

1 - Mr. Harbo

SAC, Newark

January 28, 1957

Director, FBI

EVERETT L. JONES, WITH ALIASES;
LEROY E. JONES, LEROI JONES,
LEROI E. JONES, E. LEROI JONES,
PROF. EVERETT LEROI JONES,
2ND LT. LEROI JONES.
SECURITY MATTER - C

There are enclosed for your information one Photostat of a "Request for File and Record Check" and "Statement of Personal History" submitted to the Bureau by the Office of Special Investigation, Department of the Air Force. One Photostat of each document is also being sent to the WFO with copies of this letter.

The WFO is instructed to check its files and furnish any pertinent information which can be identified with the subject to the Bureau and the Newark Office. Bufiles contain no information that can be identified with the subject. In this connection, it is noted that Bureau indices were checked only on the names Everett Leroy (Leroi) Jones and Leroy (Leroi) Everett Jones.

It is noted that the subject admits membership in the American Youth for Democracy and the Civil Rights Congress. It is possible that he was a member of these organizations while he attended Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Enclosures (2)
2 - WFO - Enclosures (2)

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ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 4/25/58	Investigative Period 3/25-28, 31; 4/1, 7-9, 15/58
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED		Report made by 	Typed By: mzb
EVERETT LE ROY JONES, was. E. Leroy Jones, Leroy Everett Jones, Leroi Jones, Leroi E. Jones, Professor Everett Leroi Jones		CHARACTER OF CASE AGENCY <u>NY 100-425307</u> REQ. REC'D <u>6-11-59</u> REP'D FOR <u>6-24-59</u> BY <u>NY 100-425307</u> 51	

D.O.B.
10-7-1934

Synopsis: Subject resides 104 East Third Street, New York City with his employment unknwn. OSI records reflect subject executed signed sworn statement 7/30/56 at Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico, admitting past membership or affiliation in the AYD, CRC, and National Negro Congress. He admitted attending CP meetings and lectures by CP members. He also admitted subscribing to "The Worker" along with reading the "Daily Worker" and literature concerning Communism and Marxism. He had certified on Loyalty Form DD 98 dated 10/6/54 that he had not been associated in any manner with above organizations. Confidential informants in the New York City area do not know subject. Description set out. The Department has advised prosecution under Fraud Against the Government not warranted if subject's prior connections with subversive organizations were no more extensive than he claims.

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DETAILS: The title of this case is marked changed to reflect the name EVERETT LE ROY JONES as is set out in the subject's birth records. Also, the names LEROY EVERETT JONES, LEROI JONES, LEROI E. JONES, and Professor EVERETT LEROI JONES are being added to this title as contained in Office of Special Investigations (OSI) records. This change

Approved 	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 4-Bureau (100-425307) (RM) 3-New York (100-133629)		62	REC-62
AGENCY: <u>NY, Lab. Sec. Div.</u>		MAY 28 1958	
REQ. REC'D	DATE FORW. <u>5-13-58</u>	CC TO: <u>ALL</u>	
HOW FORW. <u>PK</u>	BY: <u>PRV</u>	REQ. REC'D. <u>10-1-59</u>	
5 MAY 14 1958		OCT 14 1965	

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also deletes EVERETT L. JONES since it is not a true alias.

BACKGROUND

Birth

The records of OSI, as made available in December, 1957, reflected that on February 14, 1956, the files of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, were checked and reflected that EVERETT LE ROY JONES was born October 7, 1934, at 134 West Kinney Street, Newark, to ANNA LEWIS ROSS, age 24, born at Alabama, and COYT LEROY JONES, age 24, born in South Carolina.

Marital Status

These records contained a statement of Personal History Form DD 398 dated January 23, 1956. On this statement, it was indicated that subject was then single and had never been married.

Education

The above-mentioned form DD 398 reflects subject attended the following schools:

9/41 - 1/48	Central Avenue Grammar, Newark, New Jersey;
1/48 - 1/49	McKinley Junior High, Newark;
1/49 - 1/52	Barringer High School, Newark;
1/52 - 9/52	Rutgers University, Newark;
9/52 - 6/54	Howard University, Washington, D. C.

It further reflects that he did not graduate from Rutgers University or Howard University.

These OSI records further reflect that the following school records were checked:

On February 14, 1956, the records of the Central Avenue School, 251 Central Avenue, Newark, reflected that the subject attended from October 18, 1939, to January 31, 1948. These records reflect he previously attended Robert Treat School, Newark, from September, 1939, to October 18, 1939.

On February 14, 1956, the records of McKinley Grammar School, Eighth Avenue, Newark, reflected that LEROY

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EVERETT JONES attended the former McKinley Junior High School, Eighth Avenue, Newark, from February 1, 1948, to January 31, 1949, at which time he graduated.

On February 14, 1956, the records of Barringer High School, 49 Parker Street, Newark, reflected that LEROY EVERETT JONES attended there from February, 1949, to January 30, 1952, at which time he graduated.

On February 13, 1956, the records of Rutgers University, 40 Rector Street, Newark, reflected that the subject attended day sessions, College of Arts and Sciences, from February 4, 1952, to August 8, 1952, at which time he withdrew. He had pursued a natural sciences (premedical) course.

On February 13, 1956, the records of Upsala College, 345 Prospect Street, East Orange, New Jersey, reflected that LEROY E. JONES enrolled on June 16, 1952, for the summer session in Reserve Officers Training Corps only.

On February 13, 1956, the records of Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey, reflected subject attended the summer session of the College of Arts and Sciences, Urban Division, Seton Hall University, located at 31 Clinton Street, Newark, as a non matriculated student from June 28, 1954, to August, 1954, at which time he withdrew.

On March 21, 1956, the records of Howard University, Washington, D. C., were checked and reflected the following pertinent information for the subject:

He attended the first semester at Howard University in September, 1952, until the second semester of June, 1954, at which time he was dropped for poor scholarship. On September 28, 1954, the Petitions Committee denied subject's request to be re-entered in the College of Liberal Arts.

The above records also contained the following variations of the subject's name:

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LEROI JONES
LEROI E. JONES
E. LEROI JONES

Military Service

The above-mentioned DD 398 Form of OSI records reflected that as of January 23, 1956, the subject was Airman Second Class, Service #AF 124 608 04, and assigned to the 73rd Bomb Squadron, Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, having commenced active duty on October 7, 1954.

These records further reflect that in accordance with Air Force Regulation 39-21, the subject was tendered an undesirable discharge from the United States Air Force on or about February 18, 1957, at Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina.

Residence

On November 15, 1957, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the subject resided at that time in New York City and could be reached at Oregon 3-8199. [REDACTED] N.J.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the subject still resides on the fourth floor at 104 East Third Street. He stated he did not know anything about the activities of the subject.

The Form DD 398, mentioned above, of the OSI records, contains the following list of past residences for the subject:

1937-1940	24 Boston Street, Newark, New Jersey;
1940-1948	19 Dey Street, Newark, New Jersey;

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1948-1950 22 Eighth Avenue, Newark; New Jersey;
1950-1953 154 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey;
1953 to date of
Form DD 398
1/23/56 119 Hillside Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

On this form the subject had also added that his address, while attending Howard University, was Box 215, Clarke Hall, Washington, D. C. His permanent home address was listed as 119 Hillside Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and his forwarding address was 90 Bedford Street, New York, New York.

The above-mentioned birth records reflect that his address, at the time of his birth, was 134 West Kinney Street, Newark, in 1934.

Employment:

Form DD 398, as mentioned above, listed the following employment for the subject:

Under remarks it was recorded that the subject had worked at different places during vacation time while attending school.

OSI records further reflect that on February 14, 1956, Mrs. STEPHEN LUCAS, wife of the owner of the L & S Market, 124½ West Kinney Street, advised that the subject was employed at the L & S Market as a part-time clerk after school hours and during summer and Christmas vacation periods while a student in high school and college. She stated her records reflect he was employed by them intermittently from 1951 to 1954. During the time she knew him, she never knew him to belong to any subversive organization.

The subject's current employment is unknown.

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AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Evidence of Communist Party Membership

The OSI records mentioned above contain two forms DD 398 executed by the subject; one dated June 23, 1955, and the other dated January 23, 1956. On the first form, he answered "no" to each of the following questions:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, USA, or any Communist organization?"

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of a Fascist organization?"

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government or of an organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons which has adopted the policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts or force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States or of seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means?"

The second DD 398 form dated January 23, 1956, contains the same questions. On this form, he answered "no" to the first two and "see below" to the third one. In his remarks below, he gave the following information:

"Was a member of following organizations listed under Executive Order 10450:

"12-52 to 10-54 American Youth for Democracy;
"12-53 to 10-54 Civil Rights Congress.

"Employed as a member only in both organizations. I have associated with persons which I have reason to believe were members of the Communist Party. Attended social activities of the two organizations listed above."

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

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The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

These OSI records contain a question and answer signed sworn statement executed by the subject July 30, 1956, at Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico. Part of this statement is as follows:

"Q: Will you name some of the organizations that you were solicited to join or that you attended lectures of, or were affiliated with in any way?

"A: Well the Communist Party. Naturally after a while they wanted you to join the party. I went to a few lectures and things like that - those groups that were very close to the Young Communist League and the Socialist Labor Party. I have gone to social affairs at Communist's homes. I have, particularly as an observer, but I was never actually affiliated with them in my sense of the term; but I have attended Communist Party Meetings and heard lecturers and things like that but I never joined.

"Q: You state you were solicited? Did you join?

"A: If you mean as a card carrying member, no; only to the extent of attending some of their meetings.

"Q: Would you say then the extent of your dealings with the Communist Party of the United States was confined to attending lectures and meetings?

"A: I attended these lectures and meetings and naturally there were a lot of people I knew who gave parties and things like that and I knew they were Communists. There were a lot of concerts given by Communists organizations and I wrote a few articles for them - but actually being a member - no.

"Q: Who were some of these people that spoke at these lectures?

"A: Paul Robeson, local Socialist leaders and other people who had already publicly identified themselves with the Communist and Socialist movement.

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"Q: These articles you wrote for the Communist Party - were they ever published?

"A: Yes, I think a few of them were published in these periodicals put out by the different organizations - these front organizations - I don't know, maybe the "Worker" - I am not sure.

"Q: These articles you wrote - what did they deal with?

"A: On, the role of the Communist Party in trying to establish world peace and better relations between the races and that their policy was designed to make everyone at least economically equal, if not socially.

"Q: Would you say the subject of most of your articles were along the line you have just stated?

"A: Yes."

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED] advised that in June, 1955, the Council on African Affairs dissolved and at the time of dissolution PAUL ROBESON was chairman of that organization. [REDACTED]

The Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED] advised in June, 1950, that PAUL ROBESON was known to him prior to 1945 as a concealed Communist. [REDACTED]

Evidence of Communist Party Sympathies

These OSI records further reflect that while the subject was stationed at Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, had in his possession various quantities of literature which included writings by KARL MARX and LENIN.

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Also, while at Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, from January 18, 1956, to April 30, 1956, he received at least nine copies of "The Worker." Other correspondence to him was addressed to Professor EVERETT LEROI JONES.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist weekly newspaper.

The above-mentioned signed sworn statement of questions and answers executed by the subject July 30, 1956, also contains the following:

"Q: You state that you have submitted articles for publication in various periodicals published by organizations connected with the Communist Party. Have you ever subscribed to or read any publications or periodicals published by any organizations listed in AFR 124-5 as amended?

"A: Yes, the "Worker", the Communist "Daily Worker" and this paper put out by the Socialist Party. I don't know the name of it, I mean regular publications but those were the only regular publications.

"Q: Are you presently subscribing to the "Worker" and the publications put out by the Socialist Party of America?

"A: Yes, if the subscription has not run out I still am.

"Q: Are you presently subscribing?

"A: Originally it was a gift from someone and then I have just kept it up. Yes, I have subscribed to it.

"Q: You say the "Worker" was originally given to you as a gift, when did the subscription start?

"A: Back in 1953, I think.

"Q: You have been receiving it regularly?

"A: I think occasionally I would let the subscription lag and I would start it up again.

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"Q: What is your object for your continued subscription to the "Worker"?

"A: Well, I don't know. I think contrary to what everyone says, people that haven't read it, although it is a organ of the party; I think it still has things in it worth reading and I don't think you can be liberal until you hear everybody's side of the question.

"Q: What do you feel that reading the "Worker" gives you that you couldn't get from the ordinary newspaper?

"A: The Communist side of the thing, naturally, and it has a lot of lurid articles about civil rights that ordinary American newspapers wouldn't print and shouldn't print, actually because there is no need for stirring people up needlessly. As far as deriving anything from the "Worker" - it is just a question of being interested in Communism as something that exists and whether we are fighting it or not - I am just interested in reading about it.

"Q: Do you read other publications that deal with the Communist Party?

"A: Well, regular books but no periodicals or anything.

"Q: What type of books?

"A: That deal with the Communist Party. Karl Marx Communist Manifesto, Das Kapital, and some of Engels' works, autobiographical sketches of some of the Communist and ex-Communist leaders and the Life of Lenin.

"Q: Do you read any books written by modern day Communists?

"A: Yes, by modern day Communists and persons living in Communist Russia who are not Communists.

"Q: Where do you obtain these books?

"A: All of the Marx things are in the base library and the other books you can get them from different book agents.

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"Q: Do you have any books that you have sent away for in your possession?

"A: I think so, a novel called 'The Thaw' - I can't remember the author, the Life of Lenin, the Story of the Revolution, 13 Days That Shook the World, and The God That Failed, it is the story of why some people became disgusted with Communism. I think that is all.

"Q: This book, 'The Thaw', have you read this book?

"A: Yes.

"Q: What does it deal with?

"A: How Russia is undergoing a change now that the party line has changed and the Russian artists are beginning to express themselves a little more freely and with more truth than have been heretofore.

"Q: Where do you get the books you send away for?

"A: I got some through advertisements in the 'Worker' and 'Socialist Press' and some from the 'Grave Press'.

"Q: Do you have any other publications in your possession at this time which could be considered as liberal?

"A: The Reporter, I got a copy of it with a book I sent away for. This book was The Failure of Socialism by Max Eastman.

"Q: Have you ever subscribed or do you now subscribe to the Daily Worker?

"A: No, only the Worker - the weekly.

"Q: Have you ever read the Daily Worker?

"A: Yes, sir.

"Q: When did you read the Daily Worker?

"A: You can buy it on the news stands - I can't say actually how many times.

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"Q: During what period would you say you read the Daily Worker?

"A: Approximately one year after leaving high school until the time I came into the service.

"Q: Besides the periodicals you have stated, do you subscribe to any other newspapers or magazines which carry the Communist line?

"A: No."

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper with the last edition on January 13, 1958.

"Q: You apparently have made quite a study of politics, Communism and democracy. What is your opinion of Communism as a form of Government as practiced in Russia today?

"A: The Russians don't practice Communism as political science. They practice a form of Totalitarianism and even Fascism, but I think that Communism is not practical and it will never work, only as a pure political science. It is the best form of government and my only objection is that it would never work because of the human element involved in practical endeavor and I don't think the Russians practice Communism as outlined by Karl Marx at all - not in the least.

"Q: What is your opinion of the form of government they presently have in Russia?

"A: I think it is decadant totalitarianism and that it is not as good a form as our own and I think any government or anything that might subordinate people's ideas to become generalized schemes is not good. You hear a lot of controversy on that form of government but I don't think it merits consideration as a practical form.

"Q: Do you consider yourself loyal to the United States?

"A: Yes, I consider myself loyal - I consider myself more loyal than the average person because I know what we are trying to do. Actually I don't think everyone does. I don't think to just say democracy is the best form of government actually makes it so.

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"Q: You know that the Communist Party advocates using force to over-throw the government, if necessary.

"A: Yes, thats right. *→ 5 min per chair?*

"Q: What do you think about this?

"A: Well, I don't believe in that because as I said, we have the best workable form of government there is in existence although I do feel they were justified in over-throwing that Royalist Regime but as long as democracy, the way we practice it, is practicable and benefits everyone, I think it is the best form of government there is.

"Q: What is your opinion of Communism as a form of government as outlined by the Communist Party USA?

"A: Really, the Communist Party USA follows the Russian Communist Party line. They talk Marxism but don't practice it. Communism would never work practically because of the human element involved. If there were some way of practicing pure Marxist Communism, it would be a Utopia."

Evidence of Membership in or Sympathy with Communist Party Front Organizations

These OSI records contain a Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces (Form DD 98) dated October 6, 1954, which was signed by the subject.

This Form DD 98 contains a list of organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 which includes the American Youth for Democracy, the Civil Rights Congress, and the National Negro Congress along with a certificate which contains among other statements that the word "none" would be written in the "remarks" space if the signer has not been associated in any manner with listed organizations."

The word "none" was written in the remarks space.

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The above-mentioned question and answer signed sworn statement also contains the following:

"Q: Have you read and do you understand the contents of AFR 124-5, as amended?

"A: Yes.

"Q: Will you state whether or not you have ever been a member or associated with any organizations listed in AFR 124-5?

"A: Yes, I have.

"Q: Will you state what organizations?

"A: Civil Rights Congress, American Youth for Democracy.

"Q: Have you ever been affiliated with or associated with any other organizations listed in this regulation?

"A: I think so.

"Q: Please explain?

"A: I don't know if this is the same organization or not. At one time, it was the National Negro Congress and the National Congress for the Preservation of Negro Rights - I am not sure. At the time I belonged, it was known as the National Negro Congress.

"Q: Are there any other organizations listed in AFR 124-5, as amended, that you were ever a member or associated with?

"A: I don't think so.

"Q: When you say I don't think so, you mean you have reviewed the organizations listed in this regulation and you do not see any other organizations that you are or have been a member of?

"A: That's right.

"Q: Will you explain your connections with the Civil Rights Congress?

"A: Well, it was something that was introduced to me by some other people when I was going to school at Howard University. At that time they were doing things I thought were constructive and I felt I wanted to be identified with that organization at that time.

"Q: What was the nature of your association with the Civil Rights Congress? Were you a member?

"A: I think I was a member in good standing and I wrote an occasional piece for them and I was just a member.

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"Q: You say you wrote an occasional piece for them. Do they have a publication?

"A: They had - I guess you would call it an outlet in various publications, a sort of editorial thing; occasionally some of the members would write it.

"Q: Were you required to pay dues in this organization?

"A: I think I only paid dues once - it was supposed to be for the year. I paid one time. I think it was about \$10.00

"Q: Approximately how long were you connected with this organization?

"A: I think about a year, maybe a little more.

"Q: What was this period?

"A: From about January 1953 to January 1954.

"Q: Are you still a member of this organization?

"A: I doubt it, if the dues and things are prerequisites for membership, I don't think so.

"Q: Have you ever received any notice from this organization that you were no longer a member?

"A: No.

"Q: Since the date you stated you were last a member, have you had any more dealings with this organization?

"A: No.

"Q: Now you stated that the reason you joined this organization was because you felt they were doing good work and you wished to be identified with this, will you please elaborate on this work?

"A: Well, they were trying to get a lot of the Civil Rights through Congress, they were working on segregation; at that time Negroes were not allowed to eat in the restaurants in Washington and I think at least they had a voice in trying to get this changed. I don't know how much, actually, looking back, they had to do with it but I thought that perhaps they were a good organization.

"Q: Were you aware at the time you joined this organization that it was affiliated with the Communist Party?

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"A: No, I wasn't aware they were directly affiliated but I knew some of the members were Leftist or Socialist but I didn't know the organization itself was a Communist organization.

"Q: Were the individuals that introduced you to this organization students at Howard University?

"A: Some were students and some were teachers.

"Q: Do you recall, at this time, the names of any of the individuals?

"A: I don't think so.

"Q: Do you mean that you do not care to answer that question?

"A: I see no need for bringing these people in - they probably have much more at stake and would be very embarrassed.

"Q: Did this organization issue a membership card?

"A: I believe so.

"Q: Have you still got the card that was issued to you by the Civil Rights Congress?

"A: I don't know, I may have it among my things' however, I don't carry it.

"Q: During this period you were a member of the Civil Rights Congress, did you go to meetings?

"A: Well, I went to an occasional meeting - not regularly as they were held, the way that was set up they had a sort of district meeting and then they had a big regional meeting. I never did know how that worked but occasionally I would go down to a meeting.

"Q: Where were these meetings held?

"A: They were held at Freedom Hall and some meetings were held in dormitories at Howard University and sometimes at people's homes.

"Q: Where is Freedom Hall located?

"A: Freedom Hall is in the Northwest section of Washington, D. C., on the way to Georgetown. It was a meeting hall something like the 'Y' or neighborhood house where people get together for social functions.

"Q: Aside from your writing an occasional article for the Civil Rights Congress, did you ever participate in any other way in its activities; such as getting petitions signed or handing out literature?

"A: No, except one instance when the Civil Rights Congress wanted to emphasize something that was printed in a Washington newspaper. We handed them out free.

"Q: What was the nature of these articles you wrote?

"A: Mostly about the role of the American as a supposedly emancipator of all the countries in the world and supposedly a model of merit, decency, Christianity, and things like that; when actually there was so many things in their own back yard that needed seeing to and things on that order.

"Q: Could you tell me specifically what you referred to when you say that the United States has things in their own back yard that need cleaning up?

"A: Well, as far as segregation and making a second class citizen out of Negroes and other minorities and things of that nature.

"Q: Was that your objective when you joined the Civil Rights Congress:

"A: That's right. I thought that would enable me to express some of these things that I felt - see people using them or at least talking about it. I felt that this type of organization was the only thing that could bring about any action since the government at that time wasn't doing too much.

"Q: You mean that your main reason for joining the Civil Rights Congress was to be able to better state your views regarding Civil Rights for Negroes.

"A: That's right.

"Q: Will you please explain your membership in the American Youth for Democracy?

"A: Well, it was something of the same nature but it was more generalized. I got interested in it when I was going to Rutgers. They stressed a lot of the same things as the Civil Rights Congress in trying to better relations, only they weren't especially interested in the Negroes alone, I was for promoting better relationship between the minorities. I think that they felt that the minorities

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"could get along a little better among themselves. I think they could persuade the people in the United States to show a little more tolerance. It was composed mostly of Jewish and Negro students.

"Q: You state that you first became a member of this organization while attending Rutgers?

"A: That's right.

"Q: How long were you a member of this organization?

"A: About two years.

"Q: Approximately what Date?

"A: About April or May 1952 to January 1954.

"Q: Are you presently a member of the American Youth for Democracy?

"A: No, my membership ran out. I stopped going to meetings in January 1954 but I think I was still a member until October 1954.

"Q: How did you learn of this organization and how did you become a member?

"A: I think it was a student. They were students that had belonged to this Literary Guild and a lot of them were members of this organization and others that were trying to do the same thing.

"Q: Were you approached by some student to join?

"A: Yes, we talked about it a lot and we felt that by joining, it was something more than just being a student and thinking about it, we could become active; and try to stop some of the things that were unfair to both minority groups.

"Q: When you say both minorities, what do you mean?

"A: Jews and Negroes.

"Q: Do you feel that you were able to accomplish anything by joining this organization?

"A: Yes, I think so - I think very definitely something was accomplished; whether or not these accomplishments had any Communist or even Socialist undertones, I don't

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"really know but as far as we were concerned, or at least to the people who were close in this organization. We thought we were doing some good.

"Q: Were you required to pay dues in this organization?

"A: Well, we all when we first began this particular group - we all just sort of put money in to keep the thing going. Because it was just a very small district group and later on we paid student dues.

"Q: You say a small group; about how many?

"A: I think when it first started there were about 20 overall, later on there were about 60 or 75; not all on the campus but some people who were just affiliated with the actual students.

"Q: Were you one of the organizers of the American Youth for Democracy Group at Rutgers University?

"A: No, there were about 20 members when I first joined.

"Q: Tell me the nature of your participation in this organization?

"A: Well, I began as a member and then we had this periodical that would appear sometimes and I sort of acted as an assistant editor and usually wrote the editorials.

"Q: What was the name of this periodical that you acted as an assistant editor for?

"A: Well, it had several names. First one was 'Youth for Democracy' and the other one was 'Youth Speaks' or 'American Youth Speaks'.

"Q: Did you write under your own name?

"A: Yes.

"Q: What distribution was made of these publications?

"A: Mostly from hand to hand - just give them to people and ask them to read it. That's all I had any knowledge of.

"Q: You mean students?

"A: Students and other people who were interested.

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"Q: Do you recall the names of any of the individuals who were associated with you in this organization?
"A: Yes, sir, but I had rather not give them. You know I don't want to make anything unpleasant for anyone else.

"Q: You state that you were a member of the National Negro Congress, will you please explain the nature of this membership?
"A: Matter of fact, I was never too clear on this myself. When I became a member of the Civil Rights Congress I started getting these periodicals and letters from this other organization and they were always address as 'Dear Member' so I took the thing for granted that I was a member of that but I never actually attended a meeting.

"Q: Did you ever make an application or pay dues to the National Negro Congress?
"A: No.

"Q: Did you ever participate in any of its activities?
"A: Well, if its activities coincided with the views of the Civil Rights Congress, well, then I would but I had no knowledge of it except through these letters and periodicals.

"Q: Were you required to pay dues to the National Negro Congress?
"A: No, I think they asked me for some contributions a few times but I never participated.

"Q: Have you read any of the periodicals published by the National Negro Congress?
"A: Yes.

"Q: What would you say their purpose was?
"A: Well, its essence I imagine is the same as any of these Civil Rights Organizations but at that time it was some thing about the organization that didn't appeal to me. I don't know.

"Q: Then you never actively participated in any of its activities unless they coincided with the activities of the Civil Rights Congress?
"A: That's right.

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"Q: Are you still a member of the National Negro Congress?

"A: No, I guess not. Actually I never participated in their activities. When I stopped going to Civil Rights Congress meetings the letters and periodicals from the National Negro Congress stopped coming.

"Q: When you joined the American Youth for Democracy, were you aware of its connections with the Communist Party?

"A: Well, I knew there were a few Communist in it and I knew a lot of their speakers in it were Communists but I didn't know they were an organ for the party.

"Q: When did you become aware that they were an organization of the Communist Party of the United States of America?

"A: In 1954.

"Q: You were not aware prior to 1954 that they were connected in any way to the Communist Party of the United States?

"A: Well, I knew that some of their ideals and some of their points were similar and I knew they stressed some of the things along the party line but at that time the party line was not too repellant, I mean in this certain sense but I had no idea they were actually a direct line to the party. I thought that surely they had been influenced by socialism or probably Marxism but I didn't know they were that close.

"Q: You say that the Communist Party line was not too repellant at this time. What do you mean?

"A: The party, from what I had read, was dedicated, or so they said, under this new regime to make everything and make everyone equal, etc., and in that particular point I was very much in favor, I went along with it very much but after that I didn't see the need for the Communist Party itself - only this particular part of the line. I never actually believed that they were sincere but I felt that if they would do anything that was constructive along civil rights lines, it wouldn't matter too much.

"Q: Are you aware today of what connection the organization 'American Youth for Democracy' has with the Communist Party of the United States?

"A: I think they are a front organization. Actually, some party leaders are members and officers of the organization.

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"Q: Now we have reviewed three organizations that you state you were a member of as listed in AFR 124-5. Are there any other organizations listed in this regulation that you were a member of or are presently a member of or affiliated with?

"A: I don't think so.

"Q: Are there any organizations listed that you were or are affiliated with?

"A: That's a broad area - affiliations covers a lot of things. You could go to hear a lecture and I think you could have called that affiliation.

"Q: During your membership in the three organizations previously stated, were you solicited by other organizations to join them?

"A: Yes, a lot of them.

"Q: These organizations that solicited you to join them were they connected with the Communist Party in any way?

"A: Yes, I think so, most of them that I had a chance to do any investigating about.

"Q: What connection do you feel they have with the Communist Party of the United States?

"A: Most of them were front organizations - subversive under different names. They all follow the same line.

"Q: Have you ever joined any other organizations, besides the three you have already stated you were a member of, that were in any way affiliated with the Communist Party?

"A: No, not to my knowledge.

"Q: I have here two (2) copies of the Statement of Personal History completed by you on 23 January 1956, and the other dated 23 June 1955. I also have a Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces dated 6 October 1954 and signed by you and there are certain discrepancies I will ask you to explain. On your Statement of Personal History, dated 23 June 1955, and your Loyalty Certificate you have omitted information regarding your membership in the American Youth for Democracy and Civil Rights Congress which you listed later on your Statement of Personal History, dated 23 January 1956. Will you explain why you omitted this information?

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"A: Did I omit it or did I put no in it?

"Q: On your Statement of Personal History, dated 23 June 1955, which I now show you, you placed 'no' in the three blocks under Item 16, which pertains to Membership, Past or Present, in the Communist Party and any organizations that advocates to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

"A: The first time I read this thing and I interpreted that statement to mean any organizations which advocate a violent over-throw of the Government - well, I didn't interpret it to mean any organizations I had been a member of and I don't think I ever saw a list of organizations, which if you were a member you must check the yes blank on the Statement of Personal History and on the second time it was made very clear to me there was a list and I put them down. I wasn't intending to hide the fact - I just didn't interpret it that way.

"Q: I now show you a Loyalty Certificate for Personnel of the Armed Forces which you completed and signed on 6 October 1 1954. On this form you have certified that you were never a member of any organization listed thereon, however, the organizations you later put on your Statement of Personal History are listed on this form. Will you explain why you omitted this information on this Loyalty Certificate?

"A: Well, as far as I can think that list was when I was first sworn in and it was just handed to me to sign but I think I knew the organizations were on there but since the person that gave the thing to me to sign seemed to be in a hurry - I didn't bother reading it, I just signed it. I felt that if I put them on there I would have been rejected from the service. I don't think we were actually given a chance to read the thing but I think I knew what it was."

Miscellaneous Communist Party Activity

The OSI records further reflect that on January 9, 1956, an anonymous letter was received at Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, as follows:

*M. VP → his type to prove all this — from — the
Comrade — like — member*

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"A/2C EVERETT L. JONES is of Communistic beliefs;;; subscribes to the DAILY WORKER, (which he receives at this base), and was a member of several subversive organizations."

MISCELLANEOUS

These OSI records reflect that during the investigation of the subject by OSI Agents, the following people were interviewed and in commenting on the subject, all advised that they had no knowledge of any subversive activity on the part of the subject either past or present:

Captain JULIAN I. GILLIAM, Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, interviewed February 7, 1956, knew subject three years;

Mr. ALFRED B. SPELLMAN, graduate student, Howard University, Washington, D. C., interviewed January 3, 1957, knew subject very well during subject's attendance at Howard University;

Reverend Doctor WILLIAM P. HAYES, 272 South Sixth Street, Newark, New Jersey, interviewed December 28, 1956, had known subject since childhood;

Mr. RONALD L. FARLEY, 305 Alcott Street, Orange, New Jersey, interviewed January 3, 1957, knew subject as a student at Rutgers University, Newark, in 1952;

Master Sergeant JACK BARFIELD, Ramey Air Force Base, interviewed January 16, 1956, then assigned to same squadron as subject;

Staff Sergeant M. L. THOMAS, Ramey Air Force Base, interviewed January 17, 1956, then assigned to same squadron as subject;

A/2c CLIFFORD D. BIGELOW, roommate with subject for six weeks in military service, interviewed June 4, 1956;

First Lieutenant BENNY CHEEK, 73rd Bombardment Squadron, interviewed April 10, 1956, subject's supervisor for approximately two months;

Professor THOMAS A. HART, Howard University, interviewed March 21, 1956, knew subject as a student approximately two years;

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HAROLD FINLEY, JR., Laboratory Assistant, Chemistry Department, Howard University, interviewed March 21, 1956, knew subject socially during latter's attendance at Howard University;

CHARLES H. BUSH, Educational Director, Howard University, interviewed March 21, 1956, knew subject approximately three years while subject attended Howard University;

ELI BROWN, JR., interviewed February 14, 1956, co-worker with subject at his former employment, L & S Market, and knew him approximately two years;

Mrs. GERTRUDE REAVES, 119 Hillside Avenue, interviewed February 15, 1956, neighbor of subject for three years; and

RUDOLPH VANDERPUT, 142 Dayton Street, Newark, interviewed February 15, 1956, knew subject as neighbor approximately eight years.

Confidential informants, who have some knowledge of Communist activities in the New York City area, all advised in March or April, 1958, that they have no knowledge of the subject.

DESCRIPTION

The following descriptive data was obtained from OSI records and from [REDACTED]

Name:	EVERETT LEROY JONES, was. E. Leroi Jones, Leroy Everett Jones, Leroi Jones, Leroi E. Jones, Professor Everett Leroi Jones
Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Born:	October 7, 1934, Newark, New Jersey
Residence:	104 East Third Street, New York, New York
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	135 lbs.
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital status:	Single as of January, 1956

NY 100-133629

Immediate relatives:

Mother, ANNA LEWIS JONES;

Father, COYT JONES

Military Service #:

AF 124 608 04

M.J.
H.I.

The Department of Justice by letter dated March 5, 1958, gave the following opinion concerning this case:

Inasmuch as the subject denied membership in any of the listed organizations at the time he executed DD Form 98 on October 6, 1954, and then subsequently admitted membership in two of these organizations, it would appear that his denial would afford an appropriate basis for possible prosecution under the Fraud Against the Government Statute, provided sufficient corroborative evidence of his membership in one or both of these organizations is obtained. However if it is true that the subject's prior connections with subversive organizations were no more extensive than he now claims they were, it is the opinion of this Division that prosecution would not be warranted in the circumstances of this case.

possibly decided?

- C -

SAC, New York (100-133529)

August 21, 1959

REC-18

Director, FBI (100-425307) - 22

mf

EVERETT LE ROY JONES
SECURITY MATTER - C
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

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Reurlet 8-13-59.

In view of the fact that the Department has previously declined prosecution on an apparently identical set of facts, no investigation should be conducted in connection with the violation referred to by the Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Details concerning the latest violation should be placed in a closing report and referred to the Bureau. If it appears that there are no new facts which might alter the Department's previous opinion, the report will be referred to the Department for review but no opinion will be requested.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject failed to indicate membership in American Youth for Democracy, Civil Rights Congress and National Negro Congress on Navy PSQ.

RMH:pab
(4)

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- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- DeLoach _____
- McGuire _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tamm _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____

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Handwritten signature/initials

OBSCENITY (A)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

Copy to:

Report of:

Office: New York, New York

Date:

3/8/62

Field Office File #:

NY 100-133629-27

Bureau File #: 100-42530762

Title:

EVERETT LEROY JONES

Character:

SECURITY MATTER-C;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis:

In August, 1961, JONES was listed as President of the On Guard Committee for Freedom (OGCF).

[REDACTED]

JONES was active in the formation of the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC). JONES' activities in the FPCC, the OGCF, and the MDC set forth.

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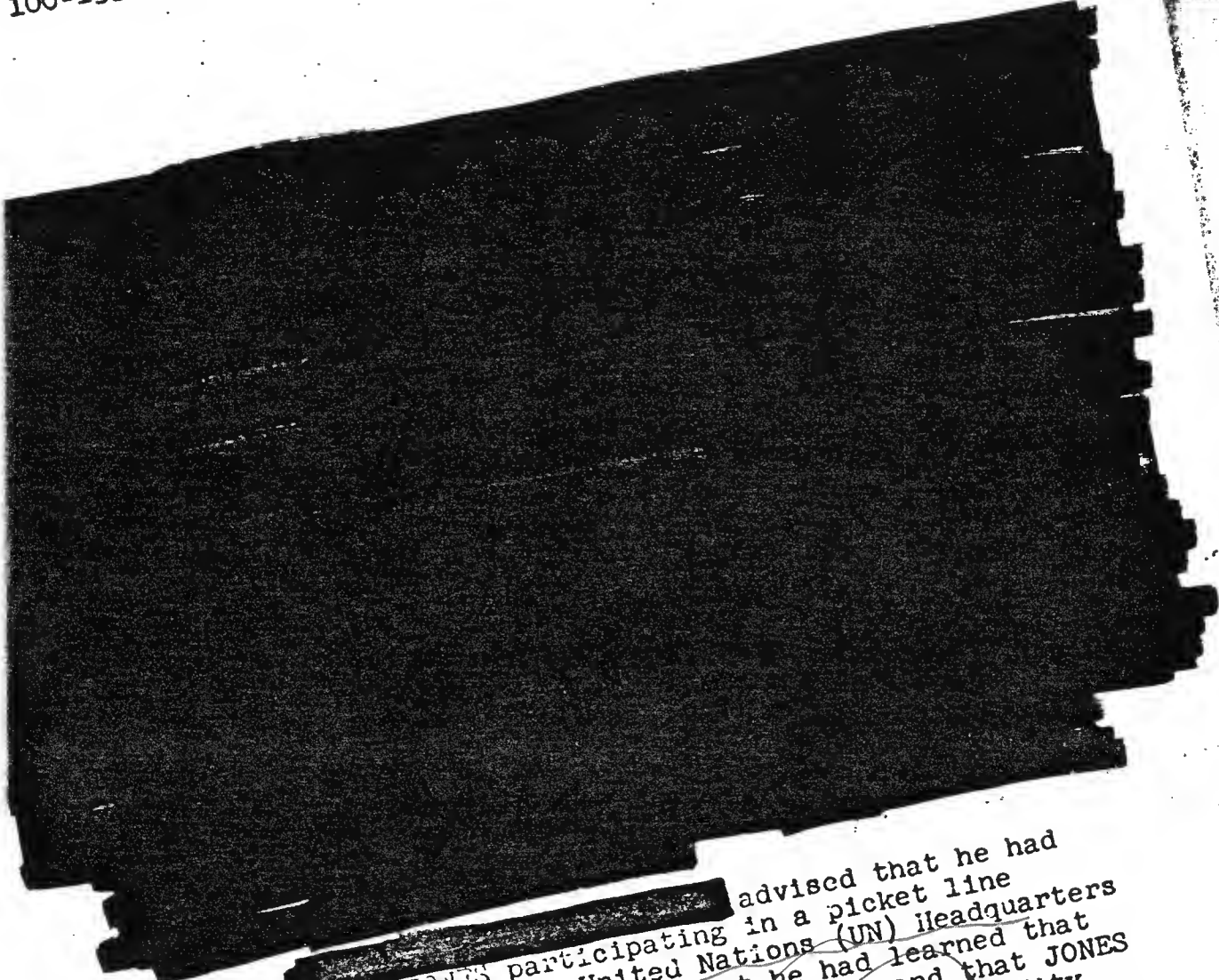
[REDACTED]

④ CIT. LIT. CAPS!!

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

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[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that LEROI JONES and his wife had resided in Apartment 4C at 205 West 17th Street, New York, New York, [redacted]

[redacted] stated that while JONES resided in Apartment 4C, he had held three or four meetings or parties in the apartment, but [redacted] could furnish no additional information concerning the affairs. [redacted]

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

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

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

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

Subject's Activities
In The FPCC

[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party (WWP) with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

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

[REDACTED] made available a copy of the pamphlet "Cuba Libre" by LEROI JONES. The pamphlet was published by the FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, and was reprinted by permission of "Evergreen Review". According to the cover page of the pamphlet, JONES' article "Cuba Libre" which appeared in the November - December, 1960 issue of "Evergreen Review" has been given a Longfellow Award as the best essay of the year. A review of the pamphlet indicates that JONES, together with a group of American Negroes, went to Cuba in July, 1960, on a trip arranged by the FPCC. The pamphlet records JONES' impressions of his journey to Sierra Maestra in Oriente Province in Cuba to attend a mass anniversary rally of the July 26th Movement. The pamphlet also records JONES' impression of the rally and his brief meeting with FIDEL CASTRO, the Prime Minister of Cuba. [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

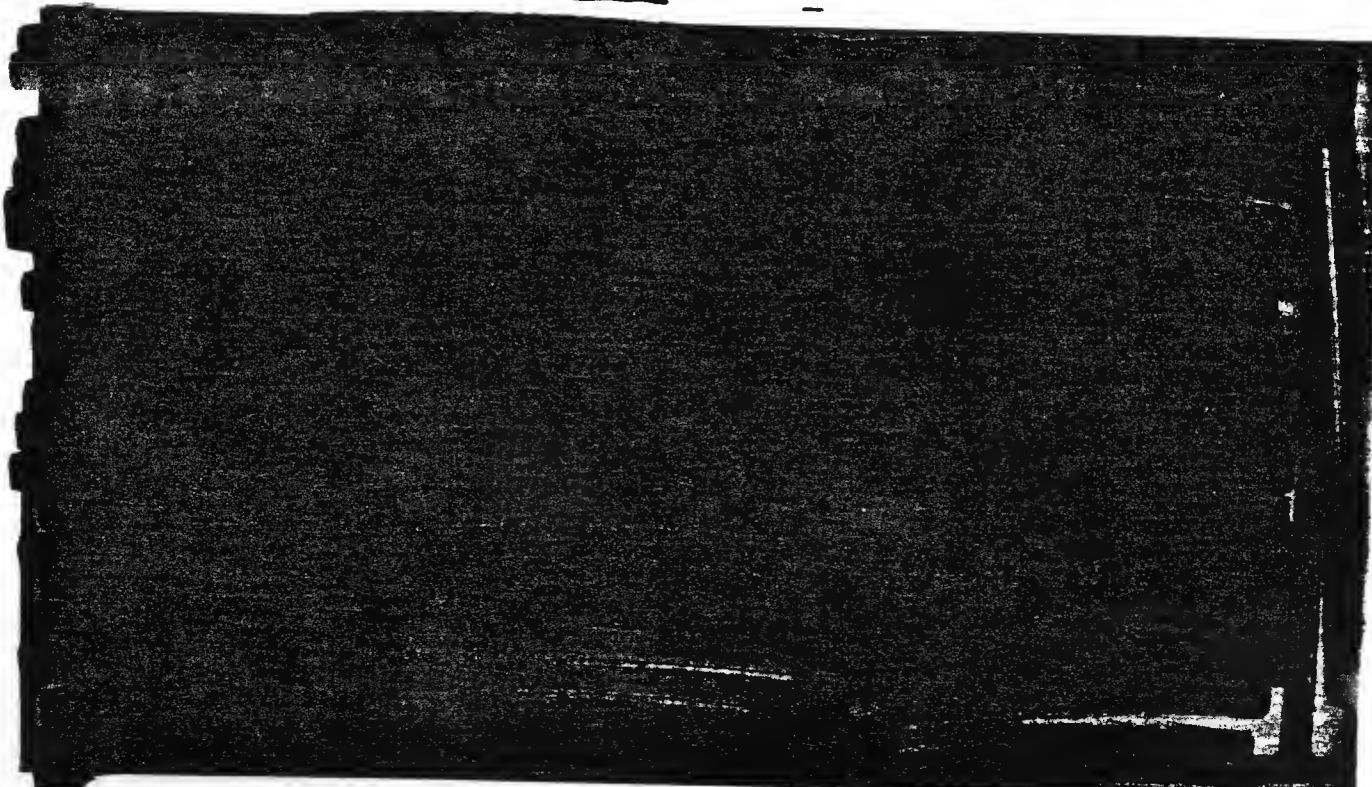
[REDACTED] advised that the New York Chapter of the FPCC held a meeting at the Central Plaza Annex on August 30, 1961. NY T-8 further advised

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

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

[REDACTED] advised that on September 30, 1961, the New York Chapter of the FPCC had held a dance at the Central Plaza in New York City. Among those known by the informant in attendance at the dance was LEROI JONES [REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

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

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

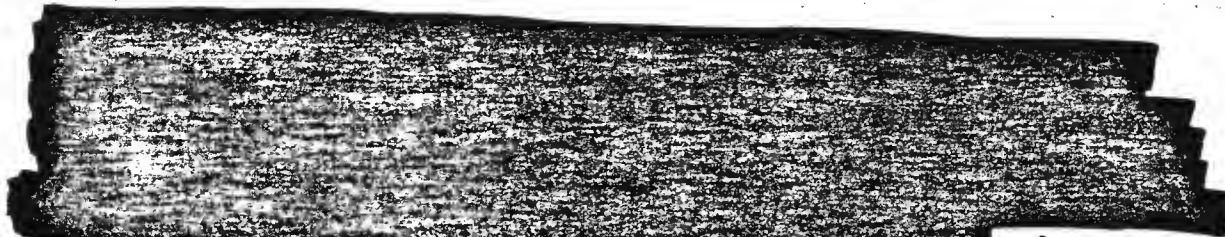
[REDACTED] advised that page five, columns one and two, of the November 9, 1961 issue of "The Campus", an under-graduate newspaper of the City College of New York (CCNY), contained information indicating that LEROI JONES of the FPCC was to speak on "Race Discrimination and Cuba" on November 9, 1961,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

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

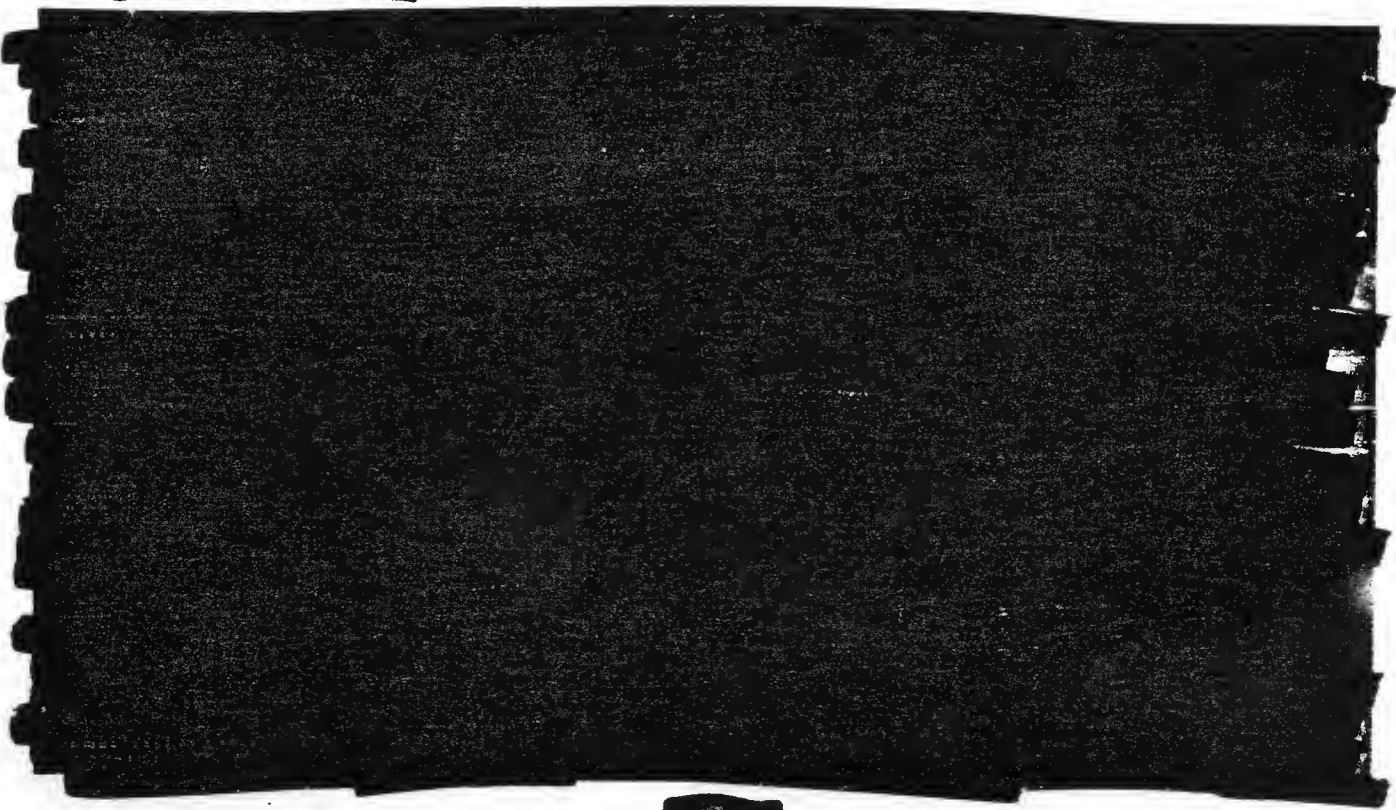
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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advised that JONES was arrested at a demonstration at UN Headquarters in New York City on July 26, 1961, but the charges against him were eventually dropped. LEROI JONES and DIANE DI PRIMA publish the magazine "Floating Bars", a mimeographed publication which is sent to subscribers only. JONES and DI PRIMA were arrested by postal authorities on charges of sending obscene material through the mail. NY T-15 advised that JONES is very active in Cuban affairs

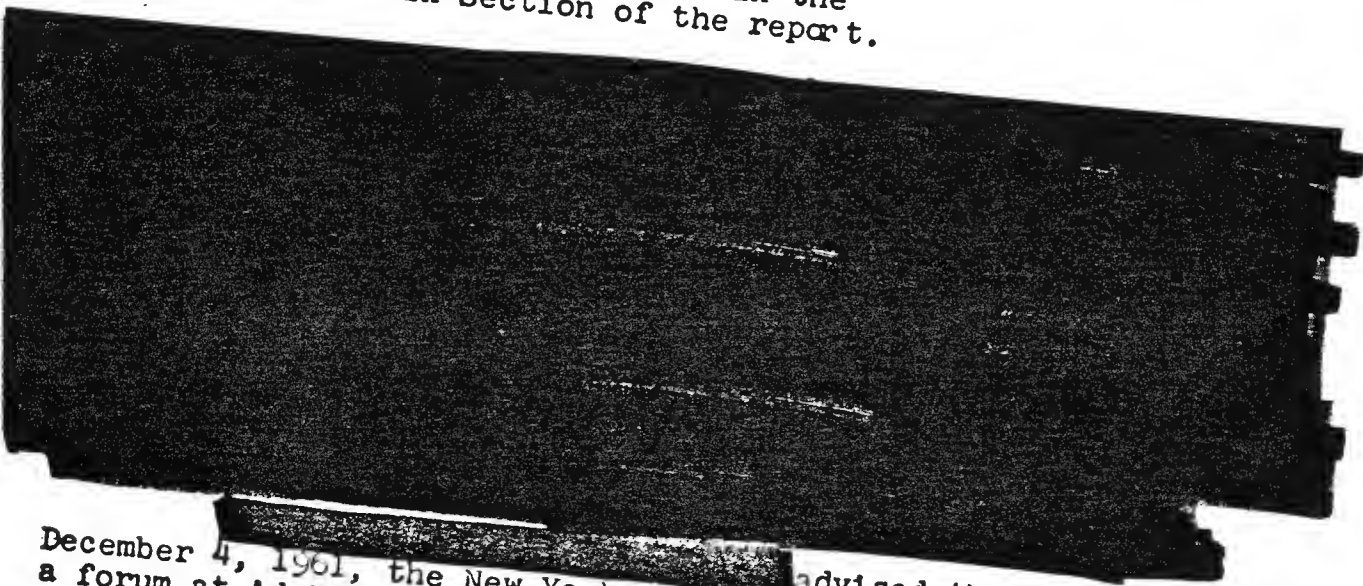


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The November 27, 1961 issue of "The Militant", page two, column three, contained an article entitled "LEROI JONES Urges New Efforts to Halt Anti-Cuba Threats". According to the article, JONES, the newly elected President of the New York Chapter of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

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



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

JONES had attended a forum sponsored by the New York Chapter of the FPCC. The forum was held on December 4, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

NY

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

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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

Subject's Association With
The MDC

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

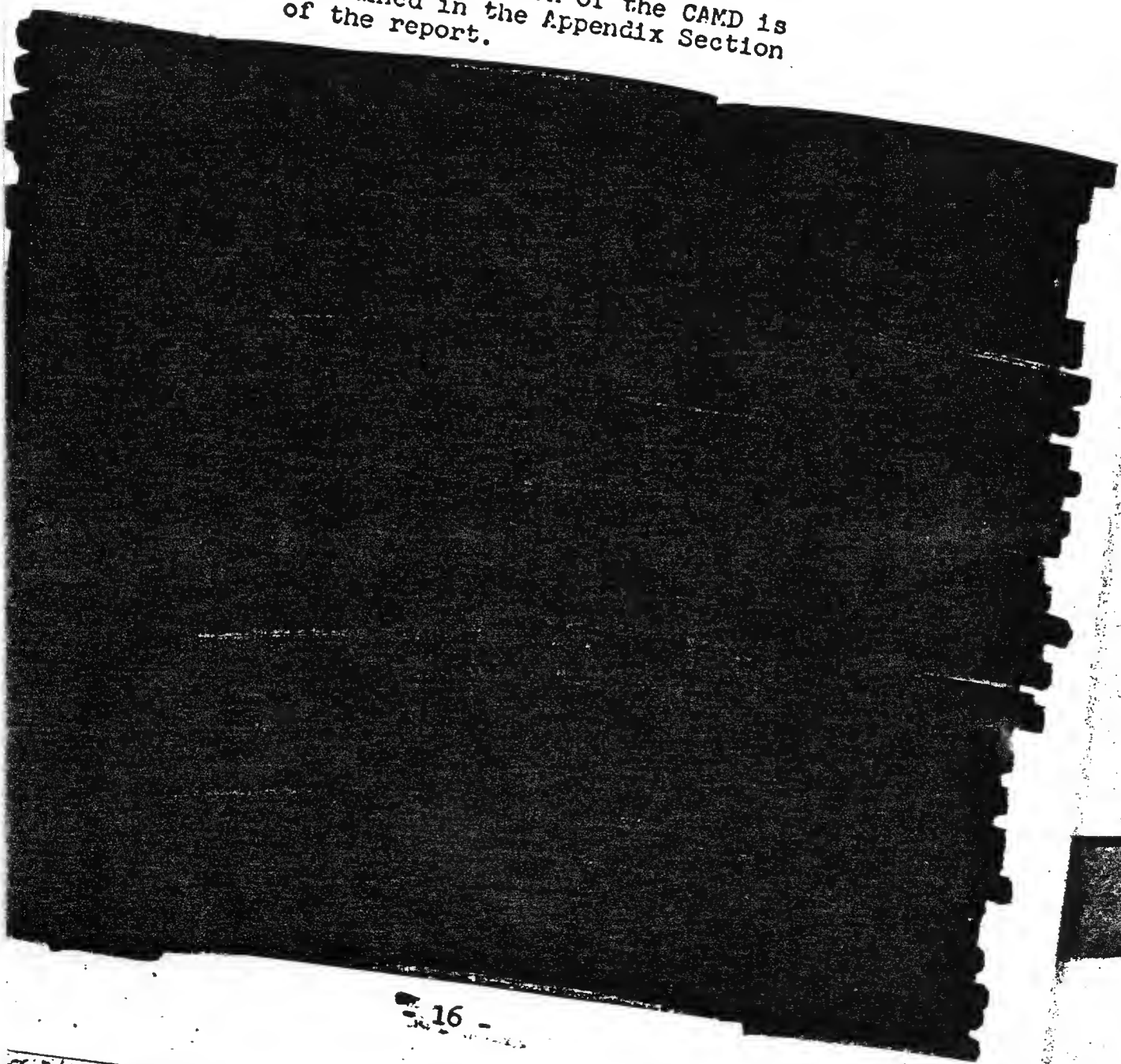
[REDACTED]

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

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

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



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

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

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

See [REDACTED]
Refer
Williams!!!

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that an
[REDACTED] was held on July 29, 1961.
SWP election [REDACTED] at 116 University Place, New York, New York.
[REDACTED] advised that LEROI JONES was introduced at the affair
as a poet and author of the prize winning "Cuba Libre".
[REDACTED] advised that JONES spoke at the affair and praised
the work of the SWP and of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that LEROI JONES, a representative of the OGCEP, was the guest speaker at an SWP election rally held on July 29, 1961, at 116 University Place, New York, New York. [REDACTED]

Subject's Activities
In the Communist Party (CP)

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

[REDACTED]

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

Miscellaneous Activities

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The records of the [REDACTED] PD, as searched by SA [REDACTED] on February 13, 1962, contained no information identifiable with the subject.

The records of the Credit Bureau [REDACTED] as furnished by [REDACTED] on February 9, 1962, reflect that LEROI JONES and his wife, HETTIE, resided at 324 East 14th Street, New York, New York, and formerly resided at 402 West 20th Street, New York, New York. The records further reflected that HETTIE JONES is employed by "Partisan Review", 22 East 17th Street, New York, New York.

The records of the [REDACTED] PD, as searched by [REDACTED] February 8, 1962, reflect the following information concerning LEROI JONES: [REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

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


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

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

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

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



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

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


APPENDIX

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ADVANCE, An Organization of Progressive Youth

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

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



APPENDIX

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

[REDACTED]

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

APPENDIX

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BURNING ISSUES

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]