

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE APR 25 1973	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/22/71 - 4/4/73
TITLE OF CASE THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY lab
		CHARACTER OF CASE EXTREMIST MATTERS	

REFERENCENYrep of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 7/7/71.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The interview with **[REDACTED]** on 8/23/71, which is set forth in this report, was conducted under the pretext of ascertaining information concerning **[REDACTED]** in order to interview him concerning **[REDACTED]**. The information concerning the TWWA was obtained in connection with this announced purpose.

The SAS of the FBI mentioned in this report as having observed the demonstration on 10/6/71, are

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					☐ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CON VIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 8 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (157-8184) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (157-6167)

157-19982-27	REC-24
	ST-112
APR 27 1973	

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By
2-155	1-55			

Notations

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ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

b7C SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

The persons mentioned herein as being associated with the TWWA or the SNCC either are on the ADEX of the New York Division or are being considered for the ADEX.

This report is classified "Confidential" to protect [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

HO [REDACTED]
157-6167-88

Used to characterize b7C [REDACTED]

CI [REDACTED]
157-2503-291; 296

SA 157-269

157-6167-63

- B -
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b7D

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INFORMANTS (cont'd)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

157-6167-59

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N.Y. Will follow and report
the activities of the TWWA.

An information copy of this report is being furnished to San Francisco because the TWWA's newspaper "Triple Jeopardy" lists an address for the TWWA of P.O. Box 3065, Berkeley, California. San Francisco is conducting an investigation of the TWWA operation in Berkeley.

- C* -
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c Report of: [REDACTED]

Office: New York, New York

Date: APR 10 1973

Field Office File #: 157-6167

Bureau File #:

Title: THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE

Character: EXTREMIST MATTERS

Synopsis:

b7c The TWWA is located at 346 West 20th Street, NYC, where it has space in St. Peter's Episcopal Church. A branch of the TWWA has been opened in Berkeley, California. The principal leaders of the TWWA in NYC are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. TWWA's announced objective is the elimination of the triple oppression of third world women, imperialism, racism, and sexism, and the establishment of a socialist society. TWWA has been closely affiliated with SNCC although claiming to be a separate organization. In the Fall of 1972, a split developed between SNCC and the TWWA because of the actions of National SNCC [REDACTED]. Charges and counter-charges were made and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] resigned from SNCC. No meeting has yet been held to resolve SNCC, TWWA differences. TWWA's principle operation is the production of its newspaper, a bi-monthly publication called "Triple Jeopardy". The organization has joined with others in sponsoring demonstrations and [REDACTED] in January, 1972, went to Cuba as a representative of the SNCC Newsletter and "Triple Jeopardy".

- P -

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ON 2/23/99DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFIED BY SUPERVISOR DONALD L. HARMON
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON
INDEFINITE

I. LOCATION

On August 23, 1971, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] when contacted about another matter, stated that the National Office of the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is located at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in space given to it by the parish free-of-charge, as a community relations action. He stated that it was a small organization whose main function seemed to be to get out a monthly newspaper. (Unclassified) (U)

b7c [REDACTED] also stated that the Third World Women's Alliance (TWWA), which is aligned with SNCC, also operates from St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He related that the TWWA was headed by [REDACTED] of the SNCC organization. (U)

The SNCC was formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and was founded in 1960, during the period of civil rights activity in the South. The organization has advocated the use of force to achieve revolutionary goals and the destruction of the capitalistic system of government in the United States. SNCC National Headquarters is located in NYC. (U)

The January - February, 1973 issue of "Triple Jeopardy", the publication of the TWWA, lists the TWWA as being located at 346 West 20th Street, NYC, and also lists an address of Post Office Box 3065, in Berkeley, California. (U)

The July - August, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" announced that a group of Third World Women had been meeting for the past six months in the Bay area of California and were planning to start the first West Coast chapter of the TWWA. It gave this TWWA address as Post Office Box 3065, Berkeley, California. (U)

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II. OFFICERS

[redacted] and [redacted] both members of the SNCC, are respectively the Chairman and Secretary of the TWWA, NYC. (Classified) ~~(S)~~ (u) b7C

[redacted] b2 b7D
July 22, 1971

The source advised that to the best of his knowledge, as of April, 1972, [redacted] and [redacted] were coordinators, [redacted] was Secretary and [redacted] was political educational officer of TWWA. ~~(S)~~ (u) b7C

[redacted] b2 b7D
August 11, 1972

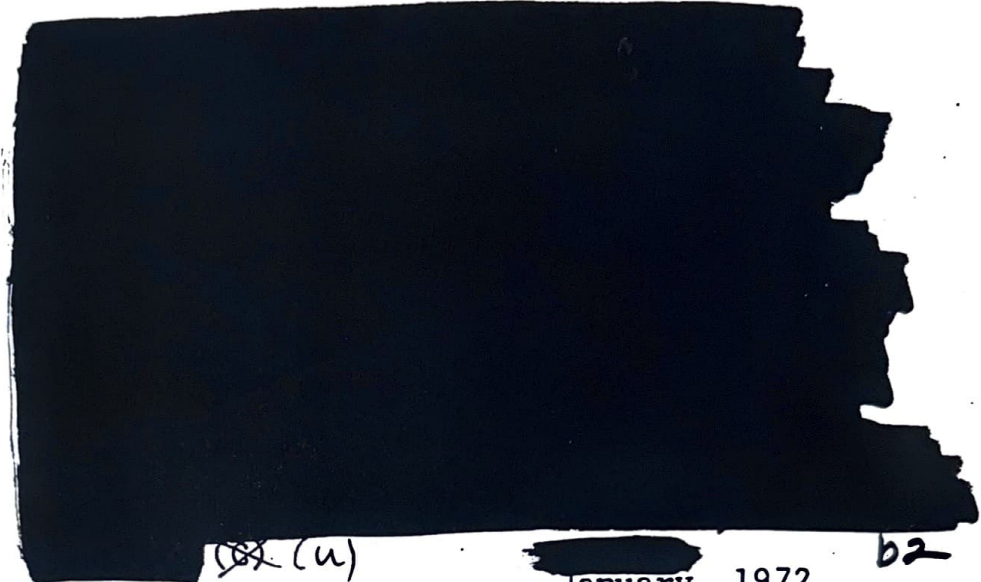
The September - October, 1971 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" described KISHA SHAKUR as a member of the TWWA and as the wife of RICHARD DOHRUBA MOORE. (U)

"The New York Times", March 8, 1973, reported that RICHARD MOORE, a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP), was convicted the previous day of attempting to kill two policemen on May 19, 1971, on Riverside Drive, in NYC. (U)

The July, 1971 issue of "The New York Times", carried an article "Panther's Wife Held in May 19 shooting". This article reflected that a woman identified as PATRICIA GREENE, also known as Kisha Shakur, was being held by authority of the Office of the New York District Attorney as a material witness in the May 19 machine gunshooting of two NYC policemen. The article described GREENE as the common-law wife of RICHARD (DAHRUBA) MOORE. (U)

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The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government. (U)



(S) (u) January, 1972
"The New York Times", issue of October 16, 1965, reported the "Five Percenters" as being described as a small hoodlum gang that championed a "hate philosophy" against both whites and blacks. The "Five Percenters", according to the article, were said to be an outgrowth of an older, militant, anti-white group described as the Blood Brothers. The article said that police and Harlem community leaders described the group as a loosely knit group ranging in age from 13 to 21. It was said to follow many of the practices of the Black Muslims, although not affiliated with that sect. (U)

The RNA was founded in Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1968. Its purpose is to establish an independent black nation within the United States, demanding the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and \$10,000 per black citizen for reparations. The RNA, a violence-prone, black extremist separatist organization, is now headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana.(U)

The National Association of Black Students (NABS), in its constitution, states that its purpose is to exist as a service and information center which will provide a communications network for black students at American colleges and universities.(U)

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The TWWA leaders in New York are [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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b7D

(u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
January 2, 1973

III. MEMBERSHIP

At a national meeting of SNCC, held in Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1971, [REDACTED] in a discussion on the TWWA, commented that the membership reached 150 and consisted only of Blacks, Mexicans, and Puerto Ricans. (u)

b7C

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
July 22, 1971

The TWWA is located in office space at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 346 West 20th Street, NYC, where the TWWA leader is [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] (u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
April 4, 1973

IV. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

An article in the first issue of "Triple Jeopardy", which is the September-October, 1971 issue, states, in part, that TWWA is not only for civil rights for women or civil rights for third world people, but for the elimination of all forms of sexist and racist oppression. It notes that they intend to take an active part in creating

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a socialist society where they can live free from the pressures of racism, economic exploitation, and sexual oppression. In the area of self-defense, the TWWA declares that third world women have the right and responsibility to bear arms.(U)

issue's

This editorial notes that the TWWA, as a socialist organization, recognizes that its primary fight, at this time, is the overthrow of imperialism. It calls for the study of revolutionary theory, and the study of other successful revolutions to discover the truths which can be applied in the United States against imperialism, racism, and chauvinism. It calls for the study of revolutionary thinkers, including MARX and LENIN, and for learning the science and art of making a successful revolution.(U)

The editorial states that third world women must be engaged in the mass struggles going on in the United States against war, racism, and repression, while at the same time studying revolutionary theory and tactics to provide themselves with a tool to guide their actions.(U)

The editorial in the January, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" contains the statement that "The TWWA has from its inception been anti-imperialist, anti-racist, and anti-sexist. It is for these reasons that we have called our newspaper, which is the ideological organ of our organization, 'Triple Jeopardy'..."(U)

This editorial further states that "As we have studied MARX, LENIN, and MAO, we see the solution to this triple oppression being Socialism through armed struggle."(U)

V. ASSOCIATIONS WITH SNCC

A national SNCC meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1971, called by the Chairman of the RPC, MUHAMMAD HUNT; the RPC being the governing body of SNCC. At this meeting, FRANCES BEAL, the National Political Education Officer of SNCC, discussed the TWWA. Her remarks included the following: (u)

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The TWWA is a "sister" organization to but totally separate from SNCC. At that time, the TWWA was putting on the "finishing touches" of working out on alliance with SNCC. The TWWA is actually an organization of black and third world women dedicated to eradicating sexism, male chauvinism, and strengthening the role of women in the struggle. ~~(S)~~ (u)

The TWWA would attempt to establish chapters of the TWWA throughout the country wherever there happens to be SNCC cadre. With respect to the alliance being worked out, should there be a chapter of TWWA established in a city where there is no SNCC cadre, then TWWA would work toward organizing and establishing a SNCC cadre in that city. The proposed alliance between SNCC and the TWWA would authorize SNCC to take reciprocal action in assisting in establishing chapters of TWWA in those cities where SNCC cadres exist but where there is no TWWA. ~~(S)~~ (u)

BARBARA HUNT also spoke at this meeting and stated that, as of that time, TWWA existed only in NYC, but that the TWWA intended to expand nationally. ~~(S)~~ (u)

 b2 b7D
July 22, 1971

The editorial in the September-October, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" concerns itself with the split that had developed between WILLIAM MUHAMMAD HUNT of SNCC and the TWWA. It states that HUNT had accused members of the TWWA, the African-American Youth Movement (AYM), formerly the National Association of Black Students (NABS) and certain ex-members of SNCC of being agents of the government or of being used by agents to infiltrate the movement. (U)

The editorial claims that because of HUNT's actions working and personal relationships in the TWWA were strained and that the effectiveness of the operation of the organization was impaired. It said that when it was realized what HUNT was doing to the people involved in the TWWA, the AYM and in SNCC, a meeting was convened for September 8, 1972, at which TWWA, AYM, ex-SNCC members, a neutral body, and

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present SNCC members including HUNT were asked to attend. SNCC was asked to be prepared to substantiate the allegations and to discuss HUNT's behavior.(U)

The editorial relates that SNCC said it needed three weeks to prepare for the meeting which position was rejected and that the meeting of September 8, 1972, was held without SNCC. A decision was made to inform the movement about the situation in order to force HUNT and others in SNCC to come before representatives of the third world movement to be judged by them.(U)

The editorial concludes, in part, "As members of revolutionary organizations, we repudiate the allegations made by MOHAMMAD HUNT and continue to demand that either these charges be documented or repudiated....The people's court is in session. We are still prepared to meet to resolve this serious situation."(U)

The source made available

[REDACTED]

(S) (u)

[REDACTED]

(S) (u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
November 16, 1972

b7c [REDACTED] is an alias of [REDACTED] (U)

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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NY 157-6167

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[REDACTED] (S) (u)

It also was decided to hold a meeting of all SNCC, TWWA, and AYM leaders in NYC in January, 1973, for the purpose of again uniting these groups for solidarity and common participation in activities and programs. (S) (u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
November 29, 1972

b7C
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[REDACTED] (S) (u)

The meeting previously planned by SNCC, TWWA, and AYM, on January 13, 1973, in NYC, will not be held. (S) (u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
January 10, 1973

VI. ACTIVITIES

b7D

[REDACTED] (S) (u)

[REDACTED] b2 b7D
August 21, 1972

b7D

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] (u)

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b2 b7D

August 11, 1972

"The Liberated Guardian" was created in April, 1970, through active and violent dissent against the politics and policies of the "Guardian". Its major aims were to produce a "more revolutionary paper", to operate collectively within, and to maintain, by design, a loose political position.(U)

The "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" which takes a strong left position, but is not identified with any organized group. It is considered to be the largest radical weekly in America.(U)

The January, 1972, issue of "Triple Jeopardy", contained an article concerning the "Third World Front Against Imperialism". TWWA announced that it was a member of this organization which it described as "a united group of brothers and sisters who have come together for the purpose of working toward the defeat of imperialism throughout the third world."(U)

The July-August, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" contained an article in which it states that the TWWA had joined with other organizations on May 27, 1972, to protest United States business involvement in South Africa and to show its solidarity with Africa Freedom Fighters in that country.(U)

This article also sets forth the current projects of the TWWA which are listed as follows:(U)

Prisoner Project
Sunday Afternoon Rap Sessions
Minority Women's Workshops
Newspaper Project
Third World Front Against Imperialism

The September-October, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy", in a note to its readers, states that the paper has been published for one year and that there are twenty women working on the paper. It adds that in keeping with its position that racism, imperialism, and sexism are the three evils confronting third world women, the paper has tried to cover subjects which include the war in Southeast Asia, the anti-war movement in the United States, the prison struggles, the national struggles in this country and throughout the world, and the fight of third world workers for a better life.(U)

It adds that the struggle of third world women in the United States for a better life will begin to get more coverage as well as the conditions third world women must face in a sexist racist country.(U)

The "Workers World", December 29, 1972, Page 7, contains an article reflecting that an effort was being made to unite all anti-war forces. Included among those organizations named as having agreed to the need for such a coalition to demand the signing of the October 20 peace treaty is the TWWA.(U)

The "Workers World", issue of January 19, 1973, Page three, lists the sponsors of the National Sign the Treaty Now! Coalition. Included is the TWWA.(U)

The "Workers World" is the publication of the Workers World Party (WWP).(U)

The WWP was founded in 1959, by individuals who disagreed with policies of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The WWP dissidents advocated unconditional support of the Soviet Union and the building of a revolutionary party geared to the overthrow of Capitalism. More recently, the WWP has called for peaceful solutions to Sino-Soviet disputes, however, the WWP generally supports the Peoples Republic of China in its ideological differences with the Soviet Union.(U)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.(U)

A May Day rally was held during the evening of May 1, 1972, which was sponsored by the Partido Socialista Puertorriqueno (PSP), the TWWA, and the Young Lords Party (YLP). The rally was held in the back of the James Weldon Johnson Arts Theatre, 120 East 110th Street, NYC. The Mistress of Ceremonies was an unidentified female member of the TWWA and the speakers included an unknown woman from the TWWA.(U)

 b2 b7D
May 2, 1972

The PSP was founded on November 21, 1971, at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR) which by vote of the membership changed its name to the PSP. The PSP is a Marxist-Leninist organization seeking complete independence for Puerto Rico. The PSP newspaper has claimed the right to use revolutionary violence. The PSP supports the forces of the Castro Cuban Revolution and maintains a permanent representative in Havana, Cuba.(U)

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The YLP, headquartered in NYC, according to its 13 Point Program and Platform, is a revolutionary political party fighting for the liberation of all oppressed people, seeking self-determination for Puerto Ricans' liberation and who believe armed self-defense and armed struggle are the only means to liberation.(U)

During the evening of May 1, 1972, a meeting was held by the New York PSP and several other organizations to celebrate International Workers Day in a park behind the James Weldon Theatre Arts Center, 120 East 110th Street, NYC.(U)

In between the speakers, a short skit was performed by members of the TWWA which was concerned with women's liberation.(U)

SHELLY KARLINER of the PSP, who was the Master of Ceremonies, announced at the meeting that it was sponsored by the PSP, the YLP, and the TWWA.(U)

 b2 b7D
May 4, 1972

 b7C
b7D

 b2 b7D
November 1, 1971

It was learned that  went to Cuba sometime during the week beginning January 2, 1972, for a three-week stay to attend an unidentified conference there. (S) (u) b7C

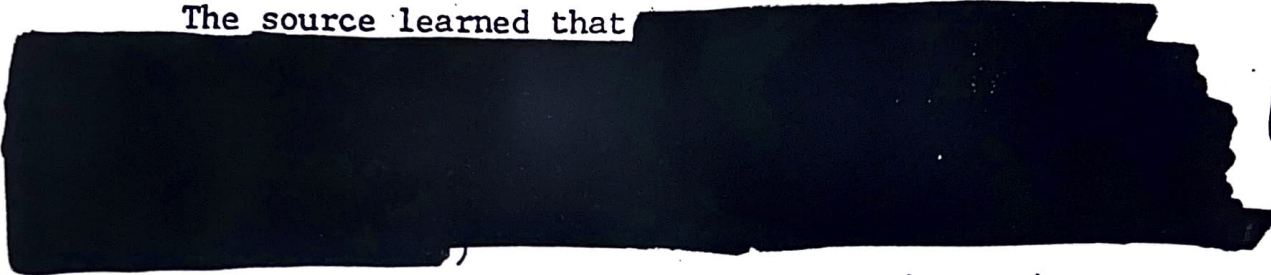
 b2 b7D
January 11, 1972

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The February-March, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy", in its editorial, states that "a group of American journalists, representing various radical and third world newspapers or radio stations spent the month of January in Cuba" discussing topics not covered by the Establishment Press and ways to combat this problem. It said they participated in a seminar covering a wide range of topics including the role of the underground press in Cuba, and the role of the press generally.(U)

The editorial further stated that the radical journalists issued a statement at the end of the Cuba conference, "A Call to Combat", and added that a delegate from "Triple Jeopardy" was one of the signers of this statement.(U)

The source learned that



b7D

 b2 b7D
December 8, 1971

Actions at various prisons on October 2, 1971, were to be held by the Harrisburg Defense Committee's National Office. Among the sponsors of the demonstrations was the TWWA.(U)

 b2 b7D
September 27, 1971

In a leaflet dated February 16, 1971, the Harrisburg Defense Committee, also known as the Defense Committee, described itself as a group which will intergrate local efforts, build a national defense fund, and serve as a clearinghouse for information concerning the defendants who were indicted in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in January, 1971.(U)

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On October 6, 1971, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a group of approximately 200 persons depart the area of East 7th Street and Avenue B, NYC, carrying banners and chanting slogans protesting the Attica Prison "massacre" of September 13, 1971, at Attica State Prison in New York.(U)

A handbill distributed at the outset of the march "Remember Attica" stated it was sponsored by the United Front for Attica. Among the organizations listed as members of this united front was the TWWA.(U)

The handbill called upon all "black, Puerto Rican, poor white and progressive people to march with us to demand the resignation and indictments" of Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER and State Commissioner of Corrections, OSWALD, "for first degree murder and support the four demands of the United Front for Attica."(U)

The handbill carried the notation "People's Trial October 6, 1971."(U)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NYfile -157-6167

Title Third World Women's Alliance

Character Extremist Matters

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

b7c

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

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