

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

She is a trusted leader and an older stabilizing influence on her colleagues in NCUP. She, too, was one of the "Conference Callers" for "The Summer Program for the Newark Movement" at Echo Lake Park on June 18, 1967 some three weeks before the start of the riots in Newark.

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WILLIAM T. WRIGHT - CONSPIRATOR

"WILLIE WRIGHT"

Willie Wright also know as William T. Wright, was born May 27, 1928 in Albany, Georgia to Richard Wright and Rachel Wright nee Mathis. He is married to Matty Wright, nee Anthony, who was also born in Georgia but they are separated. He was formerly employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a stationary engineer but for the past year has devoted himself completely to militant civil rights activities. He also formerly lived at 179 Newton Street, Newark, but has moved of late to the second floor of 402 South Sixth Street, Newark. The offices of the United Afro-American Association occupy the first floor of 402 South Sixth Street, Newark.

C. Willard Heckel, past president of the United Community Corporation and Dean of Rutgers, the State University, Law School, has stated that "Wright is a negro in Newark that has gone through three stages." He said that Wright's first stage in 1964 was a stage wherein Wright wanted to learn and learn fast. He saw that parliamentary procedure was a key to power

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

and took Robert's Rules of Order home and studied it. He asked Heckel questions about parliamentary procedure when he was puzzled. Heckel said that Wright was "eager to learn" and that there was "great dialogue" between the both of them.

Heckel further stated that Wright's second stage was the stage in which Wright "ate white politicians." He said that Wright smoked big cigars, flicking ashes here and there, and that there was "no dialogue" between he and Wright. Further, that Wright made fatuous speeches, speaking often but not really saying anything and that he wouldn't listen to anyone.

Then, continued Heckel, Willie Wright reached his third stage which Wright is in now. Heckel stated that Willie Wright is now a militant aggressive man "who wants to shatter." Heckel also said that many people have told him that if Wright is an example of what the United Community Corporation under OEO can develop, then this is the great evil of the Anti-Poverty Program.

Willie Wright has bulled his way to the forefront of the Newark scene by design. Truly a minor figure until recently, by his forming of an organization, by his association with nationally known militant figures and by his travel to foreign countries... Wright has placed himself in the forefront of those seeking violent answers to the City's and the Nation's social problems.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Wright has "illusions of grandeur" and a mimeograph machine which can be a volatile combination. One circular that he distributed under the auspices of the United Afro-American Association has characterized a vicious appearing "Uncle Sam" dreaming that four negroes have been "killed in action." The four negroes in the sketch are Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, Cassius Clay alias Muhammad Ali, and sic. Willie Wright.

Wright formed the United Afro-American Association in 1965 and incorporated it on August 20, 1965. The location of the organization at that time was 3 Belmont Avenue, Newark, and the five trustees on the certification of incorporation were Joe Chaneyfield, Sandy Rollack, Samuel Kelly, Raymond Boston, and Willie Wright.

On August 25, 1966, Stokely Carmichael came to Newark to give a series of speeches at street rallies and meetings in Newark's Central Ward. At times, Stokely Carmichael spoke from the top of a 1963 Ford Station Wagon, reg. IYG 952 N. J. This vehicle was equipped with a public address system and had two loud speakers on the top. This vehicle was owned by Willie Wright then residing at 179 Newton Street, Newark. Carmichael's speeches were extremely militant and anti-white. He frequently urged the negroes to unite and take over Newark, "lock, stock and barrel." Carmichael also stated that the Negro population should control City Hall, the school system and the Police Department.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Further, Carmichael said that a Police Civilian Review Board would not be a solution to the negro's problems but instead that all they would have to do was to control the Captains of Police at the local level.

In August 1967, in a series of articles by Louis Lomax in the Star-Ledger, Wright was given considerable attention primarily because of his willingness to talk and to be quoted. Lomax stated that Wright proudly admits that he is an out-and-out revolutionary and that he had no faith in the justice of the white man.

Wright called for avengement of those negroes killed during the Newark insurrection in July and called for amnesty for those arrested.

Wright told Lomax and also told the Governor's Commission on Civil Disorders that a carefully conceived plan to burn much of Newark's main business section was already in execution when the cab driver incident (John Smith arrest) set off the major conflagration. From Wright's point of view, the Newark riots started in the wrong place at the wrong time, and for the wrong reasons.

Lomax said that Wright addressed some two hundred people attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees, Area 2, of the United Community Corporation, OEO, after the July riots. At this meeting Wright stated "Yes, I called for black men in Newark to arm themselves. Now I want to add to that: I say we should arm ourselves with cannons,

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

machine guns, bazookas, anything we can get our hands on; and if you don't know how to get some heavy weapons, call my office and I will tell you where to go and how to get them."

Lomax wrote that not only did the people cheer -- save for the few white members of the board, that is -- but they voted unanimously to keep Wright on the Board despite the fact that the OEO had issued a veiled hint that all poverty funds to Newark would be cut off if Wright was not removed.

On September 5, 1967, Willie Wright applied for a passport stating that he wanted to go to Paris, France for eight days "to visit brothers." Shortly thereafter, Wright, Thomas Hayden, and Carol Glassman went to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia where they attended a conference with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives. A total of forty-one Americans took part in the week-long sessions arranged by David Dellinger, Editor of Liberation Magazine.

Returning to the United States in late September, Willie Wright, who had appeared to be "quite broke" before he left for Czechoslovakia, began to spend money more freely. He quickly became involved in the strike at Radio Station WNJR where several colored announcers were striking. Wright took advertisements in newspapers and hired buses offering free transportation to WNJR's Studios at 1700 Union Avenue,

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

Union, New Jersey from Springfield Avenue and Prince Street, Newark, on October 15, 1967.

Wright arrived in Union with two Public Service buses at about 2:45 p.m. October 15, 1967. The first bus contained about fifty people, the second bus about fifteen. During the course of the afternoon, other people arriving in private cars joined the demonstration. Among those were Leroi Jones and James Hooper, Chairman of Newark CORE.

H. Rap Brown, who was supposed to attend, did not show up, but Cleveland Sellars of SNCC, Brown's representative, was in attendance. In the New York Times of February 9, 1968, Cleveland Sellars, after being wounded in the demonstrations at Orangeburg, South Carolina was described as "The South Carolina Field Director for the Students non-Violent Coordinating Committee."

It should be noted that several of WNJR's announcers deplored the fact that Willie Wright was interested in WNJR's labor difficulties. They further stated that they couldn't stop him but that they knew in the long run, the "Willie Wrights" would hurt their cause.

Prior to his activities at WNJR and subsequent to his return from Czechoslovakia Willie Wright participated as a speaker at a rally in front of the Essex County Court House on Sunday, September 24, 1967.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

This rally was in support of the defendants going on trial the following day for their participation in the Newark riots in July 1967. Other speakers were Philip Hutchings, Charles Kenyatta, Robert Curvin, Leroi Jones and Omar Ahmed.

In October 1967, Wright sent out postcards calling for an "anti-war" meeting at 402 South Sixth Street in opposition to the "Support our Men in Vietnam" Parade in Newark, Sunday, October 22, 1967. No meeting was held due to lack of attendance.

Also in October, Wright, at a meeting on October 19, 1967, opposed the naming of the new Director of the United Community Corporation, Dr. L. Sylvester Odom. Wright supported the Acting Director, Donald Wendell. Odom however, was confirmed by a vote of 34 to 23.

Also in October, Wright spoke at a protest meeting at Area Board #6, United Community Corporation, OEO, discussing "Law and Order and Police Brutality" on Wednesday, October 25, 1967.

Word had been received from hundreds of sources that Halloween night, October 31, 1967, would see an outbreak of rioting in the City of Newark. The City Administration and the Newark Police Department, taking cognizance of the multiplicity of the rumors together with other intelligence, made special preparations to prevent such a recurrence

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

of rioting. Willie Wright changed from his previous militant stand and walked into Director Dominick A. Spina's office to appeal for a peaceful Halloween. At this time also, Wright interjected himself for the first time in calling for Captain Edward Williams to be placed in command of one of the City's Precincts.

In November 1967, Willie Wright placed himself into the Barringer High School controversy between colored and white students. On November 14, 1967, he spoke at a rally concerning this at the House of Prayer, 407 Broad Street, Newark.

On December 7, 1967, Willie Wright held a "planning meeting" in the Conference Room of the Headquarters of the United Community Corporation, OEO, at 24 Branford Place, Newark, New Jersey. The meeting, called for on United Afro-American Association stationery, was to discuss the planning of the means to get a negro Police Captain "in full command of one of our Police Precincts."

On January 23, 1968, Willie Wright was photographed for the New York Daily News accompanying a feature story by reporter Orven Moritz. Wright is quoted as saying, "It seems that Newark has all the ingredients for a new uprising next summer. I defy anyone to say things are any better now. They are not." Willie Wright can be depended upon to do his utmost to see that race relations and conditions do not get any better.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

He can also be depended upon to exploit any controversies in the community that will cause friction and trouble.

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CLINTON RAYMOND HOPSON - CONSPIRATOR

Alias Clinton Raymond Hopson Bey
Alias Clinton Raymond Hobson Bey

Clinton Raymond Hopson was born March 5, 1935 in Lakewood, New Jersey. He has adopted "Bey" as his Muslim name. His father is Welcher Hopson, Sr. of 322 South 60th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mother's maiden name was Clara May Glover. His brother, Welcher Hopson, Jr., lives at 111 Beach Street, East Orange, New Jersey. Clinton Hopson has used his brother's address as his place of residence.

Clinton Hopson's first wife was named Gwendolin and her whereabouts are unknown. His son, by his first wife, Clinton Raymond Hopson, Jr., who is 13 years old, is apparently with his first wife.

His second wife, Edna, lives at 2087 Ewald Circle, Detroit, Michigan and is presently employed at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit as a nurse's aide starting on November 27, 1967. Although he lived at 2087 Ewald Circle, Detroit, Michigan in the Fall of 1967 with Edna, he has denied that she is his wife. Clinton Raymond Hopson has two other