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With regard to Cross Currents Press, on March 2, 1962, in connection with another FBI investigation, C. Larry Sykes of the "Readin" & "Ritin" Book Shop, 4107 Highway 51 South, Memphis, Tennessee, exhibited to representatives of the FBI three paperback books, all described thereon as being published by "Cross Currents Press, Inc.," described in the fly leaves as having the address of 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, and described as being a representative of the International Book Company (Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga), Moscow, Russia. U

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 12150. U

Characterizations of ADVANCE, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the National Guardian, the New Century Publishers, the Progressive Youth Organization Committee (PYOC), and Youth Publications, Inc.; and the Nation of Islam, are set out in the Appendix of this report. U

The "Oxford Eagle", Oxford, Mississippi, newspaper issue of May 7, 1964, in reporting the arrests by Oxford Police Department of Larry Wolf Rubin, Richard Frey, John Papsworth, Clarence Douglas Smith, Alvin Carl Packer, and William Henry Rogers, stated that Rubin, the group spokesman, said the books were being delivered, in connection with the "Freedom School" Program for Mississippi in the Summer of 1964 and were en route to Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi. U

The story added that Papsworth, described as the most valuable of the group, said he belonged to the "London Committee of 100," an organization which sponsored such groups as "Fair Play for Cuba." U

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The paper added that the largest amount of printed sheets in the possession of the arrestees consisted of a Mimeograph two-page appeal for money, teachers, workers, material and locations for schools, all being sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. u

The story added that a number of the unopened boxes of books had a return address of "H. Young, Unitarian Church, San Jose, Calif.," and were addressed to Barbara Johnson, Librarian, 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi, and to Robert Moses, Greenwood, Mississippi. u

(A letterhead of COFO lists Robert Moses as Program Director of this organization). u

The news story continued that among the books being hauled by the arrestees were as follows: u

- "The Marxist", by C. Wright Mills;
- "Negro Slaves Revolt in the South," by Herbert Aptheker;
- "Negroes With Guns," by Robert F. Williams.

("The Daily Worker", east coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of June 19, 1952, page 3, columns 2, 3, 4, and 5, carried a story entitled: "Aptheker Tells McCarran Board of Marxists Stand Against Conspiracy," and therein reported that Aptheker, a Negro writer, told the McCarran Board he joined the Communist Party in 1939 and as of June, 1952, was Editor of a Communist monthly magazine, "Masses and Mainstream," and was Administrator of Jefferson School of Social Science, New York, New York.) u

This latter school has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

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The "Commercial Appeal" newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, issue of October 4, 1961, on page 16, reported that Robert F. Williams, Negro, of Monroe, North Carolina, a fugitive on kidnaping charges, had been granted political asylum in Cuba. The story reported that Williams was the founder of the "Cuba First Committee." The story added that the Cuban newspaper, "El Mundo", said Williams ran away from Monroe "because a price was put on his head by imperialism." The United Press International (UPI) story added that Williams later told a press conference at the Cuban Government Press Agency that "American Negroes must defend their rights and homes by force of arms." u

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The May 25, 1964, issue of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," a daily newspaper issued at Cincinnati, Ohio, carried an article captioned "A Closer Look at SNCC," which article described LARRY W. RUBIN as an Antioch College student and a leader in the Antioch Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The article also states that RUBIN chose to spend his Christmas vacation in 1960 traveling in Cuba as a guest of the CASTRO government. The article further states that RUBIN was arrested in 1962 in Terrell County, Georgia, while engaged in an SNCC sponsored voter-registration campaign. U

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[redacted] advised on June 29, 1964, that a check dated May 18, 1964, in the amount of \$456.75 made payable to JAMES FORMAN, was drawn against the checking account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., maintained at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 221 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. U

[redacted] advised on January 12, 1961, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ as the person authorized to sign checks for the bank account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., maintained at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 241 Park Avenue South, New York, New York. U

On May 2, 1963, it was determined by a pretext interview in New York, New York, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was self-employed as an attorney at 30 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, and had offices with LEONARD B. BOUDIN. U

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[redacted], a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on May 21, 1953, that LEONARD B. BOUDIN was a member of the CP, as well as the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). [redacted] did not mention the dates of BOUDIN's activities as a CP member. U

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the Appendix of this report. U

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On various dates between March 14, 1962, and September 18, 1962, [redacted] and [redacted] advised that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was in contact with ISADORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN on six occasions between those dates. U

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b7c On three of these occasions, RABINOWITZ and NEEDLEMAN discussed the case of [REDACTED], which RABINOWITZ was handling in an effort to remove an injunction against [REDACTED] brought by the State of Alabama. ~~(S)~~(u)

During 1957 and 1958, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] identified NEEDLEMAN as a practicing attorney in New York City who was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional committees, as well as in the courts, and has served as a custodian of CP funds. NEEDLEMAN has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrine and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist studies and research. ~~(S)~~(u)

[REDACTED] during March, 1958, advised that NEEDLEMAN had acted as a Soviet espionage agent. ~~(S)~~(u)

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b7D The March-April, 1962, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer", self-described as the publication of the NIG, set forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board of the NIG elected at the 24th Anniversary Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, from February 22-25, 1962. Included among the members of the Executive Board was the name VICTOR RABINOWITZ. u

The May, 1962, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer," page 11, listed VICTOR RABINOWITZ as Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NIG for 1962-1963. u

[REDACTED] on September 16, 1960, advised that on September 15, 1960, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, stated that VICTOR RABINOWITZ had been delegated by the Cuban Government to be its attorney in the United States. ~~(S)~~(u)

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On June 1, 1964, [redacted] Executive Secretary, Circuit Riders, Inc., 110 Government Square, Cincinnati, Ohio, voluntarily furnished the Cincinnati Office a copy of an article which appeared in "The Harvard Crimson" May 22, 1964. The article was entitled, "COFO, Miss. Draw Battle Lines." According to the article, the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) and the State of Mississippi have begun to formulate their final plans concerning this year's Mississippi Summer Project. The article reads that COFO, the omnibus civil rights organization which is sponsoring a proposed two month "invasion" of Mississippi by civil rights workers, has accepted about 800 volunteers, 38 from the university, for its project. According to the article, the deadline for applying for the COFO project was May 15, 1964, but Mrs. DOROTHY ZELNER, New England representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, pointed out that all applications have not yet been processed. The article indicates 30 students from the college and the graduate schools have been accepted already, along with six Radcliffe undergraduates and two students at the law school will help out the project's legal staff. The article indicates 70 New England area volunteers were accepted for the project and Mrs. ZELNER said she expected New England, New York and California to provide the bulk of the volunteers. u

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According to the article, training plans for the project workers had been changed from Berea, Kentucky, to the Oxford, Ohio, campus of Ohio Wesleyan University. Voter registration workers will train at Oxford from June 15, 1964, to June 20, 1964, and teachers in the project's "freedom schools" will be trained from June 21, 1964, to June 26, 1964. Both groups will remain in Mississippi until August 24, 1964. The article indicated COFO hopes to provide 100 workers in community centers, 100 lawyers and 100 clergymen. u

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[redacted] advised on July 11, 1962, that on July 10, 1962, a meeting of the Forbes Club of Lower East Side CP Section, took place at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, at which time an extensive report on the dues status of each member was given. It was reported that DOROTHY MILLER, a Forbes Club CP member, had been delinquent with her dues since 1960 or January, 1961; however, it was stated that where people are working out of town, they do not have to pay dues unless they are reassigned to a club in the area where they are working. u

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AT [redacted] advised on April 17, 1963, that [DOROTHY MILLER] was at that time putting in time and effort daily at the SNCC office in Atlanta; therefore, it would be assumed that she was on the SNCC payroll. u

AT [redacted] advised on July 17, 1963, that on April 27-28, 1963, a meeting of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) was held at the YMCA Hotel, 825 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and that DOROTHY MILLER, a representative of SNCC from Atlanta, Georgia, made a speech at this meeting. In her speech, MILLER commented that there was a serious problem of Red-baiting in the South, particularly in connection with the civil rights movement. She also stated it would be helpful if leaflets were prepared by the NCAHUAC which could be used by the civil rights movement, particularly the SNCC people in the South. MILLER urged that speakers of the NCAHUAC be sent to the South and that every effort be made in the North to support the SNCC voter registration drive. MILLER stated that the SCEF was holding an informal workshop in Greenwood, Mississippi, on the subject "What Does it Mean When They Call You a Communist?" and explained the purpose of the workshop was to explore ways of counter Red-baiting tactics. (u) (u)

AT [redacted] advised on August 12, 1963, that DOROTHY MILLER married JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 9, 1963, that ROBERT ZELLNER had received a scholarship to Brandeis University in Massachusetts, and DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER planned to move there with her husband for the 1963-64 school term. u

[redacted] Registrar, Undergraduate School, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, advised on October 9, 1963, that JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER was in attendance at Brandeis and resides with his wife at 71 Chestnut Street, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts. u

[redacted] made available on October 12, 1961, a copy of an SCEF letter dated September 1, 1961, which stated that "out of the sit-ins, freedom rides and other forms of protest had come the organized, militant, and dedicated upsurge of youth led by the Youth Non-

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Violent Coordinating Committee." The letter stated further that although a few southern white students had participated, the movement was almost entirely Negro. The letter continued, to improve the situation, the SCEF was making a grant of \$5,000 to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which money was to be used to employ a field worker to visit white colleges and universities in the South to interpret the protest movement. The letter stated the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee had selected BOB ZELNER, 1961 graduate of Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Alabama, as the field worker on this project and that ZELNER would begin his work during that month. u

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Subsequently, on October 15, 1962, [REDACTED] made available a copy of the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of the SCEF at St. Pauls Methodist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on April 13, 1962, which contained a report by JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, which stated in part that the final installment had been paid on the \$5,000 grant to the SNCC for the employment of a field worker to work among white southern students. DOMBROWSKI's report stated that the SNCC had employed BOB ZELNER, and the \$5,000 grant was for the purpose of covering ZELNER's salary and expenses, including travel, with the actual division of funds between salary and expenses left up to the SNCC. u

[REDACTED] advised on July 1, 1963, that as of June 29, 1963, DOROTHY ZELNER was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, New York City. X() (u)

[REDACTED] reported on June 5, 1964, that on June 2, 1964, the Women's Peace and Unity Club held its monthly meeting at 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the main topic of the agenda stressed by [REDACTED] Chairman, was to extend financial help and continued support of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, and [REDACTED] pressured the group into sending SNCC a \$25 donation from the Women's Peace and Unity Club treasury, to help the struggle of integration in Mississippi. X(u)

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[redacted] advised on July 1, 1964, that a check dated June 6, 1964, in the amount of \$25, payable to the SNCC, was drawn against the account maintained at the Exchange National Bank, 130 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, by the Women's Peace and Unity Club, 86th Street, Chicago 52, Illinois. U

A characterization of the Women's Peace and Unity Club appears in the Appendix to this report. U

[redacted] stated on August 10, 1964, that on August 9, 1964, [redacted] W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Baltimore, Maryland, stated he planned to be in Washington, D. C., on August 10, 1964, [redacted] in order to determine the manner in and by which the organization he represented would be allowed to picket the National Convention of the Democratic Party to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on the week beginning August 24, 1964, and also stated another reason for his trip to Washington was to meet [redacted] and a fellow by the name of [redacted] an official of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and from them he expected to elicit support in numbers (specifically and especially from the latter named) for the Democratic Party protest demonstration. U

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America appears in the Appendix of this report. U

[redacted] advised on August 19, 1964, that on August 18, 1964, JOHN STANFORD, San Antonio, Texas, had in his possession literature received by mail from the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America office in San Francisco, California, which included the March 3, 1964, and July 15, 1964, issues of "The Student Voice." U

[redacted] on April 13, 1964, advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio, having been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. U

[redacted] advised on January 7, 1960, that on January 7, 1960, [redacted] CP-USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP-USA, and District Organizer in Texas. U


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 reported on March 13, 1964, that JOHN STANFORD has continued, since April, 1951, to use the name and address of "All Points of View, Post Office Box 321, San Antonio, Texas," for the book selling business which STANFORD conducts from his residence in San Antonio and that STANFORD mainly sells books and literature favorable toward the Communist point of view.

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RESULTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROGRAM TO
INFILTRATE SNCC AND INFLUENCE ITS POLICY,
INCLUDING OF AFFILIATION OF OFFICERS AND
MEMBERS

JOHN LEWIS

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[redacted] reported on December 13, 1963, that on December 4, 1963, a Bill of Rights rally, sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, was held at Eaves Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California. FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Director, National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, spoke urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. JOHN LEWIS of the SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, spoke and said if being called a Communist means freedom and equal rights for Negroes and minority races he would be glad to be called a Communist. u

JAMES FORMAN

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[redacted] advised on February 9, 1964, that in November, 1963, a bulk order, consisting of 100 copies of the Fall, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" was furnished to JAMES FORMAN of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta, Georgia. (u)

A characterization of "Freedomways" appears in the Appendix to this report. u

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JULIAN BOND

██████████ reported on October 27, 1963, that on October 21, 1963, JOHN H. CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways," contacted ██████████ at SNCC Office, Atlanta, Georgia, and requested ██████████ to furnish him some of the photographs of people involved in the southern freedom movement for the forthcoming winter issue of "Freedomways." CLARKE mentioned that JULIAN BOND had told him about ██████████ portfolio of photographs. ~~(S)~~ (u)

HOWARD ZINN

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On June 12, 1957, ██████████ who has admitted CP membership from 1946 to 1953 in the New York City area, advised that HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the CP in Brooklyn for some time as of 1949. ██████████ also stated he knew HOWARD ZINN to have been a member of the same section of the CP as late as 1953, and that he attended numerous CP section meetings with HOWARD ZINN between 1949 and 1953. ██████████ further stated these CP section meetings were held approximately every two weeks, and some of them were held at HOWARD ZINN's home. u

ELLA J. BAKER

██████████ advised on January 30, 1960, that ELLA J. BAKER attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) held January 30, 1960, in Washington, D. C. ~~(S)~~ (u)

██████████ reported on July 2, 1963, that FRANK WILKINSON, leader of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, attended the June 29, 1963, session of a civil liberties conference held at the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia, from June 28-30, 1963. This conference was organized by the SCEF and attended by members of SCEF and SNCC, most of whom were students of college age. WILKINSON spoke on civil rights in general and u

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the subject of abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Some of the individuals present at the June 29, 1963, session were JAMES NORMAN, Executive Secretary of SNCC, JULIAN BOND, Administrative Assistant of SNCC, ELLA BAKER of SNCC, and the IWCA, Atlanta, and DOROTHY MILLER with SNCC and SCEF. U

[redacted] advised on July 3, 1963, that SCEF, through [DOROTHY MILLER], had planned a conference of a large group of civil liberties organizations to be held during the previous spring in Atlanta, Georgia; however, this plan failed because other civil rights groups were staying clear of SCEF due to the belief that SCEF methods of operation are more than good for the advance of civil rights. Due to the above, SCEF then settled for the above-described conference held at the Interdenominational Center from June 28-30, 1963, and the only other group participating with SCEF was SNCC, which has always been very friendly with SCEF. U

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appears in the Appendix to this report. U

On December 12, 1963, [redacted] of Wauhatchee Apartments, 239 West Lake Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, advised that [Mrs. ELLA J. BAKER] resided in [Apartment 412] at the Wauhatchee Apartments. U

[redacted] reported on June 25, 1963, that FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Director of NCAHAC, was traveling to Atlanta and was to meet ELLA J. BAKER and DOROTHY MILLER at the Atlanta Airport for the purpose of discussing the House Un-American Activities Committee and his committee's work. (u)

[redacted] stated on April 5, 1961, that a meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern California District of the CP was held in Los Angeles, California, on March 9, 1961, at which time [redacted] of this district of the CP, was present. During the course of the discussion concerning FRANK

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WILKINSON [redacted] stated around 1952 WILKINSON was a member of a secret CP club in Los Angeles composed of city, county, state and federal employees. ~~(S)~~ (u)

[redacted] reported on July 5, 1963, that during a speaking tour FRANK WILKINSON listed on his itinerary for June 27-30, 1963, at Atlanta, Georgia, the following: ~~(S)~~ (u)

(u) [redacted] "Care of ELLA J. BAKER or WYCHOFF, 239 West Lake, Atlanta, or Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond St., Atlanta." ~~(S)~~

On April 23, 1958, [redacted], New York City, advised that through her employment she had ascertained that one ELLA BAKER was closely associated with STANLEY D. LEVISON. u

[redacted] advised on July 16, 1963, that STANLEY LEVISON was, at that time, a secret member of the CPUSA. ~~(S)~~ (u)

[redacted] Waluhaje Apartments, 239 West Lake Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, advised in March, 1964, that ELLA J. BAKER reportedly moved to New York City on about February 28, 1964. u

ROBERT MOSES

[redacted] on October 15, 1962, made available a copy of a field report dated July 23, 1963, made by [redacted] of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., regarding a trip through Mississippi during the period July 13-19, 1962. In this report, [redacted] stated that he and BOB MOSES traveled about 925 miles up and down and across the state of Mississippi in a period of six days from July 13-19, 1962, conducting workshops on civil liberties, non-violence and the First Amendment. u

[redacted] advised on September 13, 1963, that ROBERT MOSES, care of SNCC, 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, ~~(S)~~ (u) ~~(S)~~ (u)

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Mississippi, was then subscribing to the "People's World," this being a new subscription of one year's duration, due to expire September 14, 1964; also that SNCC, 901 Nelson, Greenville, Mississippi, was subscribing to the "People's World," this also being a new subscription of one year's duration, due to expire September 14, 1964. ~~(S)~~ (u)

On November 4, 1963, ██████████ ██████████ of Greenwood, Mississippi, ██████████ of SNCC, while being interviewed in connection with another FBI investigation, advised that ROBERT MOSES was at that time Mississippi Director of SNCC; that the Greenwood office of SNCC was located at 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi. u

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California. u

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership. u

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APPENDIX

ADVANCE

During a hearing conducted by the Subversive Activities Control Board during December, 1963, in New York City concerning the Advance Youth Organization, the counsel for Advance produced James Monsonis as a witness for Advance. Monsonis testified that he was at that time on the staff of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in New York City and had previously been employed by SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. On cross-examination, Monsonis stated that officials of SNCC were aware of the fact he was testifying in behalf of the Advance Youth Organization. u

The above hearing was being conducted on the basis of a petition filed by the United States Attorney General with the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the Advance Youth Organization to register as required by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 in that the organization was a CP front. u

APPENDIX

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press. u

"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 and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement. u

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Worker Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible. (u)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se. (u)

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The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC. u

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald. u

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization. (u)

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved. u

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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961. u

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City. u

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. u

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. u

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam." u

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam." u

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

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

On May 5, 1963, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization. u

APPENDIX

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On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs. *u*

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC). u

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists. u

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5). u

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963. u

APPENDIX

THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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

- "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." u

(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.) u

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., revised and published December 1, 1961, describes the above organization as follows: u

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

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APPENDIX

✓ NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of August 23, 1946, contained an article by Samuel Sillen, in which he stated that the New Century Publishers issues most of the Marxist pamphlets in the United States, adding that the militant spirit of the workers today and the correctness of Communist policy are reflected in the marked upswing of pamphlet production and distribution. u

✓


✓ PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established as a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization. u

On June 18, 1962, a second source advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held in New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years. u

On May 7, 1963, a third source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York. u

APPENDIX



SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

✓
"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF). u

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1957. u

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1957. u

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions; and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1947. u

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF. (u)

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question. u

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles. u



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The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists. *u*

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

M. A. WRIGHT, President, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, forwarded to the Atlanta Office of the FBI by letter dated October 28, 1955, a mimeographed copy of a speech made by EUGENE COOK, Attorney General of Georgia, before the Peace Officers Association of Georgia, in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 19, 1955, referring to the Southern Regional Council, and its affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, among other organizations, as having "long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing, and subversive organizations and activities. Enclosed with the letter from M. A. WRIGHT dated October 28, 1955, were thirteen pages of mimeographed material identified on the first page as follows: u

"THE ATTACK ON
"THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
and
"THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION u

"A Brief Statement on the
History and Aims of
The Southern Regional Council
October, 1955" |

The above statement reflects that the Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of thirty-five years activity in interracial relations. It also states that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in 1944, merged with the newly formed Southern Regional Council, and was chartered in the State of Georgia on January 5, 1944, having as its purpose to represent the forward looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. The statement also reflects that although the organization is biracial in membership and staff, it is not exclusively a racial relations organization, and it believes in the improvement of economic and civic, political and educational conditions for the good of all the people. u

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APPENDIX

On March 12, 1966, Dr. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, advised that after having read an article in "The New York Times," which stated in effect that the Communist Party of the United States was interested in identifying itself with the Civil Rights issue as it pertained to the South; that he had called all Regional Directors' attention to this fact, and had alerted them to the possibility that persons with Communist Party affiliations may be attempting to influence their groups. Dr. MITCHELL stated that in the past the Southern Regional Council has had members on its Executive Board who have been connected with subversive front groups, but, to his knowledge, none of the Executive Board members are actively connected at this time (March 12, 1966) with any cited organizations. u

Dr. LESLIE DUNBAR, the new Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, in a news article appearing in "The Atlanta Journal" issue of April 12, 1961, identified the objectives of the Council upon his assuming his current position as the same as those objectives set forth in 1944 when the group was formed, namely: "To obtain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." u

Since the early 1950's the Council has narrowed its aim to deal primarily with the segregation-integration matter. The Southern Regional Council operates throughout the South with similar state and local organizations receiving its guidance. It has no membership as such, but some 80 persons, educators, businessmen, and clergymen are on its Board of Directors. A large part of the Council's work consists of gathering information and publishing reports on what it finds. Because of its biracial nature, the Council has come in for its share of criticism. Among its critics through the years have been the American Legion, which implied it was a Red front, and Senator HERMAN TAMM, who called it an organization "dedicated to racial agitation." u

Dr. DUNBAR in assuming position as Executive Director stated, "We and the state councils have provided,

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and will continue to provide, a rallying point for the Southerners who are what I would describe as realistics-- who are realistic about the social, economic, and political demands of our times and who are also realists in that they regard themselves as neither superior nor inferior to any other people." u

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APPENDIXW. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and Anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told and it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself. u

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964. u

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be elements in our country, composed essentially of minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the united struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the u

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society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives." u

The constitution further stated that this new organization shall be a member organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization. u

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. u

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected: u

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman. u

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, u
California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP. u

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California. u

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APPENDIX

✓ WOMEN'S PEACE AND UNITY CLUB, Formerly
known as the Chicago Women for Peace

The aims and purposes of the Chicago Women for Peace (CWP), as set forth in its self-identified publication "Chicago Acts for Peace" (CAP) May, 1951, issue, describes this organization as a "service center for women working for peace." This publication described the CWP as being affiliated with the American Women for Peace (AWP) and as cooperating with the American Peace Crusade (APC). U

The January, 1954, issue of "CAP" announced the dissolution of the AWP and the affiliation of the CWP with the APC Council in Chicago. U

A source advised in November, 1956, that the CWP remained affiliated with the APC, Chicago, until the organization dissolved in September, 1955. The CWO continued with no national affiliation until September, 1956, when a "reorganization and name change took place," and it became known as the "Women's Peace and Unity Club" (WPUC). The reason given for this "reorganization and name change" was that the CWP had been formed to end the Korean War, and since that war was over and there was a "measure of peace in the world", women's interests were more centered on such issues as civil rights, desegregated and better schools, juvenile delinquency, equal opportunities, housing and cost of living. Source advised that the only actual "reorganization" of the CWP was the change of its name to WPUC. U

A second source advised in October, 1956, that the Communist Party (CP), Illinois-Indiana District, had ordered the dissolution of the CWP because it no longer served the purpose of the Party since it was a "left-wing" peace group. Though the CWP refused to dissolve and chose to continue in the form of the WPUC, it continues to be a "communist front organization" whose policies and activities are directed by CP members. U

A third source advised on May 15, 1964, that the WPUC, as of that date, continued to operate in the Chicago area as a peace organization under the

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direction and control of CP members and its objectives continued to be the same. u

The AWP and APC have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

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APPENDIX

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), endorsed a project presented by Mortimer Daniel Rubin, National Youth Director, CPUSA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons." Rubin stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues. *C (u)*

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth." *u*

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, show that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960. *u*

Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that this paper will be published monthly by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. *u*

Volume 2, Number 7, April - May, 1962, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that Lionel Libson was Editor and Daniel Rubin, Associate Editor. The publication is now using a magazine rather than newspaper format, which it had used prior to the March, 1962, issue. *u*

A source advised on January 23, 1962, that Lionel Libson was a member of the CP Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and his duties were that of fund raiser for the Club. *u*

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STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
September 28, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [REDACTED] dated September 28, 1964 at Atlanta, Georgia.

b7C

u

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

u

This document contains neither recommendations nor
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and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN ATLANTA	DATE 5/28/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/3 - 27/65
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY cb
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	<i>Portion excised and ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.</i>

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [REDACTED] at Atlanta dated 9/28/64. *Appropriate offices advised by l/s 6/27/77 for Classification*

LEADS

Classified by _____
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FOR INFORMATION OF ALL CONTINENTAL OFFICES

One copy of this report is furnished to all continental offices for information in view of the possible attraction of students and individuals with CP affiliations from every area of the United States.

All offices should remain alert and report any information indicating any CP members are engaging in activities of SNCC, or the CP is issuing any instruction aimed at infiltrating, dominating, and/or controlling SNCC.

Legitimate activities of SNCC relating to the civil rights movement should not be reported under the caption of

APPROVED <i>JRP</i> <i>CSW</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑧ - Bureau (100-349190) (RM) SEE COVER PAGES B AND C FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES 2 - Atlanta (100-6488)		17 JUN 11 1965	REC-22 ST-113
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AGENCY.....	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.	<i>SECRET</i> INT. SEC. 7 <i>1-2-65</i> <i>Synopsis</i>	
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAB		
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- 1 - Washington Field (Info.) (RM)

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ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow and report any cominfil of SNCC.

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(COVER PAGE)

AT 100-6488

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	100-6488-1A5
[REDACTED]	100-6488-703
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	100-6488-575
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
[REDACTED]	100-6488-667A

[REDACTED] Office of Policy, U. S.
Information Agency, Washington, D.C.
(deemed advisable)

AT 100-6488

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED]

100-6488-708

[REDACTED]

100-6488-733

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
CARL HAESSLER

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
CLARENCE JONES

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
HARRY WACHTEL

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
STANLEY LEVISON

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
BAYARD RUSTIN

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

100-6488-870, 859

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	Characterization of Mrs. HILDA WILSON
[REDACTED]	100-6753
[REDACTED]	Characterization of MIKE BAYER
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	Characterization of ROBERT MOSES
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	Characterization of HOWARD ZINN
[REDACTED]	Characterization of ELLA J. BAKER
[REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED]	"

AT 100-6488

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
FRANK WILKINSON

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
ELLA J. BAKER

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
ROBERT ZELLNER and
DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

"

[REDACTED]

"

AT 100-6488

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being disseminated to local intelligence agencies for their information.

[REDACTED]

A pretext telephone call to VICTOR RABINOWITZ was made by SA [REDACTED] at New York on May 2, 1963.

The Agents who observed HARRY BELAFONTE, CLARENCE JONES, and JAMES FORMAN at the Atlanta Municipal Airport on April 30, 1965, were SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED]

New York letter to Atlanta March 19, 1965, stated as follows:

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - ONI, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: May 28, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-6488 Bureau File #: 100-439190

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

AT 100-6488

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AT 100-6488
CTH:cb

DETAILS:

(A) BASIS

This investigation is directly solely toward establishing the extent of the Communist Party infiltration of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), or whether SNCC is a specific target for infiltration.

The FBI is not interested in the legitimate activities of SNCC.

For the purpose of brevity, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee will be abbreviated by the initials SNCC when appropriate in this report.

(B) ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION

The National Headquarters, "Central Office," of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was moved from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, during the latter part of May, 1965, to 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(C) CHARACTERIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF SNCC

On December 13, 1963, [REDACTED] furnished a pamphlet, issued by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which was made available to him on December 4, 1963. This pamphlet is captioned "SNCC: Structure and Leadership" and states in part as follows:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

"The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to formulate strategy. The Committee elects an executive committee, which is responsible for employing staff and overseeing the general program."

"SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.

"This program has captured the imagination of students all over the country, and today more than 150 SNCC field secretaries are symbols of courage and dedication as they undertake the often tedious and tiring, and always dangerous work, in the most difficult areas of the South.....

Mississippi - Southwest Georgia - Central Alabama - Eastern Arkansas - Southern Virginia

"These students work for subsistence salaries when funds are available, but at times they have chopped cotton and picked squash to secure food. They live in the community, often in the homes of local residents, for the weeks and months that are required to break through generations of fear and intimidation. The students' courage helps emerging leaders achieve a new self image and the strength to act. Sustained personal contact, discussion and persuasion and his determination to stay with them and their problems, give the local people confidence in the SNCC worker and the program he advocates. The people then begin to gain enough confidence in themselves to seek and assert their rights.

"In the community SNCC workers organize for voter registration and direct action. SNCC voter registration efforts give disenfranchised Negroes the right to vote in areas where they have been denied this right since Reconstruction. And, fully as important, the program deepens an awareness of the meaning of first class citizenship, develops a community of action, and creates mutual trust and support among people who too often have been suspicious and divided by fear."

(D) PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF SNCC

██████████ reported on March 11, 1965, that the "SNCC Programs for 1965" announced on February 23, 1965, subsequent to the SNCC Programming Conference held at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, February 12 through 19, 1965, the election of the following officers:

Secretariat

Chairman	JOHN LEWIS
Executive Secretary	JAMES FORMAN
Program Secretary	CLEVELAND SELLERS

Executive Committee

	Mrs. LEE BANKHEAD
	STOKELY CARMICHAEL
	WILLIAM HANSEN
	JESSIE HARRIS
	DORIE LADNER
	SILAS MCGHEE
	LAFAYETTE SURNEY
Adviser	Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER
Adviser	Dr. HOWARD ZINN
	Miss ELLA BAKER

On February 9, 1965, JESSIE HARRISON, Transportation Officer, SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, identified the following additional staff members of SNCC, as of February 9, 1965:

Communications Director	JULIAN BOND
Staff Coordinator	RUBY DORIS ROBINSON
Northern Coordinator of Friends of SNCC	BETTY GARMAN

AT 100-6488

Project Directors

Southwest Georgia ROY SHIELDS

Mississippi ROBERT MOSES /

Selma, Alabama JOHN LOVE

Program Directors

Atlanta, Georgia COURTLAND COX

~~Alabama~~ Alabama

STOKELY CARMICHAEL and
IVANHOE DONALDSON
B. APPROX.

(E) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA) PROGRAM TO INFILTRATE SNCC AND INFLUENCE ITS POLICY

[REDACTED] advised on December 15, 1964, that a mimeographed letter dated February 9, 1963, reflecting that it was sent out from the SNCC Office at 504 South Madison Street, Albany, Georgia, describing the activities of SNCC in Albany, Georgia, refers to a trip made to that office by JOANNE GRANT and VICTOR RABINOWITZ. [REDACTED] identified JOANNE GRANT as a writer for the "National Guardian," a newspaper in New York.

[REDACTED] identified VICTOR RABINOWITZ as an attorney from New York and the father of JONI RABINOWITZ, a student from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, who was working in the SNCC Office in Albany, Georgia, at the time. According to [REDACTED] identified VICTOR RABINOWITZ as a Communist Party member, and [REDACTED] identified JONI RABINOWITZ as a Communist Party member.

[REDACTED] also advised on December 15, 1964, that the above mentioned letter referred to a contribution of mimeograph paper made to the SNCC Office at Albany, Georgia, by CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky.

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

CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) Communist Party membership.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

[REDACTED]

On May 2, 1963, it was determined by a pretext interview in New York, New York, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was self-employed as an attorney at 30 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, and had offices with LEONARD B. BOUDIN.

[REDACTED] a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on May 21, 1953, that LEONARD B. BOUDIN was a member of the CP, as well as the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). [REDACTED] did not mention the dates of BOUDIN's activities as a CP member.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the Appendix of this report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The March-April, 1962, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer," self-described as the publication of the NLG, set forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board of the NLG elected at the 25th Anniversary Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, from February 22-25, 1962. Included among the members of the Executive Board was the name VICTOR RABINOWITZ.

The May, 1962, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer," page 11, listed VICTOR RABINOWITZ as Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-1963.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated on October 13, 1964, that JARVIS TYNER, one of the "big people in CP youth from Philadelphia," and presently Eastern Organizer for the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, visited the SNCC Office in Atlanta, Georgia, in about February or March, 1964, and received a very friendly reception.

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) appears in the Appendix to this report.

[REDACTED] advised on November 16, 1964, that HARRY BELAFONTE and a group of SNCC workers, consisting of JULIAN BOND, ROBERT MOSES, Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER, and some other individuals visited Africa in September, 1964, and although [REDACTED] had no particular basis for such, he assumed that BELAFONTE financed the trip.

HARRY BELAFONTE

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

A characterization of "Freedomways" appears in the Appendix to this report.

[REDACTED] stated on June 24, 1964, that on June 21, 1964, during the Plenary Session of the Founding Convention of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held at ILWU Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, the session was suspended to allow a short speech by Professor ROBERTSON, a Negro, not further identified, who described the work of SNCC.

[REDACTED] reported on June 22, 1964, that REGINALD ROBINSON was a delegate from Washington, D. C., at the Founding Convention for the new youth organization held June 19 through June 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted.

[REDACTED] advised on October 13, 1964, that REGINALD ROBINSON chaired a workshop at the aforementioned DCA convention on the subject of the national organization of "Civil Rights in the South." [REDACTED] described REGINALD ROBINSON as a "big man" in SNCC who was a "right-hand man" of GLORIA RICHARDSON when she was in Cambridge, Maryland.

[REDACTED] reported on October 13, 1964, that PHIL DAVIS, National Chairman of DCA, came to the San Francisco Founding Convention of DCA, held June 19 through June 21, 1964, from Albany, Georgia, where he had been working with SNCC. [REDACTED] stated DAVIS was not a CP member and therefore he was not under CP discipline. [REDACTED] explained that the CP tried to have some people who were not CP members in some of the officer positions in the DCA national organization for the reason that if the organization was attacked for being a Communist front, they could point to those people who were not CP members.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated on October 13, 1964, that the CP is very interested in SNCC and has made some pretty good "inroads" in the organization. [REDACTED] also stated that several people from SNCC would like to have attended the San Francisco Founding Convention of DCA in June, 1964, but did not attend because it was "too dangerous."

[REDACTED] pointed out that JOHN LEWIS spent three days in 1963 with JAMES E. JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker," and JACKSON wrote a pamphlet about it. [REDACTED] also advised that when JOHN LEWIS was in Cairo, Illinois, in 1962, he was just a young Baptist minister with no political ideas, but he has gotten very close to the Communist Party. [REDACTED] pointed out that JAMES FORMAN has always been very close to the CP and CP people speak of

him in very good terms. [REDACTED] also stated there is a very great interest at SNCC in the DCA as a Northern affiliate.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

[REDACTED] reported on October 13, 1964, that DCA already had a DCA group functioning at Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio, pointing out that JONI RABINOWITZ, daughter of VICTOR RABINOWITZ, was a student of Antioch College.

[REDACTED] stated on October 13, 1964, that the annual CP Youth Conference was held in New York City on August 29 and 30, 1964, and that two CP members attending the meeting from Los Angeles, California, had been working with SNCC in Mississippi during the Summer of 1964. ()

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The "Peoples World" is a west coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported on January 26, 1965, that he has in the past maintained the position that the Communist Party penetration of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States has been very minor to the point of being insignificant; however, recently he has received information from sources, undisclosed, which have caused him to re-examine this position. He explained that heretofore, he has excused certain susceptibilities on the part of all SNCC members as being "gullible innocence"; however, based on recent

accounts coming to his attention, he now feels the involvement of the Civil Rights Movement with the Communist Party has "gone further along the road." Elaborating, [REDACTED] stated that "top people" with SNCC recently went on a trip to Guinea. In this connection, he mentioned that SNCC will be on the Preparatory Committee of the World Youth Festival (WYF) to be held in Tangier in July and August of 1965.

[REDACTED] explained it is anticipated the WYF, which in the past has been a Soviet Russia-oriented Communist Party forum, will follow Chinese Communist leadership and take an anti-America, pro-Africa slant. He theorized that if SNCC participates in the festival, it will undoubtedly be used very effectively in Communist propaganda directed against the United States.


[REDACTED] continuing on January 26, 1965, characterized the World Youth Festival as a CP forum, where the Chinese Communists will attempt to "make mincemeat" of the Russians in Tangier, and stated it was his "guess" that members of SNCC were given a "sno-job" while in Guinea to participate in the WYF. [REDACTED] stated he "heard" the trip taken by SNCC was paid for by HARRY BELAFONTE.

[REDACTED] further advised on January 26, 1965, that the present General Counsel for SNCC is ARTHUR KINOY. [REDACTED] stated that the General Counsel for the Conference of Federated Organizations (COFO) sensed there was something wrong with the kind of advice COFO was receiving from SNCC, who constantly referred to COFO "lawyers having connections with the Lawyers Guild."


[REDACTED] further advised on January 26, 1965, that RUSSELL NIXON, Editor of the "National Guardian," described by [REDACTED] as a CP front newspaper, invited BOB MOSES of SNCC and COFO, to speak at the annual fund raising dinner for the "National Guardian." [REDACTED] stated that the "National Guardian" position is really a Russian position and that MOSES' speech was critical of the "National Guardian" following a line of the Chinese as opposed to the more moderate position of the Russians.

[REDACTED] reported on March 4, 1965, that as of February 5, 1965, the letterhead stationery of the American

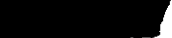
Youth Festival Committee for the IX World Youth Festival, to be held in Algiers from July 27 to August 7, 1965, lists SANFORD LEIGH, SNCC Field Secretary, as one of the members of the Policy Committee.



CARL HAESSLER and
LUCY HAESSLER


 on June 10, 1964, identified CARL HAESSLER as Chairman of Global Books, also known as Global Books Forum.

A characterization of Global Books is contained in the Appendix hereto.

 on August 14, 1964, identified CARL HAESSLER as one of the sponsors of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On June 30, 1963, "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, published an article naming LUCY HAESSLER, the wife of CARL HAESSLER, as one of a group of more than 50, from 21 cities of the United States, who attended the World Congress for Women in Moscow, Russia.



[REDACTED]

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

[REDACTED] on August 14, 1964, made available information reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" was an "associate" of the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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W. E. B. Du BOIS

"The New York Times," August 28, 1963, page 3, contains an article datelined at Accra, Ghana, stating that W. E. B. Du BOIS died on August 28, 1963. It states that he went to Ghana as the guest of President KWAME NKRUMAH to become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and became a citizen of that country. The article also states that "during latter years, he was active in many left-wing and Communist activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the Communist Party." U /

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

[REDACTED] stated on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League (LYL) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protest. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

HARRY H. WACHTEL

HARRY H. WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. The Gandhi Society for Human Rights is a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference,

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which conference is headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WACHTEL resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kingsport, Long Island, New York.

[REDACTED] furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). U

[REDACTED]

Section
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STANLEY LEVISON



BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Further-

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more, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL Has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED]

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

[REDACTED] advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

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"The New York Times," Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1965. U

P. J. [unclear]
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RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, [REDACTED] advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

AT 100-6488

 advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

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On April 30, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed CLARENCE JONES and HARRY BELAFONTE arrive at the Atlanta Airport at 9:00 a.m., where they were met by JAMES FORMAN. JONES, BELAFONTE and FORMAN proceeded to SNCC Headquarters, at 8½ Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia. JONES and BELAFONTE, accompanied by other unidentified individuals, were observed at 10:00 a.m. on April 30, 1965, arriving at the Headquarters of SCLC at 334 Auburn Avenue in Atlanta. JONES, BELAFONTE and ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, and two unidentified individuals, were also observed by Special Agents of the FBI leaving SCLC Headquarters and arriving at the Parliament House Motel at about 10:40 a.m. on April 30, 1965.

A news item in "The Atlanta Constitution," a daily Atlanta newspaper dated May 1, 1965, titled "Dr. KING, FORMAN to Work Together," sets forth the following information in part:

"Dr. Martin Luther King and James Forman announced Friday in Atlanta that their organizations had ironed out differences of the past and will work together on civil rights projects this summer in Alabama and Mississippi.

"The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which Forman heads, and Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference are not uniting, or even announcing definite cooperative plans, except for one joint committee to study tactics.

"At an afternoon press conference here the civil rights leaders revealed that several weeks ago they had asked singer Harry Belafonte to call two day long meetings between leaders of the two organizations to work out differences....."

The article further reported that BELAFONTE said at the press conferences that there had been some differences between SCLC and SNCC but their differences were not serious.

The article reported that KING stated the meetings were to keep a cleavage from developing and getting serious. The joint statement by KING and FORMAN said that BELAFONTE was called into the meeting as an old friend of both organizations and KING objected to BELAFONTE being termed a mediator.



"The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of May 2, 1965, page three, contained an article "2000 Hail Paul Robeson at Freedomways Tribute." The article states that "an overflow audience of 2000 friends and admirers" of Paul Robeson greeted him at the Hotel Americana

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the previous week (April 22, 1965) on the occasion of the salute by "Freedomways" to Robeson on his 66th birthday.

The article reflects that JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), spoke at this affair. The article states that LEWIS spoke of ROBESON's past accomplishments. It continues as follows:

"He too spoke of ROBESON's 'years of persecution' and praised him for not 'compromising important principles. We of SNCC are PAUL ROBESON's spiritual children. We too have rejected gradualism and moderation. We are also being accused of radicalism, of Communist infiltration.'"

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the attached Appendix.

PAUL ROBESON

The Late City Edition of "The New York Times," December 23, 1963, reported that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal flight and a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, PAUL ROBESON once said he loved "the Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world."

Most of the questions directed at ROBESON on his arrival in New York City on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife who told reporters her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific."

[REDACTED]

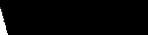
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported on April 30, 1965, that MICHAEL BAYER, a student at Goddard College in Plainfield, Vermont, was reportedly doing a thesis on SNCC, for his Masters or Doctorate Degree, and spending his time at SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, gathering information for the thesis.

On May 12, 1965, [REDACTED] SNCC, 8½ Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, advised that MIKE BAYER was working at the SNCC Office in Atlanta at that time. ()

On February 24, 1961, [REDACTED] advised she was acquainted with EUGENE BAYER, and his wife, SEIMA, residing at 3469 Milverton Road, Shaker Heights, Ohio, for almost [REDACTED] years and that EUGENE BAYER had two older sons by a previous marriage and that these sons were named MICHAEL and ROBERT.

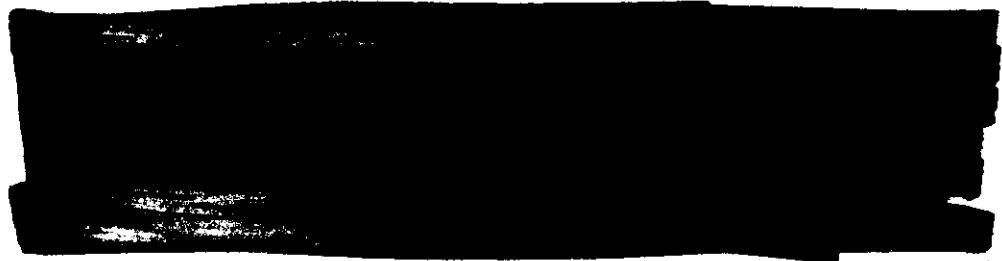
MICHAEL BAYER

 indicated on November 12, 1960, that he learned that MIKE BAYER had formed a discussion group on Marxist principles and theory and that this group would hold its first meeting on November 19, 1960, with MARTIN CHANCEY as the instructor.

MELVIN HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1952. Mr. HARDIN mentioned on January 28, 1959, that MARTIN CHANCEY was then handling the duties of the Ohio CP District Secretary.

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP, whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1952. Mrs. HARDIN mentioned on December 12, 1960, that a meeting of the Ohio State CP Youth Committee was held at the residence of EUGENE BAYER, 3469 Milverton Road, Cleveland, Ohio, on December 9, 1960. During the meeting, EUGENE BAYER mentioned that his son, name not mentioned, age 16, wanted to attend the Party youth conference in Chicago, Illinois, over New Years, but EUGENE BAYER did not indicate whether he would allow his son to attend or not.

(It is noted that MICHAEL BAYER was born on March 26, 1944, which would have made him 16 at this time.)



[REDACTED]

VIRGINIA HARDIN, previously identified, advised on February 8, 1961, that GEORGE HAVORAK was a Cleveland CP Youth leader.

[REDACTED] advised on July 31, 1961, that a meeting to organize the YPA was held at 3133 Sycamore, Cleveland, Ohio, on July 14, 1961, and approximately 30 youths were present at this meeting. GEORGE HAVORAK was introduced by MICHAEL BAYER and HAVORAK stated she was the Ohio representative of the PYOC. HAVORAK indicated he had been designated by the PYOC to organize the youth in Cleveland. MICHAEL BAYER during the meeting stated he, HAVORAK and some others had decided there was a need for an action organization and that they had decided to organize such a group and call it the YPA. [REDACTED] added that MICHAEL BAYER served as the temporary chairman of this meeting and was selected to serve on a YPA steering committee to select officers of the YPA.

A characterization of Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC), known in Cleveland, Ohio, as Youths for Progressive Action (YPA), is contained in the Appendix to this report.

(F) RESULTS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROGRAM TO INFILTRATE SNCC AND INFLUENCE ITS POLICY, INCLUDING CP AFFILIATION OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

JOHN LEWIS (Chairman of SNCC)

Information regarding activities of JOHN LEWIS is reflected in Section E of this report.

JAMES FORMAN (Executive Secretary of SNCC)

Information regarding activities of JAMES FORMAN is reflected in Section E of this report.

ROBERT MOSES (Mississippi Project Director, SNCC)



On November 4, 1963 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SNCC, while being interviewed in connection with another FBI investigation, advised that ROBERT MOSES was at that time Mississippi Director of SNCC; that the Greenwood office of SNCC was located at 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi. U

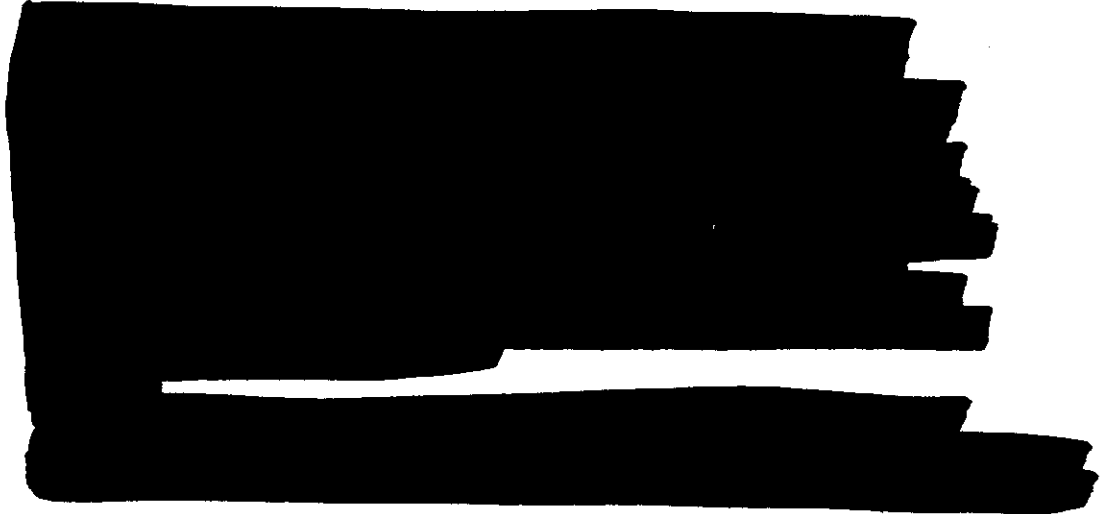
The "People's World" is a west coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California. U

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership. U

JULIAN BOND (Communications Director, SNCC)

[REDACTED]

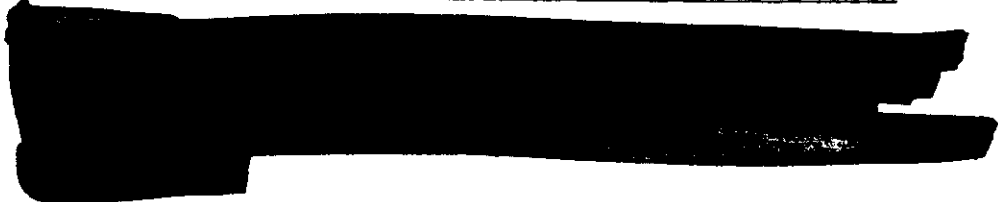
BETTY GARMAN (Northern Coordinator, Friends of SNCC)



HOWARD ZINN (Executive Committee - Adviser)



ELLA J. BAKER (Executive Committee - Adviser)



A characterization of the SCEF appears in the Appendix to this report.

██████████ reported on July 2, 1963, that FRANK WILKINSON, leader of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, attended the June 29, 1963, session of a civil liberties conference held at the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia, from June 28-30, 1963. This conference was organized by the SCEF and attended by members of SCEF and SNCC, most of whom were students of college age. WILKINSON spoke on civil rights in general and the subject of abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Some of the individuals present at the June 29, 1963, session were JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary of SNCC, JULIAN BOND, Administrative Assistant of SNCC, ELLA BAKER of SNCC and the YWCA, Atlanta, and DOROTHY MILLER with SNCC and SCEF.

██████████ advised on July 3, 1963, that SCEF, through DOROTHY MILLER, had planned a conference of a large group of civil liberties organizations to be held during the previous spring in Atlanta, Georgia; however, this plan failed because other civil rights groups were staying clear of SCEF due to the belief that SCEF methods of operation do more harm than good for the advance of civil rights. Due to the above, SCEF then settled for the above-described conference held at the Interdenominational Center from June 28-30, 1963, and the only other group participating with SCEF was SNCC, which has always been very friendly with SCEF.

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appears in the Appendix to this report.

On December 12, 1968, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Waluhaje Apartments,
239 West Lake Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia,
advised that Mrs. ELLA J. BAKER resided in
Apartment 418 at the Waluhaje Apartments.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 23, 1968, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], advised that through
her employment she had ascertained that one
ELLA BAKER was closely associated with
STANLEY D. LEVISON.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Waluhaje Apartments, 259 West Lake Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, advised in March, 1964, that ELLA J. BAKER reportedly moved to New York City on about February 28, 1964.

ROBERT ZELLNER and
DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER

[REDACTED] stated that the "Program for SNCC for 1965" announced February 23, 1965, subsequent to the SNCC Programming Conference held at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, February 12-19, 1965, referred to ROBERT ZELLNER as a white Southerner who has done three years work for others to build on.

[REDACTED] reported on April 9, 1965, that as of April 9, 1965, DOROTHY ZELLNER was New England Coordinator of the Boston Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (FBSNCC).

[REDACTED] advised on April 17, 1963, that DOROTHY MILLER was at that time putting in time and effort daily at the SNCC office in Atlanta; therefore, it would be assumed that she was on the SNCC payroll.

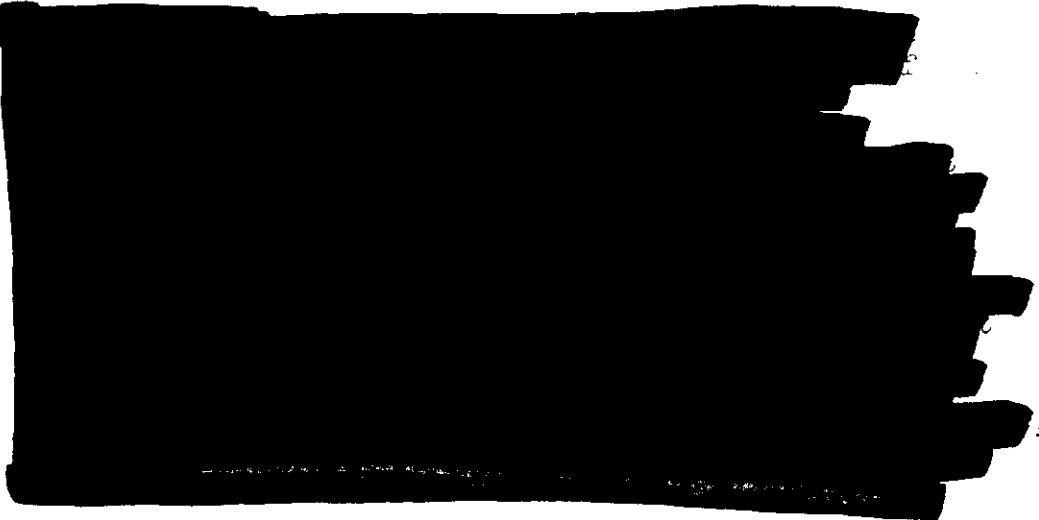


[redacted] advised on August 12, 1963, that DOROTHY MILLER married JOHN ROBERT ZELNER of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 9, 1963, that ROBERT ZELNER had received a scholarship to Brandeis University in Massachusetts and DOROTHY MILLER ZELNER planned to move there with her husband for the 1963-64 school term. U

[redacted] Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, advised on October 9, 1963, that JOHN ROBERT ZELNER was in attendance at Brandeis and resides with his wife at 71 Chestnut Street, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts. U

[redacted] made available on October 12, 1961, a copy of an SCEF letter dated September 1, 1961, which stated that "out of the sit-ins, freedom rides and other forms of protest had come the U

organized, militant, and dedicated upsurge of youth led by the Youth Non-Violent Coordinating Committee." The letter stated further that although a few southern white students had participated, the movement was almost entirely Negro. The letter continued, to improve the situation, the SCEP was making a grant of \$5,000 to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which money was to be used to employ a field worker to visit white colleges and universities in the South to interpret the protest movement. The letter stated the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee had selected BOB ZELLNER, 1961 graduate of Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Alabama, as the field worker on this project and that ZELLNER would begin his work during that month.



STOKELY CARMICHAEL (Alabama Program Director, SNCC)

On September 24, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] Bronx High School of Science, Bronx, New York, advised that there were some individuals at the high school who in recent years seemed to be unusually devoted to "left wing" activities. They included in this group STOKELY CARMICHAEL, 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx 62, New York,

a graduate of the class of 1960. CARMICHAEL, a Negro, was a close friend of EUGENE DENNIS, JR., son of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America, EUGENE DENNIS, now deceased, according to [REDACTED]. While at high school and since his departure, CARMICHAEL has returned to say he has been active on freedom rides and other progressive movements.

IVANHOE DONALDSON (Alabama Program Director, SNCC)

B. APPROX.

"The Militant" of January 7, 1963, page 8, columns 4 and 5 contained an article which reflected that IVAHOE DONALDSON, a Field Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and BENJAMIN TAYLOR, both age 21, and both Negro students from Michigan State University, were arrested on December 28, 1962, in Clarksdale, Mississippi, by the Clarksdale Police and charged with possession of barbiturates.

The article states that DONALDSON and TAYLOR were arrested while driving a truck loaded with food, clothing, and medicine donated for distribution to destitute Negro families.

"The Militant" of February 18, 1963, page 1, columns 3 and 4, contained an article which reflected that the Grand Jury refused to indict IVANHOE DONALDSON and BEN TAYLOR, Michigan State University students, arrested by the Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police on December 28, 1962.

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

An article in the "National Guardian" issue of January 17, 1963, page 5, column 4, reflected that IVANHOE DONALDSON and BENJAMIN TAYLOR had been arrested December 28, 1962, by Clarksdale, Mississippi, Police while they slept in the truck

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in which they had brought food, clothing, and medicine to Negroes who had been removed from relief rolls after they tried to register to vote.

The article stated the two returned to Michigan State University after their release from a Clarksdale, Mississippi, jail and that both students planned to sue Mississippi law enforcement officials.

The article stated the pair were charged with possessing narcotics and held in \$15,000.00 bail which was reduced to \$1,500.00.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

[REDACTED]

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

[REDACTED]

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

A fifth source advised on May 25, 1964, that Global Books continues in operation at 201 Hayward Building, 4829 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.


APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.



APPENDIX

GLOBAL BOOKS, ALSO KNOWN AS
GLOBAL BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS,
GLOBAL BOOKS FORUM, GLOBAL FORUM

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate Number 104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of The Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District (MD).



A third source advised on March 18, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman of the CP, MD.

A fourth source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate Number 134523, January 11, 1961, by CARL HAESSLER. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she as owner of Global Books consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and CARL HAESSLER is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum.

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GLOBAL BOOKS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated on February 19, 1945, that
CARL HAESSLER was an old-time Communist. According
to [REDACTED] HAESSLER was one of the more respected
members of the CP, though not an open member.

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APPENDIX

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, and 28, 1963.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the "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.)