

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 1 of 1

<u>Doc #</u>	<u>DocType</u>	<u>Doc Info</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Restriction</u>
02	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	16	1/20/66	A
06	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	56	5/21/65	A
06a	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	1	5/21/65	A
07	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	14	5/18/65	A
07a	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	1	5/18/65	A
09	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	25	3/5/65	A
09a	report	Black Liberation Front [open 8/24/11 NLJ/RAC 10-40]	C	1	3/5/65	A

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)**Folder Title** Black Liberation Front - FBI Reports**Box Number** E13

Restriction Codes

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 13292 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

11/27/2007


Initials

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- ONI, 3rd Naval District, NYC (RM)
1- OSI, Second District, NYC (RM)
1- 108th Intelligence Corp Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SULLIVAN Office: New York, New York
Date: March 22, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-154851 Bureau File #: 105-138833

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: NYCPD files contain no information as to the existence of a Black Liberation Front organization in the New York area. New York confidential sources advised in February, 1966, that they could furnish no information reflecting the existence of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front or a "Havana Conference" to be held in Havana, Cuba in early, 1966.

-C-

DETAILSA. At New York, New York

Sergeant GEORGE PORETTE, 24th Precinct, New York City Police Department, whose district covers the investigation of Black Nationalist groups in the Harlem area of New York City, advised on March 9, 1966, that no information has been obtained through police investigation or from New York City Police Department confidential informants that would indicate that such an organization as the Black Liberation Front has ever existed in the New York City area.

NY 100-154851

Detective Sergeant PAUL SHORT, 24th Precinct, New York City Police Department, advised on March 10, 1966, that his police duties cover investigations in the Harlem area of New York City. He stated that during his investigations of Black Nationalist group activities in the Harlem area, he has never received information that such an organization known as the Black Liberation Front has ever existed in the New York City area.

Detective EDWIN COOPER, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on March 11, 1966, that there is no information available in his department files which would indicate that a Black Liberation organization existed in New York City or surrounding areas.

B. Miscellaneous

Confidential informants of the New York Office who are familiar with certain phases of Black Nationalist group activities in the New York area were contacted in February, 1966, and all advised that they could furnish no information as to the existence of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front or of a scheduled "Havana Conference" to be held in Havana, Cuba in early, 1966.

2UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1- ONI, 3rd Naval District (RM)
1- OSI, 2nd District (RM)
1- 108th Intelligence Corps Group, NYC (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SULLIVAN
Date: 1/20/66
Field Office File #: 100-154851
Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Office: New York, New York
Bureau File #: 105-138833

INTERNAL SECURITY-MISCELLANEOUS

Character:

Synopsis: Interview with individuals listed in address book of ROBERT COLLIER set forth. No information available reflecting the existence of the Black Liberation Front organization in the New York area.

- P -

DETAILS:A. At New York, New York

Sgt. FRANK SALENTO, 24th Precinct, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), whose district covers the investigation of Black Nationalist groups in the Harlem area of New York City advised on January 10, 1965, that no information has been obtained through investigation by his department that a Black Liberation Front organization exists in the New York City area.

Detective EDWIN COOPER, Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised on 1/11/66, there is no information available in his department which would indicate that a Black Liberation Front group existed in the New York City area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
By *isl* NLJ/RAC 10-40
NARA, Date 6-29-11

NY 100-154851

B. Interview With Persons in the New York
Area Whose Names Were in Possession of
ROBERT COLLIER

ROBERT COLLIER was arrested by the NYCPD on February 16, 1965, and sentenced to ten years in prison for conspiracy to destroy the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell and the Washington Monument.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/22/65

Date _____

SUWEID SADIQ, 68 West 71st Street, New York, New York, Apartment 6, after viewing a photograph of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, advised that he did not know COLLIER nor has he ever spoken to him. SADIQ further advised that he knew nothing about the Black Liberation Front, and in fact, never knew such an organization existed.

On 11/16/65 at NY, NY File # NY 100-154851
by SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/smv Date dictated 11/17/65

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/10/66

Date _____

JAMES/HENDERSON, Apartment 31, 120 West 116th Street, New York City, stated that he knew ROBERT COLLIER and met with him twice in the latter part of 1964. He also stated that he once heard the name "Black Liberation Front" mentioned and always thought that it was part of "RAM" (Revolutionary Action Movement).

HENDERSON said that he has no information as to the actual existence of an organization called the Black Liberation Front. He said that he has never belonged to any organizations and could furnish no information on black nationalist groups or the activities of ROBERT COLLIER.

On 1/4/66 at New York City File # 100-154851
by SAS WILLIAM H. BELLUPS and
JOHN C. SULLIVAN/iah Date dictated 1/5/66

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/10/66

Date

SHERLEY E. STOUTE, Apartment 50, 107 West 109th Street,
New York City, said she "refuses to speak to the FBI or anyone
else."

On 1-4-66 at New York City File # 100-154851
by SAS JOHN C. SULLIVAN and
WILLIAM R. BELLUS/iah Date dictated 1/5/66

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/12/66

Date _____

STANLEY SCOTT, United Press International (UPI), 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised that he cannot recall ever meeting ROBERT COLLIER. SCOTT stated that he helped conduct an extensive research project for U.P.I. throughout the country of known black nationalist groups about a year ago and may have come in contact with COLLIER or some of his associates at that time.

As to the Black Liberation Front, SCOTT said he can recall seeing a photograph of a group of Negro youths holding a sign or banner with the words "Black Liberation Front" written across it in a newspaper or magazine but that was all.

He also said that during the UPI research project held he cannot recall any information being made available that an organization such as the "Black Liberation Front" existed.

1/6/66 New York City 100-154851
On _____ at _____ File # _____
by SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/jah Date dictated 1/6/66

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1/12/66

Date _____

TONI ARDELL, Apartment 11, 346 East 9th Street, New York City, stated that she never knew ROBERT COLLIER. She said the only time she ever heard of COLLIER or the Black Liberation Front was when she read in the local newspaper that he was arrested with a group of other persons for planning to destroy the Statute of Liberty.

1/5/66

New York City

100-154851

On _____ at _____ File # _____

SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/iah

1/6/66

by _____ Date dictated _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/12/66

ELAINE/FREEMAN was interviewed at her place of employment, Brooklyn After Care Clinic, 490 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FREEMAN said that she does not know ROBERT COLLIER who was arrested and sentenced for planning to destroy the Statute of Liberty. She advised that she once saw a picture in a magazine of persons carrying a banner which read "Black Liberation Front" and later heard it mentioned that it was a "lark" and that the organization actually did not exist.

FREEMAN mentioned that she is the wife of MAX STANFORD, but that they are separated and she has no knowledge as to the present whereabouts of her husband.

On 1/7/66 at BROOKLYN, NEW YORK File # NY 100-154851
by SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/egb Date dictated 1/7/66

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

NY 100-154851

✓
A characterization of Revolutionary
Action Movement (RAM) is contained
in the Appendix Section of this
report.

A characterization of MAX STANFORD
is contained in the characterization
of RAM.

NY 100-154851

C. At Los Angeles, California

NY T-1 on August 27, 1965, made available a pamphlet captioned "STATEMENT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BLACK LIBERATION FRONT RELATIVE TO OUR TRIP TO CUBA IN THE YEAR 1964. 11 AFRO-AMERICANS MADE A TRIP TO CUBA: THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS END RESULT OF OUR COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCES. THE FINDINGS OF OUR TRIP ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE WORLD WIDE STRUGGLE OF NON-WHITE SOCIETIES EVERYWHERE", which was obtained from the Forum Hall, Social Workers Party (SWP), 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California.

This pamphlet reads as follows:

"The members of the Black Liberation Front composed of Afro-Americans who traveled to Cuba feel compelled to issue a statement as to why they felt that it was necessary to defy the travel ban to Cuba. We feel that we are members of an oppressed group living within the scope of United States power and influence, but not a significant part or major force of that power and influence. We are brutalized, murdered, raped, discriminated and segregated because we are weak, because we are disorganized, because we lack economic stability, because we are black. The Constitution of the United States has never preserved, defended or protected our rights as American citizens. We seek solutions to our problems, solutions that will preserve, defend or protect our rights as American citizens. We seek solutions to our problems, solutions that will preserve our people, who are being systematically liquidated in many sections of the United States by organized military, police, para-military forces, and mob violence. This activity must stop now. Many non-white societies outside the United States are attempting to merge the mutual interests of their black and white citizens. Cuba in our judgment is having success while the United States is hard pressed to grant its black citizens their total rights under the Constitution. In Cuba black men and women have fought in every major struggle ever carried on by the United States Government. We have shed blood and died irrespective of the cost to home and family. Today one of the black revolutionaries who fought

NY 100-154851

with Fidel, Juan Alemida, is vice-minister and top leader in the Revolutionary Army. In the state of Georgia white racists shot and killed a black, high-ranking military officer because of their hatred, their hostility to his rank, his influence in the military service.

"One of the most far-reaching and important developments of the Revolution has been in the area of mass education. In Cuba, the Revolutionary Government has carried out a program that has virtually eliminated the scourge of illiteracy while huge pockets of illiteracy remain in many southern areas of the United States. In all sections of Cuba black and white students are working together, studying together, living together, eating together, sharing together the toils, the rewards, that they feel are sure to be theirs in the new Cuba.

"We, the Afro-Americans who traveled to Cuba, were privileged to be a part of this vitality, this new look in Cuban education.

"We were the guests of Cuban Professors, teachers, and students at Cuban universities, Cuban technical schools, Cuban secondary schools, at Cuban schools for the elementary and kindergarten level children and at the extraordinary teacher training schools in the mountains of Escambray in Las Villas Province and in the Sierra Maestra mountain range of Oriente province.

"Black Cubans work as teachers, students, workers, and technicians at both mountain regions where the fighting that preceded Fidel's march to power took place. At the teacher training school at Minas De Frio in the Sierra Maestra mountains, Black Cubans not only make up a large number of the student body; but what is even more important occupy vital positions in the administrative, academic and ideological levels of the school. At our last day in Minas De Frio one of the Black Cubans sub-directors of the school gave a very moving address on the role of the school in the Cuban Revolution, how the school came into being, how students are brought to the school and what our relations to what we had seen at Minas De Frio might be as we return to the United States. The mis-education of Black Americans, the challenge that must come in preparing Black Americans for a full and productive

life in a so-called free United States have never been successfully met by American educational leaders. The numbers of Black educational administrators, professors or teachers; the declining ranks of the number and quality of Black Americans who occupy positions of influence in American educational institutions attest to their lack of importance in these centers of higher learning.

"The inadequate, inaccurate role of American history by refusing to give due credit and justice to Black Americans for their part in the creation and building of the United States is widespread and notorious.

"In Cuba, one of their greatest military leaders, Antonio Maceo, was black while one of their greatest living military leaders--a black man--is an "El Comandante" in the armed forces. Their pictures exist in many homes all over Cuba; their history is Cuban. This history is taught to all Cuban children, black and white.

"In Cuba, one of their greatest trade union leaders, Jesus Menendez--a Black Cuban laid down his life at the age of 37 for the cause of the Cuban worker. What American trade union leader has shown himself willing to sacrifice his interests or his life for the American worker?

"In the area of personal involvement, the Black Americans who went to Cuba met many people, formed new relations, and discovered many new allies hitherto unknown who have stated their vital interest in our struggle in the United States. To the Black people of the United States, we can say "Take heart, ours is not an isolated fight." No Black man, woman or child who was, is, or may at some future date be another victim of brutal, racist oppression, stands alone. We have found that we have friends all over the world who stand ready to aid us.

"We have attempted in this statement to address ourselves to the realities of life in Cuba and in the United States for the Black Cuban and for the Black American respectively. To the Black Cuban child life holds great promise for a bright future. What is the future of the Black child in the racist, fascist state of Mississippi?

NY 100-154851

"It is to the success of the Cuban story in seeking solutions to its racial, political, social and economic problems that prompted Black Americans from many sections of the United States to risk life, limb, and even prison in order that they might offer some new knowledge, some vital experience to a storehouse which seems to be destroying itself by useless racial conflict.

"While Cuba builds on its racial groups, the United States is exterminating one of its most vital racial groups. It is to address ourselves to this dilemma that further communication with interracial societies like Cuba becomes necessary. The most oppressed racial group in America, namely the Black American, draws meaning, strength, and a continued importance from such liberating acts as travel to a disputed, but free territory such as Cuba."

The SWP is designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A pamphlet captioned "The Herald of Freedom", Box 3, Zarephath, New Jersey, Volume III, number 11, dated December 31, 1965, with sub-caption "Revolution USA-1966"; on page two of this pamphlet, contained the statement "A letter was sent to many leftists and Negro revolutionary leaders dated 12/3/65, by the Committee for Establishment of the Black Liberation Front, PO Box 16022, San Francisco, California. The letter called for the holding of a conference among the leaders of the Negro liberation forces in the US for the purpose of unifying all groups and organizations and sending representatives to the 'Havana Conference'. The 'Havana Conference' is to be held in early 1966, and is to be known as the the Anti-Imperialist Congress. Representatives of all national liberation movements from Africa, Asia and Latin America are expected to attend. The Havana meeting is believed to be the result of the request of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for all socialist and anti-imperialist forces to join together for the final struggle."

NY 100-154851

The above pamphlet indicates that the "Herald for Freedom" and "Metropolitan Review" is published every other Friday by the "Herald for Freedom", Post Office Box 3, Zarephath, New Jersey, FRANK A. CAHILL, Editor and Publisher, Dr. BELLA V. DODD, 100 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, Counsel and Legal Advisor. Dr. DODD described as one who was once on the highest level of the CP in the United States (a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA).

✓ NY T-2 advised on January 11, 1966, that LAURENCE HENRY of Philadelphia left for Cuba from Mexico City on January 6, 1966. HENRY, according to the source, was going to attend a meeting in Cuba and from Cuba would attempt to travel to Red China.

On January 11, 1966, Mr. WILLIAM MARLIAN, Reservation Desk, Aeronaes de Mexico, 500 5th Avenue, New York City, advised SA JOHN E. WESTHOFF that LAURENCE and MILTON HENRY departed from John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, via Aeronaes de Mexico Airlines flight 401 at 7:00 p.m. on January 6, 1966, for Mexico City with no reservations for a return flight. Mr. MARLIAN stated that LAURENCE and MILTON HENRY held airlines ticket number 015061030995.

On January 11, 1966, Miss H. S. CHANAUD, Trans World Airlines, John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, advised SA WESTHOFF that ticket number 01506103099 was purchased on the Air Travel Plan in Chicago (Illinois).

NY T-2 advised on January 12, 1966, that he believes that the trip made by LAURENCE and MILTON HENRY was financed by DICK GREGORY, Negro comedian and independent voters candidate for Mayor of Chicago in 1967. Source further advised that MILTON HENRY is from Detroit.

NY 100-154851

D. Miscellaneous

Confidential informants of the New York Office who are familiar with certain phases of Black Nationalist, Cuban and Chinese group activities in the New York area were contacted in December, 1965, and advised they could furnish no information as to the existence of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front in the New York City area.

1.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-254091

2.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, Third Naval District (RM)
1 - OSI, Second District, New York City (RM)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence,
New York City (RM)
1 - Secret Service, New York City (RM)
JOHN C. SULLIVAN
Report of: 11/18/65 Office: New York, New York
Date:
Field Office File #: 100-154851 Bureau File #: 105-138833
Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Character:

Synopsis: JUDITH ANNE WARDEN, Former member of PLM, advised 6/17/65, that while in Cuba in 6/64, with a group of Americans, a demonstration protesting US intervention in Vietnam was conducted. During this demonstration, Negro members of the group, lead by ROBERT COLLIER, held up a black and gold flag containing the words "Black Liberation Front." Interviews with individuals listed on address book of COLLIER, set forth. No information available reflecting the existence of organization Black. Liberation Front.

- P -

DETAILS:

A. New York, New York

On June 17, 1965, JUDITH ANNE WARDEN, 210 West 102nd Street, New York, New York, advised MICHAEL F. DOWNEY and ROGER D. ASHLAND, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that she was a member of the Progressive Labor Movement (now known as the PLP) from June, 1964, to January 1965. She said she was active in the Westside Club of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), until she went to Cuba in 1964, for about three weeks, arriving in Cuba on July 23, 1964.

NY 100-154851

WARDEN stated that while in Cuba, she and other Americans participated in a demonstration against the United States, after the United States began bombing North Vietnam.

During this demonstration, the Negro members of the group carried on their demonstration by themselves, in an effort to show black nationalism. They climbed on a balcony overlooking the demonstration and held up a black and gold flag which contained the words "Black Liberation Front." One LUKE TRIPP and a group from Detroit, lead this Negro demonstration with ROBERT COLLIER.

It is noted that PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, a former member of the PLM, on February 24, 1965, contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in New York, and stated that when the students from the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) returned from the 1964 trip, some of them stated that ROBERT COLLIER, who was on the 1964 trip while in Cuba, organized the Black Liberation Front.

A characterization of the PLM and SCTC is contained in the Appendix.

NY T-1 stated on June 16, 1965, that although he has no specific proof, he feels that the Black Liberation Front was actually organized in Cuba by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

ROBERT WILLIAMS was charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping, and a federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, on August 28, 1961.

NY 100-154851

Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he is now publishing a monthly newsletter "The Crusader" from Cuba.

Sergeant FRANK SALENTO, 24th Precinct, New York City Police Department, who investigates Black Nationalist group activities in the Harlem area of New York City advised on 11-9-65 that he has no knowledge of the Black Liberation Front existing in the New York area.

Detective EDWIN COOPER, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on 11-10-65 that he has no information on the existence of the Black Liberation Front organization in the New York City area.

B. Interview with persons in New York whose names were in possession of ROBERT COLLIER.

ROBERT COLLIER was arrested by the New York City Police Department on February 16, 1965, and sentenced to ten years in prison for conspiracy to destroy the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, and the Washington Monument:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/29/651.

SARA MITCHELL, Apartment 3-C, 853 Tiffany Street, Bronx, New York, was interviewed at her place of employment, New Yorker Magazine, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

MITCHELL stated that she considers herself a friend of ROBERT COLLIER and has had lunch with him a few times. She said she met him after he returned from his trip to Cuba. MITCHELL said that COLLIER has never mentioned to her the existence of the organization Black Liberation Front and the only time she has ever heard a word mentioned about the Black Liberation Front is what she has read in local newspapers and magazines.

On 10/21/65 at NEW YORK, NEW YORK File # NY 100-154851

by SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/ egb Date dictated 10/28/65

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.Date 10/26/65

JOAN BALLARD, Apartment 3H, 225 East 63rd Street, New York, New York, was interviewed at her residence concerning her association with ROBERT COLLIER and her knowledge of the organization known as the Black Liberation Front.

BALLARD said that she did not know anyone by the name of ROBERT COLLIER nor had she ever heard of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front.

BALLARD stated that a person by the name of JUNO, last name believed to be JONES, lived in her apartment for about 4 months approximately 7 months ago and its possible he may have known COLLIER since he was interested in the Civil Rights movement.

5

On 10/21/65 at New York, New York File # 100-154851

by SA JOHN C. SULLIVAN/krg Date dictated 10/21/65

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

NY 100-154851

C. At Chicago, Illinois

Sergeant EDWARD MC CLELLAN, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 1, 1965, that an investigation conducted by his unit which concentrated mainly on the "Black Nationalist" type groups in Chicago, failed to obtain information regarding the existence of a Black Liberation Front, active in Chicago.

D. At Cleveland, Ohio

Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, advised on August 16, 1965, that a pamphlet which was signed Black Liberation Front, was found in a Cleveland Police Department cruiser, on April 10, 1964, during the course of a racial disturbance which occurred on that date. The cruiser was parked in the vicinity of the disturbance which was an outgrowth following the death of Reverend BRUCE KLUNDER, who was accidentally killed during a civil rights demonstration, protesting school construction in the Negro community. This pamphlet stated the following:

NY 100-154851

"Death to Suburban Colonialism ! ! !

- "1. We, the Oppressed Black People, must control the ghettos which 'Charlie' has forced us to live in.
- "2. Therefore we must 'drive out' the white 'colonialists' who are 'raping' our neighborhoods and 'hauling' their 'super-profits' to their plush suburban 'villas.'
- "3. Now's the time for Black People, truly dedicated to freedom, to make sacrifices. Except for basic food, clothing, and shelter, all our energies and earnings must be devoted to total destruction of the 'beastly' slavery and exploitation that we can no longer endure.
- "4. We have nothing to lose except our chains ! ! !

BLACK LIBERATION FRONT
(BLF) "

NY 100-154851

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that no further leaflets bearing the name of the Black Liberation Front have come to the attention of his department, and he has no information indicating that any group is operating in Cleveland under the said name. He also pointed out that since copies of "Black America" carry the quotation that it is "published quarterly by the Revolutionary Act Movement (RAM), Black Liberation Front of the USA", he had assumed they are the same organization. He also stated that he was in contact with Detective RAYMOND WOOD, of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), who infiltrated "the group," about the Black Liberation Front, and according to Sergeant UNGVARY, WOOD stated that the Black Liberation Front, RAM, Uhuru, are all used interchangeably.

The October, 1963 edition of the "Michigan Chronicle," a Negro newspaper published weekly in Detroit, contained an article captioned "Must Crush White Man," which in part states that Uhuru, was formed in March, 1963, by 'Militant black students,' at Wayne University.

" The purposes of Uhuru are to seek the closest possible liaison with militant black groups and form the broadest possible united black front to wage c.t.t-fer-tat struggle against the anti-Negro machine that is American, to fight for 'Uhuru Quita' (which means freedom now, in Swahili), and to affirm the principal of self-defense in the Negro freedom struggle. "

A characterization of the organization RAM is contained in the Appendix.

NY 100-154851

E. At Washington, D. C.

On July 22, 1965, DONALD TYLER FREEMAN, 4273 Edson Place Northeast, Washington, D. C., Apartment 2, advised ROGER T. CASTONGUAY and FORREST F. BURGESS, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that he had no personal knowledge of the Black Liberation Front and its attempts to destroy the Statue of Liberty. He said he recalls reading a newspaper article regarding the Black Liberation Front and how KHALEEL SAYYED was one of three persons arrested in the plot to destroy the Statue of Liberty, having met him when both were students at Howard University, Washington, D. C. FREEMAN, declined to furnish further information in reference to the Black Liberation Front.

On July 19, 1965, Mrs. CECILIA MAE (ROBERT A.) MADDOX, Washington, D. C., advised SA CASTONGUAY and BURGESS that she had never heard of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and thought anyone who would belong to extremist groups whether white or black, was "nutty."

WORTHY DOUGLAS JONES, Counselor, District of Columbia, Junior Village, advised HILMER H. KREBS, Special Agent of the FBI, that the only information he has had concerning the Black Liberation Front, is what he read in the daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., several months ago. He recalls that it was in connection with the arrest of individuals charged with plotting to destroy the Statue of Liberty in New York City, the Liberty Bell, and the Washington Monument. JONES advised that he has no personal knowledge of any Black Liberation Front members, or Black Liberation Front organizations existing in Washington, D. C.

NY 100-154851

JULIUS W. HOBSON, Chairman, Associated Community Teams Act, Washington, D. C. Chapter, advised SA KREBS on July 29, 1965, and again on August 18, 1965, that the only time he ever heard anything about the organization Black Liberation Front mentioned, was at the time that several individuals were arrested in New York City for plotting to destroy several national monuments. HOBSON stated that he has never heard of any Black Liberation Front existing in the Washington, D. C., area.

Mrs. MARION BARRY, Staff Director, Student Non-Violant Coordinating Committee, Washington, D. C., advised MICHAEL C. FITZGERALD and HILMER H. KREBS, SAs of the FBI, that on August 19, 1965, he has no knowledge of any Black Liberation Front members or organizations in the Washington, D. C. area. He stated that the only time he has ever heard of the Black Liberation Front Organization was in connection with the plot to destroy the Statue of Liberty in New York City, which he read from an article in the local newspaper.

Miss ROENA RAND, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), advised JOSEPH E. KELLER, Special Agent (SA) of the FBI, on August 26, 1965, that she has no knowledge of the existence of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front. She added that she has never received information that would indicate that such an organization existed in the Washington, D. C. area.

Captains THOMAS I. HERLIHY and JAMES SARTAIN, Special Investigation Squad, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), on August 20 and 24, 1965, stated that no information has come to their attention which would indicate that the Black Liberation Front existed or had members in the Washington, D. C. area.

NY 100-156851

F. Miscellaneous:

Confidential informants of the New York Office who are familiar with certain phases of Black Nationalist , Cuban and Chinese group activities in the New York area, were recently contacted and advised they could furnish no information as to the existence of an organization known as the Black Liberation Front.

1.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to

NY 100-154851

2.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC)

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College, and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the summer of 1963 fifty-nine individuals travelled to Cuba and that the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and that the trip was planned and organized by PL members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963 that the SCTC was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

On March 12, 1965, PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, 504 West 55th Street, New York, New York, a self-admitted member of the SCTC Executive Committee and the PLM National Coordinating Committee advised as follows:

APPENDIX

2.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC)

The SCTC was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

LUCE advised he was a leader and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba and an organizer of the 1964 trip to Cuba and that both trips were sponsored by the SCTC.

LUCE advised that by the spring of 1964 the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the PLM.

LUCE advised that no trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life- where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 18, 1965

32

Title Black Liberation Front

Character Internal Security -
 Miscellaneous

Reference is made to report of
Special Agent John C. Sullivan, dated and captioned as above
at New York.

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

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA THOMAS J. ROBINSON
Date: 7/1/65

Office: Detroit, Michigan

File Number: 100-32780

Bureau File No.: 105-138833

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: No branch of Black Liberation Front known to be active or organized on campus of Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Mich. Uhuru, a militant Negro organization, organized at WSU, Detroit, in March, 1963. Uhuru members travelled to Cuba during summer of 1964, and upon return, organized a branch of Revolutionary Action Movement in Detroit.

- RUC -

DETAILS:AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DE T-1 advised on June 23, 1965, that he has never heard of the Black Liberation Front (BLF) or a branch of the BLF being active or organized on the campus of Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-2 advised on June 25, 1965, that Uhuru, (Swahili word for freedom) a militant Negro organization, was organized on the campus of WSU, Detroit, in March, 1963, by LUKE TRIPP, JR.

DE 100-32780

DE T-2 advised that during the summer of 1964, LUKE TRIPP, JR., GORDON BAKER, JR., CHARLES SIMMONS III, and CHARLES W. JOHNSON, JR., members of Uhuru, travelled to Cuba with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

DE T-2 advised that on their return to Detroit, the above four individuals organized a local branch of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in the Detroit area.

Characterizations of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and RAM appear in the appendix hereto.

According to LUKE TRIPP, JR., Chairman of Uhuru, the organization was formed in March, 1963, by militant black students at WSU. TRIPP has indicated that the purposes of Uhuru are:

"To seek the closest possible alliance of militant black groups and form the broadest possible united black front to wage a tit for tat struggle against anti-Negro machine that is America; to fight for 'Uhuru Quita (freedom now)'; and to affirm the principle of self defense in the Negro freedom struggle.

DE T-2 advised that he possesses no information that a branch of the BLF was ever organized or active on the campus of WSU.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", a weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer". This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism - Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
July 1, 1965

Title	Black Liberation Front
Character	Internal Security - Miscellaneous
Reference	Report made at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

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

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

5UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 3rd Naval District, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, 2nd District, New York (RM)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence (RM)
1 - Secret Service, New York (RM)
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. WEST
Date: 6/28/65

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 100-36154

Bureau File #: 100-138833

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: JOHN WILLIAM COLLIER, brother of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, interviewed by FBI Agents on 6/23/65. He identified himself as an ordained minister of Jehovah's Witnesses and denied being a member of or having any knowledge of the Black Liberation Front.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/25/65

1.

JOHN WILLIAM COLLIER was contacted for an interview at which time the Agents made known their identity to him. He was told that he did not have to talk to the Agents if he did not so desire, that he was free to consult with an attorney prior to being interviewed, and that anything he might say could be used in a court of law.

COLLIER, who resides at 791A Neponset St., Norwood, Massachusetts, and who is employed at the Pullman Vacuum Cleaner Corporation, 25 Buick St., Brighton (Boston), Massachusetts, said he was agreeable to being interviewed and commented as follows:

ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, his brother, and he are stepsons of GEORGE COLLIER, but both have been legally adopted by him. ROBERT and he are, however, blood brothers. His brother, ROBERT, however is seven years older than he is and in recent years they have not seen much of one another.

He was married in November, 1964 to a Caucasian and both his wife and he are Jehovah's Witnesses. He is an ordained minister affiliated with Jehovah's Witnesses' Kingdom Hall in Hyde Park (Boston). The only thing he knows about the Black Liberation Front was what he read in the newspapers and he has no first hand knowledge of that organization. The rules of his religion require that he obey the laws of the land and, accordingly, he could not belong to that or any similar organization.

The last time he saw his brother was about one month prior to the latter's arrest in connection with the plot to blow up the Statue of Liberty. This meeting took place one evening in the home of their parents then located at Burlington, Massachusetts. On that occasion his brother never made any mention of the Black Liberation Front or gave any inkling that he had visited Cuba or that he was involved in the trouble which eventually resulted in his being arrested.

On 6/23/65 at Boston, Massachusetts File # Boston 100-36154

SAs KENNETH P. WEST and
by MICHAEL J. McDONAGH/lc Date dictated 6/24/65

2.

BS 100-36154

Prior to that time he had not seen his brother for a couple of years and the last period when they saw much of one another was in 1962. During that year he saw his brother on and off at the latter's residence in the housing project at Jamaica Plain (Boston). He used to visit his brother at that time with the idea of interesting him in Jehovah's Witnesses, but his brother never displayed any interest in the Bible and he was unable to convert him.

His brother's gripe against the United States Government seemed to develop due to his experiences while in the military service which resulted in his carrying a chip on his shoulder. He agreed that any difficulty his brother had while in or out of the service, however, was due to his own fault.

He, himself, has only been to New York twice in his life, one occasion being when he went to an assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses held at the Yankee Stadium. These two trips had nothing to do with his brother or the Black Liberation Front. While he knows ROLAND BEDFORD, they do not associate with one another and he never heard anything about the Black Liberation Front from him either.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **CONFIDENTIAL** *b*

Copy to: 1-ONI, 3rd Naval District, NYC (RM)
1-OSI, 2nd District, NYC (RM)
1-Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence (RM)
1-Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of: DANIEL J. QUIGLEY
Date: 5/21/65

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-154851

Bureau File #: 105-138833

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, a former member of PLM advised that the BLF was organized in Cuba in the summer of 1964 by ROBERT COLLIER. Patrolman RAY WOOD, NYCPD advised that the BLF had no official headquarters. Bank sources contacted and no account for the BLF was located. Interview of JAMES LUTHER HUGER, member of BLF Youth Corps League set forth. Sources in NY and Washington, D.C. areas contacted and had no information concerning the BLF. Interviews with reported members and interviews with individuals listed in address book of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER set forth. ROLAND F. BEDFORD stated that the BLF name was "dreamed up" by the Negro students who visited Cuba in 1964, as a means of keeping in communication with one another, and did not have any particular meaning at the time. On 3/3/65, JAMES L. CARY, Howard University, Washington, D.C., made available a 5-page pamphlet allegedly prepared by a chapter of the BLF at Howard University, Washington, D.C. Results of contact with individuals at Howard University and other individuals in Washington area set forth.

-P-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
By *isl* NLJ/RAC 10-40
NARA, Date 6-29-11

NY 100-154851

DETAILS

A. Origin

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, a former member of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on February 24, 1965, and furnished the following information.

He advised that when the students from the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) returned from the 1964 trip, some of them stated that ROBERT COLLIER, who was on the 1964 trip, while in Cuba, organized the Black Liberation Front. After his return he was observed in the office of "Challenge", the PLM weekly newspaper, on one occasion.

A characterization of the SCTC and PLM is contained in the Appendix.

The April 25, 1965 issue of the "New York Times" magazine section on page 9, contained an article entitled "To the East of the Communist Party", by THOMAS R. BROOKS. The article stated, "Last August 14, a group of 84 students returned from Cuba. Since their visit had taken place against the wishes of the State Department, the homecoming youngsters were interviewed by curious reporters. Otherwise, an announcement by one of their members, CHARLES BERRARD, might have gone unrecorded. As it was, it went unheeded, for six months. Said BERRARD: "there are 11 black people who traveled on this trip to Cuba. One girl, and while in Cuba we decided to call ourselves the Black Liberation Front- and so this is who is addressing you right now, the Black Liberation Front".

On March 30, 1965, NY T-1 advised that the Black Liberation Front was believed to have started on the campus of Wayne University in Michigan.

NY 100-154851

B. Location

On February 12, 1965, Patrolman RAYMOND WOOD advised that the Black Liberation Front had no official headquarters in New York City. He advised that meetings were held in the apartments of the so called leaders.

C. Bank Records

On the dates indicated records of the following banks were reviewed and no information concerning an account for the Black Liberation Front was located:

Amalgamated Bank of New York 11 Union Square, New York City	March 19, 1965
Commercial Bank of North America 116 Fifth Avenue, New York City	March 31, 1965
First National City Bank 399 Park Avenue, New York City	April 7, 1965
Chemical Bank New York Trust Company 20 Pine Street, New York City	April 7, 1965
Trade Bank and Trust Company 38th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City	March 31, 1965

D. General Activities

On February 12, 1965, Patrolman RAYMOND WOOD advised that ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, had indicated to him that the BLF would attempt to recruit a youth group called the Youth Corps League (YCL). On January 10, 1965, a meeting was held at 392 Central Park West, New York, New York. Present were ROBERT COLLIER, PAUL BOUTELLI, RAY WOOD and 2 youths of an expected fifty.

Interview with JAMES LUTHER HUGER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/5/65

Date _____

JAMES LUTHER HUGER, unemployed, residing at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ West 137th Street, New York, New York, was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At the outset of the interview he was advised that he did not have to make any statements and that any statements he would make could be used against him in a court of law.

HUGER advised he knew JAMES HENDERSON through associations with him in the Harlem area of New York City, New York. He stated that JAMES HENDERSON invited him to a political meeting, which he attended with HENDERSON during the latter part of December 1964 or early part of January, 1965. This meeting was held on Central Park West somewhere in the 90's, New York City. This meeting lasted approximately 30 minutes and was held sometime between 8:00 PM and 10:00 PM. He recalled that the apartment in which the meeting was held contained very little furniture. The room in which the meeting was held contained one bed. This meeting was attended by HUGER himself, JAMES HENDERSON, BOB COLLIER and two other persons whose identity he does not recall. During the meeting, COLLIER, who did most of the talking, spoke of politics, the formation of some type of organization, and the recruitment of more people into this venture. He stated that he did not recall the type of organization which was discussed. He recalled that COLLIER had stated that he, HUGER, would be indoctrinated in economics, civil rights and picketing. COLLIER stated that he would take HUGER to Canada for training. HUGER believed this training to be of a military nature but he had no idea as to when the trip to Canada might take place.

HUGER advised that he did not know WALTER BOWE or KHALEEL SULTARN SAYYED, nor did he have any information regarding the blowing up of the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell or the Washington Monument.

On 3-5-65 at New York, New York File # NY 100-154851
NY 157-1411-209
by SAS JOHN DENNIS O'CONNELL
and JAMES P. HALLERON;lmh Date dictated 3-5-65

NY 100-154851
NY 157-1411

The following description of JAMES LUTHER HUGER was obtained by interviewing agents from observation and interrogation:

Name:	JAMES LUTHER HUGER
Date of Birth:	March 7, 1935 New York, New York
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Height:	6 feet 2 inches
Weight:	225 pounds
Complextion:	Dark
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Black
Education:	2 years of high school
Military Service:	United States Air Force, October 1952-April 1963 Rank: Staff Sergeant Serial Number 12421982
Marital Status:	Separated Wife: LOIS HUGER, 443 Main Street Steeltown, Pennsylvania
Occupation:	Children: PAULA, 5 years Electronics
Formerly employed:	Brooklyn Navy Yard

NY 100-154851

E. Informant Check

Confidential sources familiar with certain phases of racial and extremist type activity in the New York City and Washington, D.C. areas were contacted during March, April and May, 1965, and they advised they had no information concerning the Black Liberation Front.

F. Interviews with Reported Members

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/12/651

VINCENT BARTHOLOMEW LYNCH, who has been interviewed on numerous occasions in the past in connection with his trip to Cuba during the summer of 1964, as well as a result of certain activities of his, including contacting the San Francisco Office of the FBI on several occasions in an effort to obtain information in the form of pamphlets concerning topics of interest to him in his capacity as editor of "The Mallet", a "Negro Nationalist" publication when interviewed at his residence, 1465 Haight Street, refused to comment on his association with or knowledge of the Black Liberation Front or individuals connected with the attempt to blow up the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, and the Washington Monument.

LYNCH readily admits his participation in traveling to Cuba during the summer of 1964, but refuses to comment further on any of his activities or the activities or identities of others who traveled to Cuba.

NY 100-154851

On 4/8/65 at San Francisco, California File # 100-47832by SA HAROLD W. LEGGETT /b1b Date dictated 4/12/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/23/65

1

HUBERT FAULKNER, residence address 407 Heflin Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, was interviewed. He advised as follows:

He has lived in Monroe, North Carolina, all his life until recently, and he became acquainted with EDWARD LEMANSKY and JACOB ROSEN in Monroe in 1963. LEMANSKY, ROSEN, and several other persons who lived in New York City were in Monroe at that time attempting to organize a chapter of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in Monroe. He became friendly with LEMANSKY, ROSEN, and others and started hanging around with them.

During the winter of 1963, about October, 1963, EDWARD LEMANSKY recruited him to travel to Cuba with a group of other young people during the summer of 1964. He agreed and accompanied more than 80 young persons, who referred to themselves as students, to Cuba. The group was known as the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC), and they stayed in Cuba for eight weeks from about June 15, 1964, to August 14, 1964.

During the airplane trip from New York City, New York, to Cuba in June, 1964, with the other students, he casually met CHARLES JOHNSON and continued his casual acquaintance with JOHNSON all the time they were in Cuba.

After their arrival in Cuba, JOHNSON and some of the other students, whose names he did not remember, started talking about an organization they referred to as the Black Liberation Front. From their conversations it seemed as though this organization were in existence in New York City prior to their departure from New York City to Cuba, but he is not sure. At various meetings held for the approximately 80 students, of which all did not attend, the Black Liberation Front was mentioned but very little was said regarding the purpose or aims of the organization.

On 3/11/65 at Charlotte, N.C. File # NY 100-154851
Charlotte 100-10090
by SA ROBERT M. STEVENSON:mmk Date dictated 3/17/65

NY 100-154851

CE 100-10090

2

The first group to arrive in Cuba consisted of a total of 75 students. Either 9 or 10 more students arrived later. In the first group there was a total of 12 Negroes, including one Negro girl. The remainder were all members of the white race.

During the trip and the stay in Cuba for two months, there developed some friction between the Negro and white students, and there were several fist fights between the Negroes and whites. On one occasion, CHARLES JOHNSON got into a fight with several white boys due to the racial issue, and it seemed the Negro students were trying to pick fights with the white students.

The Negro students held several meetings, and the white students held some meetings, separate from the Negro meetings. As a result, two groups developed and for a while there was considerable agitation among the students. CHARLES JOHNSON appeared to be the leader of the Negro group and the person who made most of the speeches concerning the Black Liberation Front.

After their return to New York City in August, 1964, FAULKNER heard nothing more regarding the Black Liberation Front.

FAULKNER stated he did not recall ROBERT COLLIER as a member of the group which went to Cuba and did not know LEZ EDMOND or PAUL BOUTELLE.

FAULKNER stated he was never approached by anyone to join the Black Liberation Front, and he was never informed by anyone that since he is a Negro and one of the students who traveled to Cuba, the Negro members of the group would be known as the Black Liberation Front.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

3/3/65

Date _____

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., was contacted, identification as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was made to him and he stated as follows:

He had nothing to say at this time. He then said that he was aware of the recent newspaper publicity given the arrest of ROBERT COLLIER in New York City, New York.

He had also seen the February 26, 1965, issue of "Life" magazine and had seen the picture of ROBERT COLLIER and himself which appeared in that magazine. He refused to discuss any subject matter at all.

On 3-2-65 at Hamtramck, Michigan File # NY 100-154851
SA W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
by SA JAMES R. MC CANCE /lmh Date dictated 3-3-65
DE 105-10495

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

4/19/65

Date

ROLAND F. BEDFORD was contacted by Special Agents MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH and JOHN F. NOONAN in the vicinity of his place of employment, Shawmut TV and Appliance Company, 200 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Agents MC DONAGH and NOONAN identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI, advised ROLAND BEDFORD that he need not be interviewed unless he desired, that he was entitled to legal counsel if he wished and that anything he might say could be used against him in a Court of law.

ROLAND BEDFORD advised that he was perfectly willing to be interviewed. He stated that the Black Liberation (BLF) was something that had been dreamed up by a group of Negro students who participated in a students visit to Cuba during the Summer of 1964 in defiance of a State Department edict that they should not so travel. He stated that during discussions between Negro students who naturally seemed to gravitate together as a group, it was decided that in order for them to keep in communication with one another upon their return to the United States, that they should form some sort of organization. BEDFORD stated that the name "dreamed up" by this group was the Black Liberation Front. All of the group was interested in Negro civil rights and he does not recall just whose idea this particular name was or that it had any particular meaning at the time.

BEDFORD stated that he designed the flag for the group which is a field of black with red flames reaching up to the letters BLF which stood for Black Liberation Front. This flag was in the possession of VINCENT LYNCH when the students returned to the United States and as far as he knows, is still in LYNCH's possession. LYNCH resides somewhere in California.

According to BEDFORD, the BLF never really materialized and he has never heard of it having any activity of any sort. BEDFORD has met one of its members, a CHARLES JOHNSON, in New York City on several occasions since the students returned to the United States and BEDFORD stated at no time while they were together has the subject of Black

On 4-9-65 at Boston, Massachusetts File # NY 100-154851
BS 100-36154
by SAs MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH and
JOHN F. NOONAN/lmh Date dictated 4-14-65

NY 100-154851

Liberation Front ever come up in conversation.

BEDFORD stated that he knows ROBERT STEELE COLLIER as one of the Negro students who was in Cuba in the Summer of 1964. He stated that COLLIER was not one of the original members of the group that formed the Black Liberation Front and that COLLIER actually got in on the tail end of the discussions concerning this group. He is convinced that if COLLIER utilized the name BLF in his attempted escapade designed to blow up the Statue of Liberty in New York City, New York, then COLLIER had utilized this name for his own purposes and that no others in the BLF were aware of COLLIER's plans.

1. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/2/65

Date _____

LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR., was contacted, identification as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was made to him and he stated that he had no objection to interview. Interview was then conducted and the following information was obtained:

He acknowledged that he knew ROBERT COLLIER, BOWE and SAYYED. He refused to advise when or under what circumstances he had first met these individuals, any details concerning their backgrounds and any knowledge of their activities. He refused to comment concerning his association with them and stated he could recall nothing about his most recent contact with them including when or where such contact occurred. He also refused to furnish any information about DUCLOS.

He then admitted having resided with SAYYED in New York City, but refused to furnish any details concerning at what address or when this took place.

He refused to state whether or not he had knowledge of or who took part in the conspiracy with which COLLIER and the other subjects are presently charged.

TRIPP was shown the photograph appearing in "Life" magazine, February 26, 1965 issue, pages 38-38A captioned, "Rally In Cuba", which was a group of persons holding a banner captioned, "Black Liberation Front".

TRIPP stated he recognized the five individuals holding this banner and identified these persons from left to right as follows: Himself, GENERAL BAKER, JR., ROBERT COLLIER and CHARLES SIMMONS, III. He refused to identify the fifth individual.

He said this picture had been made while they had been in Cuba, but would discuss the picture no further.

He refused to furnish any additional information concerning these above individuals and he also refused to

On 3-1-65 at Detroit, Michigan File # NY 100-154851
SA MARVIN W. GHEESLING and
SA JAMES R. MC CANCE/lmh 3-2-65
by _____ Date dictated _____

2.

NY 100-154851
DE 157--New

furnish any information about his own present activities.

He would not admit his United States citizenship even though admitting his birth and the birth of his parents in the United States. He stated that he looked at the United States Government as being the apparatus which "subjugates my people". He explained that "my people" means the black people and then added that includes all non-whites.

In answer to the hypothetical question would he have condoned destruction of any of the United States monuments even though such acts resulted in loss of lives of innocent persons, he answered that he could see no difference between the killing of these innocent persons and the killing of innocent persons in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Uganda and Cuba. TRIPP did not further explain his answer, but indicated his approval of such acts if they accomplished their purpose. He frequently indicated his purpose in life was to obtain freedom for the black people.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

4/9/65

Date _____

WORTHY DOUGLAS JONES, 748 Brandywine Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. (WDC), was interviewed at his place of employment concerning his association with WALTER A. BOWE and KHALEEL SULTARN SAYYED.

JONES stated he is a counselor at Junior Village. He stated some of his associates refer to him as "DOUG" JONES. He stated he teaches classes to children in the eight to twelve year old group. Junior Village is an institution for orphans and deserted children which is operated by the District of Columbia.

JONES stated he knows both BOWE and SAYYED and read about their arrest in New York City about six weeks ago. He said he was shocked and astounded to learn they were involved in a plot to destroy the Statue of Liberty and the Monument. JONES stated he first met the wife of WALTER BOWE about four years ago. He said her name is NAN and is a graduate from the University of Michigan. She has been employed as a school teacher. He later met WALTER BOWE, but does not know him well. He stated he could not recall when he last saw or heard from either BOWE or his wife, NAN. He stated he can recall no contact with BOWE and wife when the subject of bombs, explosions, guns, or violence was ever discussed. He stated both BOWE and his wife were concerned with civil rights demonstrations, but they never indicated or expressed any opinion or plans for violence.

JONES stated he has known SAYYED for about four years. He first met him at Howard University. He said SAYYED visited him in his apartment in September, 1964. He added he participated in demonstrations in Cambridge, Maryland, in 1963 with SAYYED. During all his contact with SAYYED, JONES stated SAYYED was a gentle and non-violent person. He said SAYYED became disgusted with school work, his grades were poor and he dropped out. JONES said that hearing about the involvement of SAYYED with the destruction of the Washington

On 4-7-65 at Washington, D.C. File # NY 100-154851
WFO 157-523
by SA LAWRENCE E. DANBOM/lmh Date dictated 4-9-65

2.

NY 100-154851
WFO 157-523

Monument, Liberty Bell and the Statue of Liberty is unbelievable. He commented SAYYED is a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and sincerely believes in demonstrating, but in his opinion, SAYYED is a person opposed to violence in any form.

JONES emphatically stated he knew nothing of the plans to destroy the Statue of Liberty, Liberty Bell or the Washington Monument. He said he first learned of the matter when he read one of the local newspapers.

JONES stated he also read about an organization named "The Black Liberation Front" in the same article concerning SAYYED and BOWE. He denied knowing anything about the Black Liberation Front. He denied being a member of this group.

NY 100-154851

On April 1, 1965, CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York. He did not answer any questions and pled the Fifth Amendment.

On April 22, 1965, ERNEST ANTHONY ALLEN appeared at the office of CECIL POOLE, United States Attorney, San Francisco, California, and was interviewed by Mr. POOLE. ALLEN denied any connection with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) or any knowledge of the group charged with the conspiracy and attempted bombing of national monuments. ALLEN stated he was originally connected with a group called the Afro-American Student Movement in Oakland. He was questioned regarding his appearance in a photograph which Mr. POOLE had, wherein a group of individuals were behind a large flag bearing the words "Black Liberation Front". He stated that there was no such thing as a Black Liberation Front, that this name was merely something that someone in the group had thought up and was used for the occasion of this photograph.

Mr. POOLE urged ALLEN to cooperate with the government in furnishing all information he might have regarding any of the individuals who might be connected with RAM and also details regarding his travel to Cuba in 1964.

A characterization of RAM is contained in the Appendix.

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

1.

G. Individuals Listed in Address Book of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER

On February 16, 1965, ROBERT STEELE COLLIER was arrested by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD). At the time of his arrest he had in his possession an address book and other papers which contained the following names and addresses:

New York

TONI ARDELL
346 East 9th Street
Apartment 11
GR 3-4954

LES P. EDMOND
43-32 Kissena Boulevard
Flushing, New York
RO 2-5068

PAUL BOUTELLE
392 Central Park West
Apartment 7J
New York City 25

WALTER BOWE
308 East 10th Street
Manhattan
CA 8-3014

ADRAENNE BERNSTEIN
516 East 5th Street
212 YU 2-5440

TED LEE
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ St. Marks Place
New York, New York
CA 8-9075

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
2.

SARAH MITCHELL
OX 5-1414

CALVIN HICKS
183 Columbia Heights

LEROI JONES
27 Cooper Square
66 West 12th Street
New York City
GR 3-5193

JUNO-JOAN BALLARD
225 East 63rd Street
TE 2-7844

RAY WOODALL
OR 4-6018
872-8509

GERRY and GINGER WEINBERG
412 West End Avenue
TR 4-5563

STANLEY SCOTT
UPI
42nd Street
GL 2-2912

ADAM
Beaux Arts
310 East 44th Street
Room 1209 N
MU 9-3800

YVETTE LEROY
51 West 88th Street
SE 4-1980
CA 8-4747

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
3.

No name
68 West 71st Street
Number 6 (SADIG)
SU 7-8584

BILL and MARY KOCHIYAMA
545 West 126th Street
Manhattan
WA 6-7412

CONRAD LYNNE
401 Broadway at Canal
Rm 911
New York, New York

JAMES HENDERSON
120 West 116th Street
MO 6-4892
BA 8-7577

KHALEEL SAYYED
65 Pillings Street
Brooklyn, New York
GL 2-2912

ELAINE FREEMAN
287 Ashland Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
643-9647

TYRONE JACKSON
West 102nd Street
Second Floor
UN 6-9911

JAMES JONES
No Address

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
4.

SHARAN YELLIN
No Address

California

ERNIE ALLEN
63013 66th Street
Oakland, California

VINCENT LYNCH
1462 Haight Street
San Francisco, California

CLIFFORD VANS
151 Hart Street
Santa Monica, California

Georgia

BERTHA HABEL
Spellman
Atlanta, Georgia

CORDELL REAGAN
21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jackson Street
Albany, Georgia

Mississippi

JANET JEMMOTT
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
601-442-1298
119 East Franklin Street
Natchez, Mississippi

Massachusetts

Mrs. RAMONA COLLIER
921 Parker Street
James Place, Massachusetts
617-522-6647

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
5.

RON BEDFORD
124 Dartmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. COLLIER
15 Chestnut Road
Burlington, Massachusetts
272-5683

JOHN COLLIER
6 Maybrook Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts
617-288-5059

Michigan

MIKE TRIPP
9363 Richter
Detroit 14, Michigan

Miscellaneous

LEHORE
HA 7-1682

ALI M. YAHYR
No address

Puerto Rico

PITO COLON
1122 Avenida Ponce de Leon
(Altos), Rio Piedras
Puerto Rico

Canada

GERALD MC KENZIE
Melocheville
Co Beauharuois
D. Quebec
268-5710

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
6.

CHEUVEAU
Montreal P. Q.
Canada
514 RE 3-4410

ROBERT HORN #5
3566 Lorne Street
Montreal, Canada

LA POINTE
2010 Place Henri
Bourassa, Montreal

MICHELLE SAUNIER
5566 Dec Elles
Montreal, Canada
514-735-2955

LE POINTE
Montreal, Canada
514-334-1016

ANDRE JOFFE
329 Bloomfield Avenue
Outremont
Montreal, Canada
GR 9-6880

or
2515 Maplewood
#4 Avenue
Montreal, Canada

Cuba

JUAN CABALLERO PERRAND
Calle Nueve # 268
Santa Barbara
ST 61 De Cuba
Oriente

NORMA PRIETO
Conyedo #122
Sta Ciara, Cuba

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

7.

ROBERT WILLIAMS
4003 Third Avenue
Miranar
29-22-42

LUIS FAGETTE
314 Oquendo Street
Habana, Cuba

MIRIAM MOVEION
Bellavista # 25107
Diezmero, Aabana, Cuba

NAGALY MIRANDA
Edificio Becadas
Lines e. I.
Vedadin, Habana
Cuba

Tanganyika, East Africa

MOHAMED ABDUL RAHMAN
Minister of Internal Affairs
Dar-Es-Salaam
Tanganykia, East Africa

JACOB KUHAGUH
Post Office Box 2603
Dar-Es-Salaam
Tanganyika, East Africa

VOS L. MAK
Post Office Box 2603
Dar-Es-Salaam
Tanganyika, East Africa

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

8.

H. Interviews With Individuals Listed in ROBERT STEELE
COLLIERS Address Book

A characterization of the
Movimiento Pro Independencia
De Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico
Independence Movement) (MPIPR)
mentioned in the interview of
MANUEL COLON also known as
Pito Colon, is contained in the
appendix.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/25/65

Date _____

1.

TONI ARDELLE, waitress, 346 East 9th Street, New York, New York, advised she was not acquainted with ROBERT STEELE COLLIER or KHALEEL SULTARN SAYYED, nor was she acquainted with any of their activities.

TONI ARDELLE advised she has known WALTER AUGUSTUS BOWE for several years. TONI ARDELLE's friendship with BOWE started through an association which developed through BOWE's occupation as a musician and the fact that she, ARDELLE, was a singer. She stated that her acquaintance with BOWE has continued for several years and that she had exchanged a visit with BOWE's family. The last time ARDELLE was in the company of BOWE was approximately one month ago. She has no knowledge of BOWE's activities, associations or political affiliations.

TONI ARDELLE stated that she is a widow and resides in Apartment #11 at the above address with her eleven-year-old son, BERNIS HAIRSTON. She stated that at no time did BOWE or anyone else make any arrangements with her to use her apartment, either as a meeting place or for any other purpose. She stated that she and her son have the only keys to her apartment and the last time BOWE was in her apartment was approximately one month ago when he and his wife and daughter visited her socially. She stated that BOWE never mentioned the names of COLLIER and SAYYED to her and that she has no idea why COLLIER would have her name and address in his possession.

On 2/24/65 at New York, New York File # NY 100-154851
SAS JAMES P. HALLERON and
by JOHN DENNIS O'CONNELL/ msb/tms 2/25/65
Date dictated _____

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/19/65

Date _____

1.

On February 18, 1965, ADRAENNE BERNSTEIN was interviewed at her apartment, 516 East 5th Street, New York City, Apartment 10. BERNSTEIN was advised that she did not have to speak to the agents without consulting an attorney and that statements she made could be used in a court of law. BERNSTEIN advised that she was acquainted with ROBERT COLLIER having met him at his employment at the New York Public Library about a month previously. She stated she was a senior at Vassar College and was in the library for books.

BERNSTEIN related that her associations with COLLIER were of a cultural nature and they only discussed music, books and art. She stated that they spent much of their time together going for walks in the city. She stated that COLLIER was a "very intense" person who wanted to better himself and others.

BERNSTEIN advised that she had read the recent items in the public press about COLLIER's arrest and it came as a complete surprise to her and she could not believe the charges against him. She was shown photographs of KHALEEL SAYYED, WALTER A. BOWE and MICHELLE DUCLOS and she advised that she had never seen any of them. She stated that COLLIER had been to her apartment on several occasions but always alone and that she had not met any of his friends.

BERNSTEIN, in answer to questions by the agents, advised that COLLIER had never talked about the Black Liberation Movement, Revolutionary Action Movement or Progressive Labor. She advised COLLIER had never discussed any acts of violence or plans with her, nor at any time discussed explosives or sabotage. She could not recall him talking at any time about the Statue of Liberty or other public monuments.

BERNSTEIN advised that COLLIER did not leave any property of any kind in her possession.

On 2/18/65 at Apartment 10, 516 East 5th Street, New York City, New York. File # NY 100-154815
NY 157-1411
by SAS JOSEPH E. MORAN and 2/19/65
HERBERT P. LARSON/mfd/tms Date dictated _____

2.

ADRAENNE BERNSTEIN gave the following personal data regarding herself: Born February 8, 1945, senior at Vassar College, New York; father: HARRY BERNSTEIN, mother: RUBY BERNSTEIN, 234-09 131st Street, Queens, New York.

From observations of the agents, the following physical descriptive data was noted:

Height	5'
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Dark, long, shoulder length
Complexion	Olive
Eyes	Dark brown
Build	Medium
Peculiarities	"Beatnick type"
Address	Apartment 10, 516 East 5th Street, New York City

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/29/65

Date

1.

WILLIAM KOCHIYAMA, 545 West 126th Street, New York, New York, was advised that he did not have to make any statement to the interviewing Special Agents and that any statement he did make could be used against him.

WILLIAM KOCHIYAMA advised that he had membership in the Harlem Parents Committee, 524 West 126th Street, New York, New York, name membership in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and was interested in the civil rights movement. Both he and his wife, MARY, have in the past held open house parties at his apartment. Invitations to these parties were by word of mouth rather than to particular individuals. Some time during October or November, 1964, ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, KHALEEL SAYYED and SAYYED's girlfriend appeared at his, KOCHIYAMA's apartment and attended an open house party. KOCHIYAMA had no prior knowledge whatever or acquaintanceship with these individuals until such time as they attended one of his parties. The last time that ROBERT STEEL COLLIER visited KOCHIYAMA's residence was at an open house party held December 31, 1964, a New Years Eve Party. KOCHIYAMA never had any knowledge of COLLIER or SAYYED's activities, but believed them to be interested in the civil rights movement. He stated he believed them to be quiet and unassuming. KOCHIYAMA was shocked to learn from the newspaper accounts that the aforementioned COLLIER and SAYYED were involved in the bombing of national monuments.

4/21/65

Empire State Building
34th Street and Fifth Avenue
New York City, New York

NY 100-154815
NY 157-1411

On _____ at _____ File # _____

SA JAMES P. HALLERON and SA PHILIP
M. BROOKS/~~lxb~~/tms

by

Date dictated 4/23/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4/29/65

Date _____

1.

CLIFFORD A. VAUGHS, Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, who is in charge of fund raising in Southern California for SNCC, advised as follows:

VAUGHS stated that he knew ROBERT COLLIER in Boston, Massachusetts when they were in the sixth grade together at the Sarah J. Baker Grammar School on Perrin Street in Boston. He saw him from time to time over the years in Boston, the last time there being about three years ago. However, during the past year he saw COLLIER briefly three or four times in New York City, the last time in January, 1965.

According to VAUGHS each time was a chance meeting with COLLIER on the streets in Greenwich Village, New York and they talked briefly each time but he never visited COLLIER at his home or apartment and never know where COLLIER resided in New York.

VAUGHS stated that during the few brief conversations he had with COLLIER in New York, on the three or four occasions during the past year, COLLIER made no mention of what he was doing or what organizations he was active in. VAUGHS stated that they would just pass the time of day when they met and he could not recall COLLIER telling him anything about his activities or organizational affiliations and that he knew nothing of what activities or associations COLLIER had in New York. VAUGHS stated that he never heard COLLIER refer to the "Black Liberation Front" and the first time he heard about it was when he read in the newspaper of COLLIER's arrest in New York in February, 1965.

VAUGHS stated that he believes COLLIER is below the level of normal intelligence. He stated that at age sixteen COLLIER was still sucking his thumb. This, together with

NY 100-154815
LA 100-66646

On 4/27/65 at Los Angeles, California

File # _____

by SA MALCOLM R. HARWELL and
SA R. ANDREW PETERS, dsh/tms

Date dictated 4/28/65

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

2.

COLLIER's level of conversation, indicated to VAUGHS that COLLIER does not have a normal IQ.

The following investigation was conducted at Atlanta, Georgia, on March 15, 1965, by SA CHARLES T. HAYNES:

Mrs. D. M. JOHNSON, Clerk, Registrar's Office, Spelman College, advised that she was unable to locate any record in the Registrar's Office regarding a present student or faculty member, or a former student, of Spelman College by the name of BERTHA HABEL.

Mrs. C. E. HIGHTOWER, Secretary to the President, Spelman College, advised that she was unable to locate any record regarding any former faculty member by the name of BERTHA HABEL.

JOHN L. COE, Treasurer, Spelman College, stated he was unable to locate any record regarding a present employee or a former employee at that institution by the name of BERTHA HABEL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/17/651.

CORDELL HULL REAGON, Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 8½ Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that the office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Albany, Georgia, was located at 221½ Jackson Street until approximately November, 1964 and that he has spent considerable time working with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Albany, Georgia, during the past few years.

REAGON stated that he is not acquainted with ROBERT STEELE COLLIER and has no idea why COLLIER would have information regarding him (REAGON) in his possession.

REAGON stated he was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on February 22, 1943, and resides at the present time in Apartment 4-C at 334 Chappell Road, South West, Atlanta, Georgia.

NY 100-154815
AT 157-915

On 3/16/65 at Atlanta, Georgia File # _____
by SA CHARLES T. HAYNES/lido/tms Date dictated 3/17/65

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/26/65

Date _____

Mrs. RAMONA COLLIER, 921 Parker Street, Roxbury
(Boston), Massachusetts, Apartment 521, advised as follows:

She is the wife of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER who was arrested in New York City on February 16, 1965, on a charge of conspiring to blow up the Statue of Liberty and other National monuments. She said that the only thing she knew about the matter in which her husband was involved was what she read in the newspapers and heard on television and radio. She claimed she knew nothing about any political activities on the part of her husband. She said she was not acquainted with the following individuals who were arrested with her husband;

CHALEEL SULTARN SAYYED
WALTER AUGUSTUS BOWE
MICHELE DUCLOS

On 3/26/65 at Boston, Massachusetts File # NY 100-154851
SA DARREL B. CURRIE and SA MICHAEL NY 157-1411
MC DONAGH Boston 157-289
by _____ Date dictated 3/26/65

NY 100-154851

On April 26, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE EARL COLLIER, 1512 B Sylva Way, Bremerton, Washington, were interviewed by SA GEORGE L. LEWIS. Mrs. COLLIER advised that she was at a loss to explain the present difficulties of ROBERT COLLIER and that she was uninformed about ROBERT's thinking with regard to the crime for which he is in jail. She advised that JOHN COLLIER is ROBERT's brother and resides at 6 Maybrook Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/19/65

Date _____

1.

JANET CLARISA JEMMOTT was interviewed at the Natchez Police Station, Natchez, Mississippi, where she was confined on charges of Disorderly Conduct.

JEMMOTT was immediately advised by BILLY BOB WILLIAMS, who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that she was not required to make any statement whatsoever and that any statement she did make could become testimony in a court of law. She was further advised that she had the right to consult an attorney of her own choosing prior to making any statement.

She is a Field Secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and is presently working for the Council of Federal Organizations.

She advised she does not know anyone with the names ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, KHALLEL SULTARN SAYYED, MICHELLE DUCLOS or MICHELLE SAUNIER, but she does know these to be the names of persons accused of a plot to destroy several American National Shrines since she read the names in the newspapers.

She stated she is acquainted with a person known to her as WALTER AUGUSTUS BOWE.

At this point, JEMMOTT stated she would not answer any further questions and the interview was terminated.

NY 100-154851
JN 52-95

On 3/13/65 at Natchez, Mississippi File # _____
by SA BILLY BOB WILLIAMS/cj/tms Date dictated 3/17/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/20/65

1.

MANUEL COLON was contacted at his home, LC 19, Caparra Terrace, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, regarding any knowledge that he might have concerning ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, KHALEEL SULTARN SAYYED, WALTER AUGUSTUS BOWE, MICHELLE DUCLOS, or MICHELLE SAUNIER.

COLON at first stated that he did not wish to talk to the FBI but consented to be interviewed when it was made clear to him that the interview did not directly concern the Movimiento Pro Independencia De Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR), of which he is a member, or organizational details of his trip to Cuba in 1964.

COLON stated that he did not know any of the above individuals except COLLIER, whom he met on his trip to Cuba in 1964. COLON recalled that COLLIER had been in a different group and arrived later in Cuba than did COLON. COLON stated it was his recollection that COLLIER's group caught up with his group when they were about half-way across Cuba on their tour. COLON also stated that he had no close contact with COLLIER inasmuch as the segregation patterns which exist in the United States, carried over into the traveling and rooming arrangements for participants on the trip. COLON further stated that he recalled that on the return from Cuba to the United States, there was a period of time in Prague, Czechoslovakia, when the travelers were delayed and many individuals exchanged names and addresses at that time. It was at this point that he believes he gave COLLIER his name and the address of the MPIPR as an address at which he could be contacted. He stated that he did not know COLLIER prior to the trip to Cuba nor has he seen or heard from him since that time. He also stated that from the limited contact that he had with COLLIER, he was surprised to read in the newspapers about COLLIER's present difficulties and involvement in a plan to destroy several national monuments. COLON stated that COLLIER

On 4/16/65 at San Juan, Puerto Rico File # NY 100-154851
SJ 157-48
by SA PAUL G. DONAHUE
SA ROBERT E. ROSE/djw/tms Date dictated 4/20/65

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

SJ 157-48

2.

appeared to him to be an individual who would not, by himself, undertake any such plan but one who could be easily led. COLON concluded by stating that he knew nothing further regarding COLLIER's associations, organizational activity, or any information concerning charges presently facing COLLIER.

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

1.

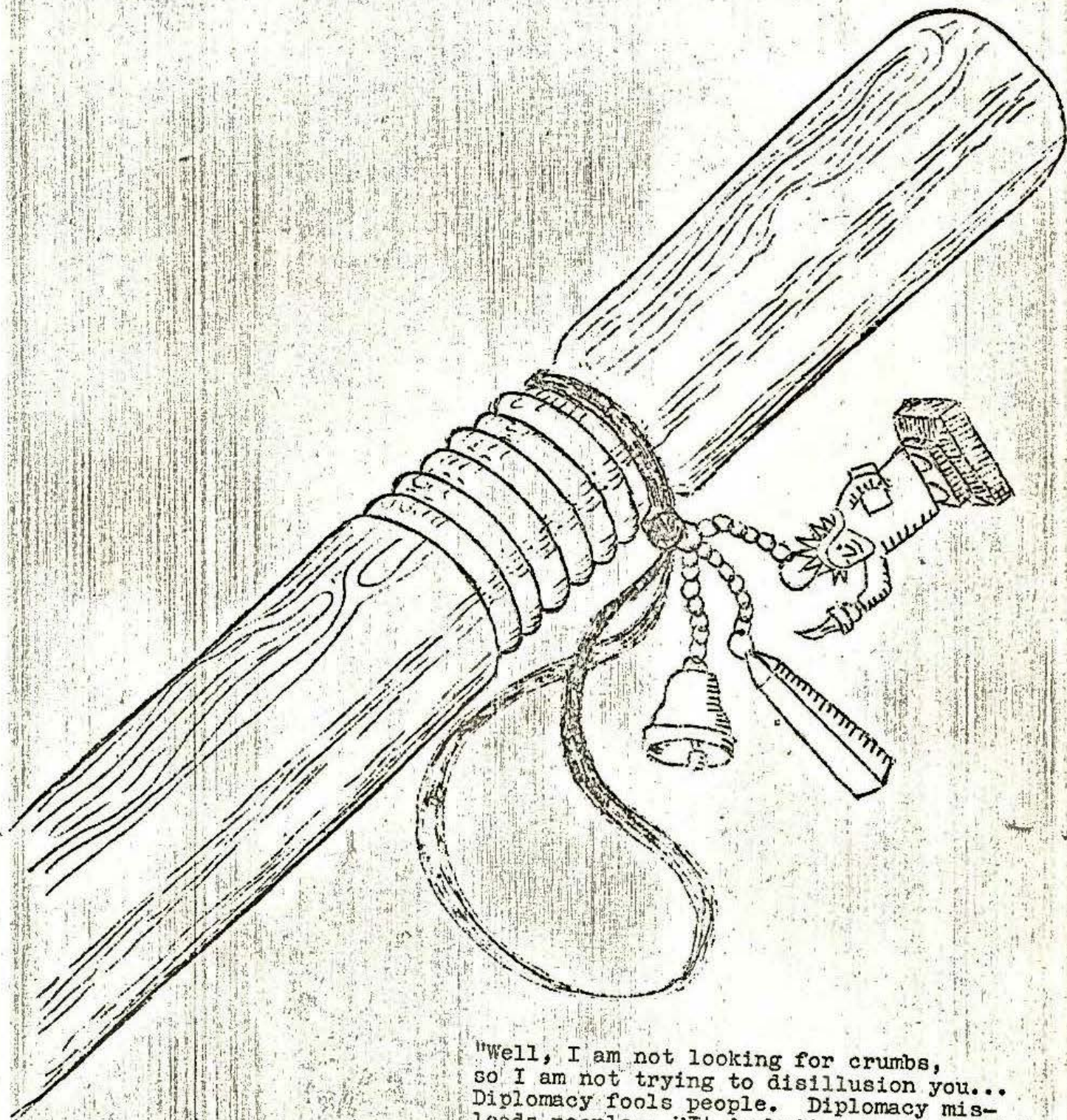
I. Alleged Formation of the Black Liberation Front (BLF)
Branch in Washington, D. C.

On March 3, 1965, JAMES L. CARY, Associate Dean, Howard University, advised that on March 2, 1965, he was contacted by ALLAN L. WOOLRIDGE, Postmaster, Howard University, who stated he had discovered a package in a brown shopping bag deposited in the Student Mail Collection Box. Mr. WOOLRIDGE pointed out that he looked in the bag and determined that approximately 150 five-page pamphlets were folded in the bag. He said he recognized the name "MALCOLM X" on the first page and on the third page of the pamphlet. He noticed the words "Black Liberation Front, Howard University Chapter, Washington, D. C." Mr. WOOLRIDGE stated he immediately called Dean CAREY and WENDALL MORGAN, Assistant Treasurer, Howard University.

Mr. WOOLRIDGE stated he first noticed the package shortly before noon on March 2, 1965 and he believed it was deposited in the mail rack between 11:30 a. m. and 12:00 noon.

Dean CARY stated he classified these pamphlets as unauthorized material and none of the pamphlets were placed in any of the student mail slots. He said Howard University does not have an organization on campus known as the Black Liberation Front; and, secondly, Howard University would not authorize a campus organization known as the Black Liberation Front. He said he made an investigation on campus and determined that none of the copying machines in any of the buildings contained blue ink similar to that which was used on the pamphlets. Dean CARY believed that the pamphlets were printed off campus by some other group or individual.

WENDALL MORGAN advised he first observed the copies in Dean CARY's Office after he was notified by Mr. WOOLRIDGE. Mr. MORGAN stated he has never heard of the Black Liberation Front operating on Howard University campus.



"Well, I am not looking for crumbs,
so I am not trying to disillusion you...
Diplomacy fools people. Diplomacy mis-
leads people. "It is better to be frank."

Malcolm X

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

XERO
COPY

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

1.

TO THE BLACK STUDENTS OF AMERICA

BLACK STUDENTS did you know KHALEEL SAYYED???

Did you know his heart cried millions of tears, for the slash heart
of the blackman, torn by the white man's lies.....

Did you know, he saw the soul of his eye, in every blackman he met?

Did you know he devoted his time energy, his mind that could have
produced plays, poems, built great buildings, his arms that could
have held young babies, warm soft black women.....

Did you know he forsook, FORSAKEN, for his people?

His everyday, hour, minute, second, was for his people.....

BLACK STUDENTS, YOU ARE HIS PEOPLE

BLACK STUDENTS, WHAT OF THE WHITE MAN?

BLACK STUDENTS, WHAT OF VIETNAM?

BLACK STUDENTS, WHAT OF THE CONGO?

BLACK STUDENTS, WILL YOU BE AS KHALEEL SAYYED OR ROBERT WOODS

THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE NIGGER.....

do not phone, or ask for an address.

Form your own group.....

And then we'll contact you.

NY 100-154851
DJQ:tms
2.

An EX-HOWARDITE MAKES GOOD!!!

We at Howard University should be proud of one of our ex-students-Khaleel Sayeed. Khaleel dares to have strong political beliefs that he is willing to transform into positive action. We at Howard should be proud that at least one student resisted the efforts of this institution to mold him into the shape of conformity known as Black American Middle Class Apathy.

Khaleel dared to defy America and take manful action. Terrorist tactics by an oppressed minority is standard revolutionary procedure. Americans are led to believe that they are not in the midst of a revolution. They like to think that full equality for the Negro will gradually evolve. Fortunately, there is a staggering number of people who think that 400 years is time enough for any country to "gradually" evolve into granting 10% of its population basic human rights. Moreover, these same people know that only a revolution in America that leads to a basic change in the entire present oppressive structure is the answer to the Black Man's problems. These people know that non-violence is a racist doctrine that dares black men to defend their lives and property. They know that the white man is not non-violent when his interests are threatened as Mississippi, Alabama, the Congo, Cuba and Vietnam well illustrate. And to add insult to injury-the American government expects blacks to pick up guns and violently fight those who dare oppose her.

Khaleel was one of these people who felt this way. He is not a "Red Communist" or "Yellow Chinese" but a plain old "Black oppressed, angry and determined American. If Terror is what it takes to scare American into enforcing her constitution in earnest-THEN TERROR IT SHALL BE!!!

Khaleel Walter, Robert and Marion-we of the BLACK LIBERATION FRONT salute your.

BLACK LIBERATION FRONT
Howard University Chapter
Washington, D. C.

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

3.

It was an insidious plot: it was meant to dramatize an obvious point, but the dramatization of the idea approached the absurd. It took Gunnar Myrdal over a thousand paces to expound the very point "tha" the "three and one" were exponents--we still do not fully realize it.

The four members of the Black Liberation Front realized the profound discrepancy between what America stands for and what America is. In their attempt to enlighten Americans they concocted what is considered by many to be a "bizarre" plot.

I am not at all in agreement with their mode of thinking but I do see the necessity of someone awakening the nation to the fact that the ideal is too faraway from the actual.

The Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument, the Liberty Bell, the U. S. Constitution, etc., are symbols of equality opportunity and freedom among other things. Racial and social discrimination are strong forces acting upon the American populace.

People who have accepted the principles of racial and or social discrimination are prostituting the "American Ideal" inherent in the constitution and symbolized by our various national shrines.

What were the "three and one" attempting to do? They were trying to destroy symbols that were no longer respected and represent ideals that millions of Americans obviously think are incapable of being materialized. As long as Negroes are being hung in certain places, the result of the symbols of freedom could only be to breed guilt complexes among Americans and continue to remind us of our hypocrisy.

Khaleel and the rest were sympathetic. They said to America: "Follow me and I will give you peace of mind and true freedom to permit you to act as animalistic as you like. We'll destroy the symbols and then you may act as you wish" without feeling guilty or hypocritical".

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

4.

A HOWARD STUDENT TAKES A STAND

"A"

Howard students have often been branded as a politically ignorant and apathetic group of people. Throughout the ages, over the entire world, it has been traditionally the student and the intellectual who has rallied against social injustice. Yesterday, a Howard student Khaleel Sayyed took a stand.

Surprisingly, many of his fellow classmates interpreted his act as the working of a mad man: others felt that it was a publicity stunt; a handful who were aware of the facts of sabotage and insurrection concluded that it was a Communist inspired act.

The history of protest in any area on the Howard campus has been scarce, if not nonexistent. Many of us can remember N. A. G.'s "unsuccessful" attempts to gain recognition in the spring of 1962. The Administration's decision made it known to us then that it was not the student's place to be active in the political area which was most directly related to us as Negro students. In direct contrast to this ultimatum, were the history text stories of the American Revolution.

In the fall of 1964, Berkeley California students vigorously protested their limited political with some success. At Howard students mumbled something about the student council being too "social minded", teachers growing obsolete, and the administration being too socially and politically distant from the student.

Throughout this period, all of us were aware of the brutal murders of black men in the South (especially during the summer of 1964), the Civil Rights Bill that was so "watered down" that us "token Negroes" couldn't even make any advances.

As a reaction to the futility of non-violent tactics, riots erupted last summer. The Howard student attributed these

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

5.

acts to the mentality of the masses. YESTERDAY IT STRUCK HOME. Khaleel had experienced the same frustrations we had experienced, no more, no less. He was not mad, but he WAS angry. His aim was not to free the Cuban worker, but to inspire the Negro masses, to spur the intellectual to action. His work was directly aimed at you, Negro students.

The following investigation was conducted in an attempt to determine the source of the above mentioned five(5) page pamphlet.

On April 7, 1965, SA LAURENCE E. DANBOM interviewed WORTHY DOUGLAS JONES also known as Doug Jones, who resides at 748 Brandywine Street, South East, and is employed as a counselor at the District of Columbia Junior Village which is an institution for orphans and deserted children. JONES denied that he knew anything about an organization named the BLF. He denied that he was a member of the BLF and stated that he only knew about the BLF as he had read a local newspaper article which reported that same individuals had planned to bomb the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell and the Washington Monument.

On April 7, 1965, JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, a Howard University student, advised SA DANBORN that he had never heard of the BLF.

On May 4, 1965, Mr. GEORGE ROBY, Assistant Administrator, District of Columbia (DC) Village, Department of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C., advised SA HILMER H. KREBS that all printing done at the DC Village was made by a Mimeograph machine under the direct control of ARTHUR J. MERRILL. Mr. ROBY stated that the DC Junior Village has their own printing machines and that he knows nothing about their operation. Mr. ROBY viewed the five-page pamphlet that was found at Howard University on March 2, 1965, which was allegedly put out by the BLF. He stated that the paper of the pamphlet and the type used was different than the DC materials and that the DC Village never used blue ink to print.

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

6.

On May 4, 1965, Mr. ARTHUR J. MERRILL, Mimeograph operator, DC Village, advised that all printing performed at the DC Village was done on the Mimeograph machine that he personally operates. He advised that at no time has he used any blue ink in the printing of material on his machine. He viewed the five-page pamphlet discovered on the Howard University Campus on March 2, 1965 and stated that the paper, the type and the ink used were different from any used in the DC Village.

Mr. ROBY and Mr. MERRILL on May 4, 1965, stated that they knew nothing concerning the BLF and that they knew of no one who had any connection with the organization. Mr. ROBY stated that Mr. PETER EVANS, Assistant Administrator, DC Junior Village, Department of Public Welfare, Washington, D. C., was the individual to contact regarding the printing performed at the DC Junior Village.

On May 4, 1965, Mr. PETER EVANS was shown the five-page pamphlet found on the Howard University Campus and which were allegedly put out by the BLF. Mr. EVANS stated that there are three Mimeograph machines used by the DC Junior Village and that several ditto machines for the printing of material are used by the DC Junior Village. He compared the BLF pamphlet with material printed at the DC Junior Village and concluded that there was no similarity. He recommended that Mrs. MABEL GOBEL, Secretary to the Administrator, DC Junior Village, be contacted to determine whether she might find a similarity between the BLF pamphlet and the printed materials of the DC Junior Village.

On May 4, 1965, Mrs. GOBEL viewed the BLF five-page pamphlet found at Howard University and concluded that the pamphlet was not printed on any of the DC Junior Village machines, nor was the type used and the ink similar to the DC Junior Village type and ink.

NY 100-154851

DJQ:tms

7.

Mr. PETER EVANS and Mrs. MABEL GOBEL both advised that they had no knowledge of any BLF members or organization.

On May 6, 1965, ROBERT CONWAY, foreman of the maintenance employees, DC Government, Washington, D. C., was contacted by SA KREBS. Mr. CONWAY advised that he has a large number of Negro employees under his direct supervision and that in the course of his daily work is in contact with many others in the Washington, D. C. area. Mr. CONWAY advised that he knew of no BLF organization or BLF members in existence in the DC area, or any other place.

On May 5, 1965, Officer EVERETT COOPER, Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) advised that he knew of no BLF members or BLF organization in existence in the DC area.

On May 6, 1965, Captain THOMAS I. HERLIHY, Special Investigations Squad, MPD, Washington, D. C., advised that he knew of no BLF members or BLF organization in existence in the DC area.

1.

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

On June 20, 1960, JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the FBI this organization was formed January 11, 1959, at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and officially came into being at the MPIPR Constituent Convention on November 23, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico. It was formed by a group of former leaders of the Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (PIP), a formerly legally constituted political party, who were dissatisfied with PIP policies and decided to form a more active organization to indoctrinate the Puerto Rican people with the ideal of Puerto Rican independence.

Although the MPIPR does not advocate violence, it will accept anyone who believes in Puerto Rican independence regardless of his beliefs on the use of violence provided he agrees with the MPIPR Declaration of Principles. The organization contains both Nationalists and Communists within its membership, but does not assume responsibility for actions they may take not sanctioned by the group.

Speaking on behalf of himself and his organization, MARI BRAS said the MPIPR does not currently advocate violence as a means of obtaining Puerto Rican independence only because he felt that violence would be ineffective against the power of the U. S. Government. MARI BRAS stated that he believed in the right of a people, specifically the Puerto Rican people, to use violence to obtain their freedom if and when the circumstances are such that they could possibly be successful in their efforts.

On February 24, 1964, a first confidential source advised that on February 20, 1964, the MPIPR Secretary of Youth BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL stated that although the use of arms and violence is not presently advantageous to the Puerto Rican independence movement, the pro-independence groups would reserve the right to use arms and violence in the future to achieve Puerto Rican independence.

The March 22, 1964, edition of the "San Juan Star," an English language daily newspaper printed in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reported the speech of JUAN MARI BRAS the previous evening at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and stated that MARI threatened violence compared with that of Algeria if Puerto Rico ever becomes a state.

2.

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
(Puerto Rican Independence Movement) (MPIPR)

Headquarters of the MPIPR are located at Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, and its membership is estimated by the Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico, to be between 1,000 and 1,300 persons.

Issues of the MPIPR "Carta Semanal" (Weekly Letter), self-described as a weekly bulletin from MPIPR headquarters to the various branches, have reported that MPIPR branches have been established, at least in name, in almost every town of any size in Puerto Rico and in Chicago, Illinois, and New York City. A third source has also reported that a recently formed mission exists in Buffalo, New York.

The Fifth Annual General Assembly of the MPIPR was held December 1, 1963, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, according to reports by the press and from the second source and a fourth source, one of the resolutions passed by this body was one of support and thanks sent to the Cuban United Nations Delegation for the refusal to sign a denuclearization of Latin America proposal until Puerto Rico was included.

"Carta Semanal" of May 22, 1964, reported that as a protest against the alleged use of Puerto Rico as a base for Cuban exile operations "the National Mission had agreed at its meeting of May 18, 1964, to send a communication to the Secretary General of the United Nations expressing the independentists' solidarity with Cuba..."

On May 5, 1964, a fifth confidential source advised that upon his return from New York City on May 4, 1964, BENJAMIN ORTIZ BELAVAL indicated that the MPIPR in New York is receiving advice from the Cuban United Nations Mission regarding its activities.

During 1964 the San Juan local press and "Carta Semanal" carried frequent articles regarding the progress of the MPIPR Electoral Strike campaign and their efforts to have the so-called anti-Colonialism Committee of the United Nations declare Puerto Rico a colony of the United States and recommend that it be given its full independence.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

1.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~2.APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 21, 1965

6a

Black Liberation Front

Internal Security - Miscellaneous

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Daniel J. Quigley, dated and captioned as above.

All sources mentioned have furnished reliable information in the past.

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

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-40

By isl

NARA, Date 6-29-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7

Copy to:

Report of: SA JAMES R. MC CANCE

Office: Detroit, Michigan

Date: May 18, 1965

File Number: 100-32780

Bufile: 105-138833

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: Life Magazine, 2/26/65, contains article with picture of ROBERT COLLIER, LUKE TRIPP, GENERAL BAKER, JR., and CHARLES SIMMONS, III, holding BLF banner. TRIPP interviewed 3/1/65 and 12/11/64. BAKER interviewed 3/2/65 and 1/20/65. SIMMONS interviewed 11/25/64. TRIPP, BAKER and SIMMONS subpoenaed before GJ, SDNY, 3/30/65, and none gave information of value.

- RUC -

DETAILS

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
By *id* NLJ/RAC 10-40
NARA, Date 6-29-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/8/651

Examination of Life Magazine, February 26, 1965, issue, pages 38 and 38a, discloses that under the caption "Rally in Cuba" there is the following caption:

"ROBERT COLLIER (first row center, wearing beret) proudly displayed his organization's banner during a visit last year to Havana, sponsored by Castro group in United States."

This caption refers to a photograph in which a Black Liberation Front banner is being held by five individuals. According to the magazine, the individual in the middle is described as ROBERT COLLIER.

Based on having interviewed in the past LUKE TRIPP, JR., GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES SIMMONS, III, they have been identified as the persons in the photograph referred to above. BAKER is on the immediate right of COLLIER, TRIPP is on the immediate right of BAKER and SIMMONS is on COLLIER's immediate left.

On 3/1/65 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 105-8991

by SA JAMES R. MC CANCE/mjd/rms Date dictated 3/4/65

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

DE 100-32780

The above article in Life Magazine described ROBERT COLLIER as the "self-styled leader of the Black Liberation Front" and three others connected with this group as WALTER BOWE, KHALEEL SAYYED, and MICHELLE DUCLOS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/2/65

LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR., was contacted, identification of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was made to him and he stated that he had no objection to interview. Interview was then conducted and the following information was obtained:

He acknowledged that he knew ROBERT COLLIER, BOWE and SAYYED. He refused to advise when or under what circumstances he had first met these individuals, any details concerning their backgrounds and any knowledge of their activities. He refused to comment concerning his association with them and stated he could recall nothing about his most recent contact with them including when or where such contact occurred. He also refused to furnish any information about DUCLOS.

He then admitted having resided with SAYYED in New York City, but refused to furnish any details concerning at what address or when this took place.

He refused to state whether or not he had knowledge of or who took part in the conspiracy with which COLLIER and the other subjects are presently charged.

TRIPP was shown the photograph appearing in Life Magazine, February 26, 1965, issue, pages 38 - 38a captioned "Rally in Cuba", which was a group of persons holding a banner captioned, Black Liberation Front.

TRIPP stated he recognized the five individuals holding this banner and identified these persons from left to right as follows: himself, GENERAL BAKER, JR., ROBERT COLLIER and CHARLES SIMMONS, III. He refused to identify the fifth individual.

He said this picture had been made while they had been in Cuba, but would discuss the picture no further.

On 3/1/65 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-New

by SAs W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
JAMES R. MC CANCE/vas/mjd/rms Date dictated 3/2/65

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

He refused to furnish any additional information concerning these above individuals and he also refused to furnish any information about his own present activities.

He would not admit his United States citizenship even though admitting his birth and the birth of his parents in the United States. He stated that he looked at the United States Government as being the apparatus which "subjugates my people". He explained that "my people" means the black people and then added that includes all non-whites.

In answer to the hypothetical question would he have condoned destruction of any of the United States monuments even though such acts resulted in loss of lives of innocent persons, he answered that he could see no difference between the killing of these innocent persons and the killing of innocent persons in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Uganda and Cuba, TRIPP did not further explain his answer, but indicated his approval of such acts if they accomplished their purpose. He frequently indicated his purpose in life was to obtain freedom for the black people.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 3/3/65

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., was contacted, identification as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was made to him and he stated as follows:

He had nothing to say at this time. He then said that he was aware of the recent newspaper publicity given the arrest of ROBERT COLLIER in New York City, New York.

He had also seen the February 26, 1965, issue of Life Magazine and had seen the picture of ROBERT COLLIER and himself which appeared in that magazine. He refused to discuss any subject matter at all.

On 3/2/65 at Hamtramck, Michigan File # Detroit 105-10495
by SA W. MARVIN GHEESLING and
SA JAMES R. MC CANCE/vas/rms Date dictated 3/3/65

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

DE 100-32780

The interviews set forth below were conducted in connection with travel of these individuals to Cuba with the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba.

A characterization of the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/16/64

Contact was made with LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR. at 9363 Richter, Detroit, Michigan. After identification as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was made he indicated that the Agents could enter the house. He was advised that he was not required to make a statement.

He asked what information was wanted from him. On hearing that the interest was concerning his travel to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba, he stated as follows:

You should not be here in this black ghetto. You should be in Dearborn (Michigan) investigating the mayor about civil rights. The white people could not expect cooperation from colored persons. Nothing has been done for civil rights of the Negro even though the white people are responsible for the situation of the black people because they brought them here and made slaves of them. Now the white United States still suppresses, denies and emasculates the Negro. The solution is to have enough ships, fill them with enough gasoline for a one way trip, and then send all whites back to Europe from where their ancestors came. It would not be a good solution for the Negro to return to Africa and let the whites remain in the United States for the black man has more to offer for the future development of the United States than the whites. The white man should return to Europe. He suggested contact with the Central Intelligence Agency whom he believes checked on him while he was in Cuba. He actually does not know of any Central Intelligence Agency contact with him, but assumes that someone must have contacted and reported on him while he was in Cuba.

Based on personal observation of TRIPP by the Agents at the time of the interview and also on December 10, 1964, he is described as follows:

On 12/11/64 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 105-10496

by SAs LEONARD F. KURTZ and
JAMES R. MC CANCE/pzm/mjd/rms Date dictated 12/16/64

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

DE 105-10496

2

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	5' 10"
Weight	170 pounds
Complexion	Very dark - blotchy - clean shaven
Hair	Black - short
Eyes	Brown with narrow slit openings
Scars, Marks and Peculiarities	Rounded head; posture erect with broad shoulders; wears glasses with heavy correction, dark horn rimmed type; dresses neatly.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date January 21, 1965

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., was contacted after he had departed his place of employment, the Hamtramck Assembly Plant, Dodge Motor Company, Hamtramck, Michigan. Upon identification of the Agents, he responded as follows:

He had no mutual grounds on which to discuss any subject with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying that his objections were based on the criticism leveled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation against his "leader", MARTIN LUTHER KING.

He was the GENERAL BAKER, JR., who lives on Grand Avenue, Detroit, who had traveled to Cuba during the past summer with the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba; however, he would not discuss this trip.

He is acquainted with CHARLES SIMMONS and LUKE TRIPP, who also went to Cuba, but he would discuss them no further.

He had been active in Uhuru, but would furnish no additional information concerning it.

Based on interview of BAKER at this time, he is described as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6'
Weight	225 - 230 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Large lips; prominent, protruding teeth; wears mustache and goatee or chin whiskers

On 1/20/65 at Hamtramck, Michigan File # Detroit 105-10495
by SAs JAMES R. MC CANCE and W. MARVIN GHEESLING/cfc/mjd/rms Date dictated 1/21/65

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/4/64

Near the corner of West Fort Street and Shelby Street, Detroit, Michigan, an individual who acknowledged that he was CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, was contacted. The Agents identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. SIMMONS was advised that he need not make any statement; however, he advised as follows:

He was the SIMMONS who had traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba. He did not feel that he could talk to FBI Agents because they are no different than any other white persons. To him all white persons are symbols of oppression no matter what function they perform. Negroes are used by the whites and the only white persons who try to help the Negroes are the "liberals".

He had been with the Uhuru group and had taken part in their demonstration at the Olympic games torch ceremony in the City of Detroit in October, 1963. Some of the demonstrators such as GENERAL BAKER, JR., and LUKE TRIPP, JR., who had gone to Cuba with him were later arrested for their part in this demonstration. He does not know why they were arrested and he was not except that they had taken part in another Uhuru demonstration and he had not.

He did not want to talk any more unless he could have his attorney present. His attorney is MILTON HENRY. MILTON HENRY is not the leader of the all Negro "Freedom Now" political party. He is just a member of it. The leader of the Freedom Now Party is Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE.

On 11/25/64 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 105-10494
by SAs DONALD M. BEANEY and
JAMES R. MC CANCE/bkm/mjd/rms Date dictated 12/2/64

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

DE 100-32780

Lieutenant NORMAN NICKERSON, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, advised on March 3, 1965, that Uhuru was a Swahili word meaning freedom and was used to describe a militant, civil rights group of Negroes banded together in Detroit, in 1963. NICKERSON added that the Freedom Now Party is an all Negro political party which was active in the Detroit area during the 1964 Presidential campaign.

On March 26, 1965, KENNETH W. LEWIS, Deputy, United States Marshal, Detroit, advised that subpoenas had been issued for appearance on March 30, 1965, of LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR., GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, to appear as witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury, New York City, regarding the matter charging COLLIER, BOWE, SAYYED and DUCLOS with conspiracy to destroy Government property.

On March 30, 1965, Assistant United States Attorney KENNETH E. KAUFMAN, Southern District of New York, advised that among others, TRIPP, BAKER and SIMMONS were called before the Federal Grand Jury of this State and none of these persons gave any information of value to this investigation.

On April 5, 1965, DE T-1 advised that on April 4, 1965, GENERAL BAKER, JR., said that he had appeared before the Federal Grand Jury at New York City on March 30, 1965, and took the Fifth Amendment on every question asked and even refused to give his father's name.

Several informants familiar with some activities of BAKER, SIMMONS, and TRIPP were contacted during the month of April, 1965, and furnished no information concerning the Black Liberation Front.

APPENDIXSTUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves, and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks' stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE-100-32780

2

"The Columbia Owl", March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly, VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

11 *

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



7a
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
May 18, 1965

Title	Black Liberation Front
Character	Internal Security - Miscellaneous
Reference	Detroit report dated and captioned as above.

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

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 10-40
By isl NARA, Date 6-29-11

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

2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - DIO, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Massachusetts (RM)
1 - 108th INTC, Boston (RM)
1 - ONI, Third Naval District, New York (RM)
Copy to: 1 - OSI, Second District, New York (RM)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief, Staff Intelligence, New York (RM)
1 - Secret Service, New York City (RM)
Report of: JOHN F. NOONAN Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: APR 26 1965

Field Office File #: 100-36154

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

ROLAND F. BEDFORD interviewed by FBI Agents 4/9/65 at Boston, Mass. He advised Black Liberation Front (BLF) formed by Negro students during visit to Cuba in Summer of 1964 for the purpose of keeping this group in contact with one another on return to U.S. BEDFORD has heard nothing concerning BLF since, has never been contacted concerning its activities and to his knowledge it has never been active. BEDFORD believes ROBERT STEELE COLLIER usurped name of BLF for his own group.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 19, 1965

ROLAND F. BEDFORD was contacted by Special Agents MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH and JOHN F. NOONAN in the vicinity of his place of employment, Shawmut TV and Appliance Company, 200 Brookline Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Agents MC DONAGH and NOONAN identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI, advised ROLAND BEDFORD that he need not be interviewed unless he desired, that he was entitled to legal counsel if he wished and that anything he might say could be used against him in a court of law.

ROLAND BEDFORD advised that he was perfectly willing to be interviewed. He stated that the Black Liberation (BLF) was something that had been dreamed up by a group of Negro students who participated in a students visit to Cuba during the Summer of 1964 in defiance of a State Department edict that they should not so travel. He stated that during discussions between Negro students who naturally seemed to gravitate together as a group, it was decided that in order for them to keep in communication with one another upon their return to the United States, that they should form some sort of organization. BEDFORD stated that the name "dreamed up" by this group was the Black Liberation Front. All of the group was interested in Negro civil rights and he does not recall just whose idea this particular name was or that it had any particular meaning at the time.

BEDFORD stated that he designed the flag for the group which is a field of black with red flames reaching up to the letters BLF which stood for Black Liberation Front. This flag was in the possession of VINCENT LYNCH when the students returned to the United States and as far as he knows, is still in LYNCH's possession. LYNCH resides somewhere in California.

According to BEDFORD, the BLF never really materialized and he has never heard of it having any activity of any sort. BEDFORD has met one of its members, a CHARLES JOHNSON, in New York City on several occasions since the students returned to the United States and BEDFORD stated at no time while they were together has

On 4/9/65 at Boston, Massachusetts File # BS 100-36154

SAs MICHAEL J. MC DONAGH and
by JOHN F. NOONAN/bbr Date dictated 4/14/65

BS 100-36154

2.

the subject of Black Liberation Front ever come up in conversation.

BEDFORD stated that he knows ROBERT STEELE COLLIER as one of the Negro students who was in Cuba in the Summer of 1964. He stated that COLLIER was not one of the original members of the group that formed the Black Liberation Front and that COLLIER actually got in on the tail end of discussions concerning this group. He is convinced that if COLLIER utilized the name BLF in his attempted escapade designed to blow up the Statue of Liberty in New York City, New York, then COLLIER had utilized this name for his own purposes and that no others in the BLF were aware of COLLIER's plans.

9UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 3rd Naval District, NYC (RM)
1 - OSI, 2nd District, NYC (RM)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief, Staff Intelligence (RM)
1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Report of: DANIEL J. QUIGLEY Office: New York, New York
Date: March 5, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-154851 Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

A source advised in February, 1965, that the Black Liberation Front (BLF) was formed in Cuba in the summer of 1964. Aims and purposes set forth. BLF officers reported as ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, so-called "Leader"; CHARLES JOHNSON, considered ideological expert; LEZ EDMOND, described as a UN correspondent; PAUL BOUTELLE, described as Chairman of the Freedom Now Party. Interviews with officers set forth. At a press conference on 8/14/64, a spokesman for the 12 Negro members of a Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) sponsored trip to Cuba, stated the Negro members wanted to be known as the BLF. Patrolman RAYMOND WOOD, NYCPD, advised that COLLIER had attempted to form a youth division of the BLF called the Youth Corps League (YCL). Interview of JAMES HENDERSON, YCL recruit,

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-40

By isf NARA, Date 6-29-11~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NY 100-154851

set forth. At meetings in January, 1965, ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, KHALEEL SAYYED, and WALTER AUGUST BOWE, in the presence of Patrolman RAYMOND WOOD, NYCPD, discussed and plotted the destruction of the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell and the Washington Monument. Results of interview with SAYYED, BOWE and a ROBERT MAYNARD, reportedly a sympathizer with the BLF, set forth.

- P -

NY 100-154851

DETAILS

Predication

This investigation is predicated upon information furnished on January 29, 1965, by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), which advised that an undercover Negro Police officer had obtained information that ROBERT COLLIER, described as the "Leader" of the Black Liberation Front (BLF), ROBERT BOWE and KHALEEL SAYYED had agreed to blow up the Statue of Liberty in New York City, the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.

A. ORIGIN AND SCOPE

The following Statement and Appeal of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS of Race Terror in the USA", dated July 23, 1964, Havana, Cuba, had been maintained in the possession of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER:

"STATEMENT AND APPEAL OF ROBERT F. WILLIAMS
OF RACE TERROR IN THE USA.

"HAVANA, CUBA - JULY 23, 1964

"Human decency demands what the civilized peoples of all the world vehemently condemn racist America's campaign of genocide against her citizens of African descent. Imperialist America's tradition of racist terror and violence against colored humanity has become more than just a natural reaction, emanating from a desire to perpetuate her caste system inherent in the "American Way of Life;" it is now an elaborately contrived plan to systematically exterminate that portion of American society which is nonwhite. All over racist America defenseless colored women and children are being savagely gunned down for no reason or crime than having been born black in the so-called "free world of representative democracy." Churches and homes are being bombed, burned to the ground and fired

NY 100-154851

"into. In barbaric America, the land that proposes to bring white supremacy justice to a multi-racial world by force of arms, the racist government gives aid and comfort to fascist terrorists while the blood of Afroamericans, begging for police protection, flows through the streets.

"Afroamericans have long pleaded to President Johnson for protection from racist terrorists to no avail. The president has responded to these pitiful cries of mercy by championing the rights of the oppressor to be secure in his acts of brutal oppression. He has ordered the press to suppress and conceal facts of the true nature and the vast extent to which terror and death are being visited upon black Americans. He has ordered the racist and reactionary Federal Bureau of Investigation to ruthlessly crush the feeble Negro self-defense elements in order to render Afroamericans more susceptible to extermination. He has ordered an investigation of those desperately struggling for human rights instead of those fascist elements that have sworn to eliminate black people from the American scene. President Johnson has ordered the Negro-hating F.B.I. to take ruthless action against the perennial victims of terror and oppression rather than against those who have long practiced it in the name of Christian white supremacy.

"Jesse B. Stoner, Nation Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and vice-presidential candidate of the National States Rights Party, is openly campaigning for 'the Christian white people of America' to 'eliminate African savages from America.' These rightist forces have sworn to make America a 'white only' country. They have already formed, openly, fascist armies armed with machine guns, light artillery, bombs and other light weapons of modern warfare currently used by the U.S. Armed Forces. Local police forces and National Guard units are working hand in hand with terrorist groups. Racist judges and their courts are racist instru-

NY 100-154851

"ments of the Ku Klux Klan. Black Freedom Fighters are helpless in legally defending themselves in these kangaroo courts serving as the legal arm or terrorist groups.

"White supported and Government approved Negro leaders are being forced to denounce outside support as possible interference in America's internal affairs. These Negro mercenaries are being ordered to proclaim themselves impartial and objective while proposing to lead a partisan struggle. The racist slaughter of helpless black Americans in America is as much the affair of the civilized world as is South Africa and Portugal.

"America has no special writ from God to be exempt from the norms of civilized conduct and international law. The U.S.A. stands arrogantly in contempt and violation of the Human Rights Charter of the United Nations. It is time for just-minded peoples of the world to brand her as a barbaric, uncivilized, outlaw nation.

"As exiled leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement, I beseech the decent and civilized peoples of the world to support the Afroamerican in his desperate struggle for survival. We ask for support from all the civilized world in our just struggle for human rights in America, and when possible we ask that moral support be supplemented by more tangible aid. The present situation is so desperate that armed self-defense is becoming mandatory, if our savagely besieged people are to survive, we also need financial and arms aid. We call upon all decent minded peoples to aid us through those who will soon be personally soliciting aid abroad.

"Robert F. Williams, Exiled leader of
The Revolutionary Action Movement."

NY T-1
December 3, 1964

NY 100-154851

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS was indicted by a Union County Grand Jury, Monroe, North Carolina, on August 28, 1961, charged with two counts of violation of the North Carolina State Kidnaping Statute in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. and Mrs. G. BRUCE STEGALL, at Monroe, North Carolina, on August 27, 1961.

On August 28, 1961, an authorized complaint was filed before United States (US) Commissioner ROBERT L. SCOTT, Charlotte, North Carolina, charging WILLIAMS with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping.

Chief of Police, A.A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, subsequently advised that, according to information received by him, WILLIAMS had fled to Cuba.

On August 14, 1964, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) sponsored a press conference at John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport.

A characterization of the SCTC appears in the Appendix of this report.

PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE acted as spokesman at the press conference for the group which had just returned from Cuba.

LUCE introduced one of the speakers as a spokesman for the Negro members of the group which had visited Cuba.

NY 100-154851

This speaker identified himself as CHARLES BERRARD from Los Angeles, California, and stated he was speaking for the Negro members of the SCTC and that they desire to be known as the Black Liberation Front (BLF).

Special Agent of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
August 14, 1964

ROBERT STEELE COLLIER had visited Cuba with the SCTC group in the summer of 1964.

NY T-2
February 26, 1965

The Negro members of the student group which visited Cuba during the summer of 1964, under the sponsorship of the SCTC, formed a group known as the BLF.

NY T-2
February 26, 1965

B. AIMS AND PURPOSES

The following "Revolutionary Notes", which sets forth the aims and purposes of the BLF, had been maintained in the possession of ROBERT STEELE COLLIER:

"REVOLUTIONARY NOTES

"Only through a total national unity of people with determined resistance as a whole can the Semi-Fascist U.S. government, which is not only oppressing people in the United States, but, in the countries of Africa-Latin America-Asia, be defeated.

NY 100-154851

"The Black Liberation Front proposes the following points as a guide for unity among the people and a Program to be followed for freedom and true equality among men.

"(1) Down with American Imperialism.

"To denounce the large monopolies and businessmen in power who are letting people die in the streets, here and in other countries, so that he, the businessman, can reap the profits from the sweat and blood and starvation and miserable conditions that we have to suffer along with our children that he, the businessman, grows richer and fatter. We must stop accepting compromises and press this power structure of the government to grant full freedom, even if we have to fight bitterly to take our freedom and liberation.

"(2) Oppose passive lines of demonstrations and become more positive so as to enjoy the freedom of assembly, real freedom of choice and to be ready to take up arms and defend oneself and our fellow revolutionaries who are committed as much as we are to fight and die so that this country becomes a true free America for our children and ourselves in the future.

"(3) We must work towards discarding all the old laws and decrees that restrict the people's patriotic movement and introduce new, revolutionary laws and decrees.

"Release the persecuted peoples and revolutionary political prisoners and lift the ban on parties. The people must mobilise, arm themselves and join the Armed Resistance and let those who have labour power give labour power, those who have money give money, those who have guns give guns and those who have knowledge give knowledge.

NY 100-154851

"(4) Reform the government structure.

"Convoke a national assembly genuinely representative of the people to adopt a genuinely democratic constitution, to determine the policies of resistance and national salvation and to elect the national defence government. The national defence government must draw in the revolutionary elements of all parties and groups and mass organizations, expelling the pro-fascist and pro-fascist elements. The national defence government shall carry out revolutionary policies for resisting American Imperialism and aggressions internally and saving the nation.

"(5) Anti-Imperialist foreign policy.

"In so far as there is no infringement of sovereignty or loss of territory, form anti-aggression alliances and support the liberation fronts of other countries against the common enemy, Imperialism. United with the worker-peasant masses of Latin America-Asia-Africa to oppose colonialism and Imperialism of England, France, Portugal, Spain, Australia and the United States and Canada.

"(6) Revolutionary Wartime and economic policy.

"Financial policy is to be based on the principle of letting those who have money give money and collective system of buying to help in aid of those that need help.

"(7) Improvement of the people's living conditions.

"Reduced rent and better housing.

"Relieve the Unemployed, everybody who is physically able to work will be given a job and a trade.

NY 100-154851

"Regulate food supplies, to insure there will be no starvation and hunger.

"Give aid to victims of natural calamities, such as blindness, mental diseases, incurable sickness, physically handicapped and the old and senile.

"Abolish exorbitant assessments and miscellaneous taxes.

"(8) Anti-Imperialist educational system and policy.

"Change the old system of educational learning and put into effect a new system which truly upholds the same standards throughout the entire new people's nation.

"(9) Elimination of traitors and pro-fascist, pro-imperialist and pro-capitalist counter revolutionary elements in order to secure and establish a true free democracy for all.

"Long live the Revolution!

"Long live the freedom and happiness united in victory.

"10-29-64"

NY T-1

December 3, 1964

On February 12, 1965, Patrolman Raymond Wood, Shield number 10112, NYCPD, advised that on December 16, 1964, ROBERT COLLIER had told him that he, COLLIER, had been connected with the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), but that he had considered both of these organizations ineffective, and that he (COLLIER) was in a much more militant and revolutionary group, which he referred to as the Black Liberation Front. COLLIER stated that this group was organizing

NY 100-154851

insurgency and disruption much along the lines utilized by CASTRO, and that this group was considering fomenting insurgency in various sections of the country, neutralizing state guards through sabotage and locally obstructing the police.

Characterizations of the PLM and RAM appear in the Appendix of this report.

C. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

On February 5, 1965, Patrolman WOOD advised that in a conversation with ROBERT COLLIER on the night that he, WOOD, had taken COLLIER to the downtown office of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), COLLIER revealed to WOOD that he had met a Mr. BABU personally and that he, COLLIER, had talked to Mr. BABU. Mr. BABU had asked COLLIER, "What are you people waiting for in the US? You're not doing anything."

WOOD stated that this, in turn with the normal activist role that COLLIER would like to play, probably had a bearing on these activities.

ABDUL RAHMAN BABU

ABDUL RAHMAN BABU is the United Republic of Tanzania Minister of Commerce and Cooperative to the United Nations (UN).

D. OFFICERS

On February 5, 1965, Patrolman WOOD advised that ROBERT STEELE COLLIER had proposed to WOOD that his (COLLIER's) group be called the Black Liberation Front.

NY 100-154851

Patrolman WOOD advised that COLLIER had stated that the officers of the BLF were:

ROBERT COLLIER	Leader
RAYMOND WOOD	Assistant Program Director
CHARLES JOHNSON	Ideological Expert
Mr. LEZ EDMOND	Described as a UN Correspondent
Mr. PAUL BOUTELLE	Described as Chairman of the Freedom Now Party

E. INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICERS OF THE BLF

ROBERT STEELE COLLIER

On February 17, 1965, ROBERT COLLIER was interviewed by SAS HENRY E. NAEHLE and PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN at the Bronx County House of Detention. He stated that he and others had planned to participate in the bombing of national monuments, but that he did not desire to do injury to any people at any time. He stated that he only wanted to call attention to the plight of the Negro people in the US.

He admitted that he had been caught by the NYCPD with a carton which he, COLLIER, believed to contain sticks of dynamite and the caps to set the dynamite off. He would furnish no other information.

NY 100-154851

CHARLES JOHNSON

On February 18, 1965, CHARLES JOHNSON was contacted for interview at Apartment 4D, 390 East 10th Street, New York, New York, by SAS NICHOLAS J. PURCHIA and ALBERT E. FALIER. Without opening the apartment door, a male voice answered stating that he was CHARLES JOHNSON and would not discuss anything with the Special Agents.

LEZ EDMOND

On February 19, 1965, an individual identifying himself as LEZ EDMOND telephoned the New York Office of the FBI and stated that he did not desire to speak to Special Agents of the FBI.

PAUL B. BOUTELLE

On February 19, 1965, PAUL B. BOUTELLE, Park West Village, 392 Central Park West, New York, New York, was contacted by SAS RAYMOND F. MOHR and ELLSWORTH GUSTAFSON. BOUTELLE denied that he was a member of the Black Liberation Front. He refused to comment on his association or acquaintance with ROBERT COLLIER, WALTER BOWE, KHALEEL SAYYED and MICHELLE DUCLOS. He stated that RAY (WOOD) knew the story and the "New York Times" report of the arrests filled in a "lot of gaps". When asked to explain, he stated he was not interested in being helpful to the FBI; had no faith in the United States Government and that the Freedom Now Party, of which he was Chairman, was a legitimate political party and was not engaged in subversive activities.

F. MEMBERSHIP

On August 14, 1964, the SCTC sponsored a press conference at JFK International Airport. CHARLES BERRARD, who identified himself as a spokesman for the Negro members of the SCTC trip to Cuba, stated that the Negro members desired to be known as the BLF.

Special Agent of the FBI
August 14, 1964

NY 100-154851

A review of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records and an examination of passport photographs reflects the following were the Negro members of the 1964 trip to Cuba sponsored by the SCTC:

ROBERT STEELE COLLIER
Passport number E 439 459
211 Eldridge Street
New York, New York

HUBERT FAULKNER
Passport number E 392 855
407 Hellin Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

CHARLES JOHNSON
Passport number E 443 133
3666 Field
Detroit, Michigan

VINCENT BARTHOLEMEW LYNCH
Passport number 2345196
1462 Haight Street
San Francisco, California

GENERAL GORDON BAKER
Passport number D 612 724
3360 South Ethel
Detroit, Michigan

ERNEST A. ALLEN, JR.
Passport number E 400 697
8623 A Street
San Francisco, California

ROLAND F. BEDFORD
Passport number E 395 527
111 Waumbeck Street
Roxbury, Massachusetts

NY 100-154851

CLARENCE CHARLES BERRARD, JR.
Passport number C 203 040
231 North Westlake Avenue
Los Angeles, California

ROBERT DAVID MATES
Passport number C 141 768
c/o Mrs. MARY WILSON
71 Morton Way
Palo Alto, California

CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS
Passport number C 779 453
6179 Wabash Street
Detroit, Michigan

SHIRLEY E. STOUTE
Passport number E 428 756
3701 Powelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP
Passport number E 003 658
9363 Richter
Detroit 14, Michigan

Special Agent of the FBI
March 2, 1965

On August 17, 1964, INS, JFK International Airport, made available INS Form I-94, completed by 84 individuals who returned to the US on August 14, 1964. Included in this group were the above 12 individuals who had indicated, upon their return to the US, that they had visited Cuba while outside the US.

Special Agent of the FBI
March 2, 1965

NY 100-154851

CLARENCE CHARLES BERRARD, JR.
Passport number C 203 040
231 North Westlake Avenue
Los Angeles, California

ROBERT DAVID MATES
Passport number C 141 768
c/o Mrs. MARY WILSON
71 Morton Way
Palo Alto, California

CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS
Passport number C 779 453
6179 Wabash Street
Detroit, Michigan

SHIRLEY E. STOUTE
Passport number E 428 756
3701 Powelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP
Passport number E 003 658
9363 Richter
Detroit 14, Michigan

Special Agent of the FBI
March 2, 1965

On August 17, 1964, INS, JFK International Airport, made available INS Form I-94, completed by 84 individuals who returned to the US on August 14, 1964. Included in this group were the above 12 individuals who had indicated, upon their return to the US, that they had visited Cuba while outside the US.

Special Agent of the FBI
March 2, 1965

NY 100-154851

In addition to the above, on February 5, 1965, Patrolman WOOD advised that on January 19, 1965, upon his arrival at COLLIER's apartment at 211 Eldridge Street, New York City, he was introduced to KHALEEL SAYYED and WAITER BOWE. At this first meeting, the idea first came up of actually destroying the head of the Statue of Liberty.

Patrolman WOOD also advised that in conversation with ROBERT COLLIER, COLLIER mentioned that a LOB MAYNARD, who lives in Philadelphia, along with an individual with the first name, DOUG, who lives in Washington, would take care of the Washington Monument.

DOUG was described by WAITER BOWE as being extremely militant.

On February 26, 1965, WAITER AUGUST BOWE identified his friend in Washington as DOUGLAS JONES, who is approximately 32 years old, a Negro of medium build, who was a student at either Howard or American University in Washington, D.C., about five years ago. BOWE stated that JONES was "not involved in this".

G. INTERVIEWS WITH REPORTED MEMBERS

KHALEEL SAYYED

KHALEEL SUITARN SAYYED, 65 Pillings Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed in the New York Office of the FBI on February 16, 1965, by SAS ROBERT J. QUINN, HERBERT A. GRUBERT and JAMES H. WATT, JR.

SAYYED was questioned as to the ownership of the two carbines that he had in his possession when he was arrested. He replied that they belonged to his family.

At this point, SAYYED stated that he did not desire to continue the interview, and would make no further statements until he consulted an attorney.

NY 100-154851

WALTER AUGUST BOWE

On February 16, 1965, WALTER AUGUST BOWE, 368 East 10th Street, New York, New York, was interviewed by SAS JOHN DENNIS O'CONNELL, PHILIP M. BROOKS, EUGENE T. WRIGHT and JOHN E. WESTHOFF.

BOWE admitted that he was acquainted with BOB COLLIER, KHALEEL SAYYED and an individual named RAY. BOWE stated that he had made a trip to the Statue of Liberty approximately two weeks previous for the purpose of planning an outing for the children of the Henry Street Settlement where BOWE is employed. He would furnish no other information during this interview.

On February 26, 1965, BOWE was interviewed by SAS PHILIP M. BROOKS and WILLIAM C. MARTIN.

BOWE stated that he is acquainted with a DOUG JONES, who lives in the Washington, D.C., area. BOWE said that JONES is also "not involved in this". BOWE described JONES as approximately 32 years of age, a Negro of medium build, who was a student at either Howard or American University in Washington, D.C., about five years ago.

ROBERT C. MAYNARD

On February 19, 1965, ROBERT C. MAYNARD, 514 South Pershing Avenue, York, Pennsylvania, was contacted by SAS JOHN WILLIAM DAANE and EDWARD A. MURPHY. MAYNARD stated that he has known WALTER BOWE since he was about 15 years of age. He stated he last saw BOWE during Christmas, 1964, at BOWE's residence, 368 East 10th Street, New York City. He stated that he knew nothing about a plot to blow up various historical shrines. He also denied that he knows any persons involved in such a plot, except WALTER BOWE, who has been charged with such involvement.

NY 100-154851

H. GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Youth Corps League

On February 12, 1965, Patrolman WOOD advised that COLLIER had indicated to him that the BLF would attempt to recruit a youth group called the Youth Corps League (YCL). COLLIER also stated that he would arrange for himself and WOOD to be trained in guerrilla type tactics "by people" in Detroit and Canada.

On January 4, 1965, WOOD went to COLLIER's home, 211 Eldridge Street, New York, New York, and there he and COLLIER discussed further the organization of the YCL. COLLIER indicated that he was arranging to have approximately 50 young boys, who were interested in this activity, attend the meeting on January 10, 1965, at the home of PAUL BOUTELLE.

On January 10, 1965, WOOD went to BOUTELLE's home, 392 Central Park West, New York, New York, where he met COLLIER and BOUTELLE and two youths, who were the only boys out of the 50 who showed up for the meeting. At this meeting, COLLIER made an inflammatory speech about how they could really harass and neutralize the New York City Police in any future riots. After the meeting, WOOD stated that BOUTELLE expressed disfavor with the way COLLIER spoke to the boys and disagreed with him, lest they frighten them away with violent talk, without proper indoctrination.

Interview with JAMES HENDERSON

On March 1, 1965, JAMES HENDERSON, 120 West 116th Street, New York, New York was interviewed by SAS JOHN DENNIS O'CONNELL and JAMES P. HALLERON.

NY 100-154851

HENDERSON stated that he was acquainted with and knew ROBERT COLLIER. He stated he had attended a meeting in early January, 1965, present at which were himself, ROBERT COLLIER, PAUL BOUTELLE and another young Negro, whose name he does not recall. HENDERSON advised that COLLIER indicated that he had expected many more young people in attendance but he, nevertheless, conducted the meeting. COLLIER talked about recruiting a group of teenagers whom he would indoctrinate in the use of arms, explosives, guerrilla warfare and self-defense.

HENDERSON stated that about one week after this first meeting, HENDERSON again went to a meeting held in the BOUTELLE apartment where he, COLLIER, BOUTELLE and the other unnamed Negro youth again were talked to by COLLIER concerning arms and explosives. HENDERSON told COLLIER that he was unable to recruit any teenagers. He stated that, at this point, he became fearful of COLLIER. HENDERSON stated that, at no time during the meetings which he attended, was any mention made by COLLIER or others concerning the destruction of the national shrines.

I. ACTS OF VIOLENCE

At meetings in ROBERT COLLIER's apartment, 211 Eldridge Street, New York, New York, on January 19, 1965, and January 26, 1965 (in the presence of RAY WOOD), COLLIER, WALTER BOWE and KHALEEL SAYYED agreed to bomb the Statue of Liberty, New York City; the Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. In furtherance of this plan, COLLIER and WOOD, on January 29, 1965, traveled to Montreal, Canada, to obtain explosives to carry out the bombings.

NY 100-154851

In Canada, COLLIER met with MICHELE SAULNIER and MICHELLE DUCLOS, Canadian nationals, in an effort to obtain thirty pounds of plastics, ten blasting caps and six feet of primer cord. On February 2, 1965, COLLIER and WOOD returned to New York City without the explosives; however, COLLIER indicated he made arrangements whereby DUCLOS would deliver the explosives to him in New York City on February 15, 1965. On February 15, 1965, DUCLOS drove from Montreal, Canada, to New York City. At 1:45 AM, February 16, 1965, DUCLOS contacted WOOD and later informed him to tell COLLIER that she secreted the explosives in an empty lot at West 239th Street in the Bronx. At 8:50 AM, February 16, 1965, COLLIER and WOOD recovered the carton containing the explosives and immediately upon doing so were arrested by New York City Police officers.

On February 16, 1965, the above facts were presented to Assistant United States Attorney STEPHEN E. KAUFMAN, Southern District of New York, who authorized the arrest of BOWE, SAVYED, and DUCLOS and prosecution for Conspiracy to Destroy Government Property.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

NY 100-152853

2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

1.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in

NYG 100-154851

2.

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

1.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NY 100-154851

2.

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly VICKI ORTIZ, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. Miss ORTIZ stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 5, 1965

92

Title: Black Liberation Front

Character: Internal Security - Miscellaneous

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Daniel J. Quigley, dated and captioned as above at New York.

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

NY T-2, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability.

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

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
By id NLJ/RAC 10-40
NARA, Date 6-29-11