy, stating that there must be war before there can be peace. He advocates that Black Power take over the entire nation. JONES, in a poem, has Negroes

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati

HJM:mjw  
(5)

REC 3

EX 107

15 MAR 1 1968

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ON 'BULKY RAMP'"

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: *354 R*  
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 20 1968

*Classified*

*1 - LHM  
1 copy of  
speech to  
P. C. S. I.  
request  
4/9/7/68  
PDT  
RM*

*157-62-157  
3/1/68  
TDR/ai*

*157-62-157  
8/26/68*



CI 157-

going into any business, sticking up the business owners, and stealing anything they wanted.

JONES advocates that the Negro make his "own world and we cannot do this until the white man is dead."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on 2/21/68, that the tape was made through a confidential source whose identity cannot be revealed. [REDACTED] advised the tape was made without any violation of the Trespass Law as Wilson Auditorium is part of the University of Cincinnati, which is municipally owned. However, the tape was made without the knowledge of JONES [REDACTED]

The LHM has been classified "Confidential" as it contains information from a confidential source who requested that his identity be kept confidential. Disclosure of this information might otherwise be affected, with possible harm to the security of the United States.

In summary, this is one of the most obscene and filthy speeches I have ever heard. What JONES is preaching borders on absolute anarchy.

It is recommended that the Bureau consider furnishing this information directly to President JOHNSON.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio  
February 28, 1968

RE: LEROI JONES

Confidential Source A recently advised that on February 17, 1968, Leroi Jones, the Negro playwright-poet, spoke before about 1,500 persons, the vast majority of whom were Negroes, in Wilson Auditorium of the University of Cincinnati (UC), beginning at 8:00 p.m., in connection with Negro History Week. Jones was invited by the United Black Association (UBA), a recently formed student Negro organization at UC. The purposes of UBA are to enable the black student to acquaint himself better with community facilities and to be aware of and assist in any community problems involving the Negro, as well as to assist the black student in any way possible, according to the UBA spokesman prior to the introduction of Leroi Jones.

Jones was then introduced by Thomas James Porter, chairman of the Cincinnati chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with the words "He's alive! He's here! He's our cat Leroi!"

According to the confidential source, Jones, dressed entirely in black, with a loose turtle-neck sports shirt, greeted the audience with "As Salaam Aleikum," which is Arabic, and with a Swahili greeting meaning "Peace unto you," which are characteristic of followers of Malcolm X.

Leroi Jones

"Leroi Jones was expected to be released today from Trenton State Prison on \$25,000 bail, pending appeal of his conviction for illegal possession of two pistols during the Newark rioting last summer," according to a United Press International release datelined Trenton, New Jersey, in the January 9, 1968, "Cincinnati Post and Times Star," daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cincinnati area. It points

declassified by 6049  
9/29/77

100-425307-66  
ENCLOSURE