

APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY 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

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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.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. DE 157-768

Detroit, Michigan
August 17, 1965

Title	Revolutionary Action Movement
Character	Internal Security - RAM
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.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ / RAC 12-409

By UWID NARA, Date 06-27-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SECRET

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Report of: SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 5/7/65

File Number: 157-768 Bureau File No.: 100-442684

Title: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RAM

Synopsis: Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) meeting held 2/6 - 2/7/65 at Detroit, Mich. Local RAM leaders, GENERAL BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS, attended and mentioned made of their participation in local rifle club. Activities of BAKER, SIMMONS, and others in Fox and Wolf Hunt Club during period February through April, 1965, set forth. Local news article indicated JAMES BOGGS, a contributor to RAM publication, denied any connection by RAM with murder of MALCOLM X. LITTLE. BOGGS interviewed and confirmed his views as they appeared in news article.

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DETAILS:

A characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) is contained in the appendix hereto.

On February 10, 1965, DE T-1 advised the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that over the previous weekend, February 6 - February 7, 1965, the RAM organization in Detroit, Michigan, had met in regular session, referred to as a "soul meeting". This was learned by DE T-1 from an individual who has previously

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NJ/RAC 12-409

By LVH NARA, Date 06-27-2014

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Mich
admitted that he is a RAM member in Detroit. During this meeting, RONALD SNELLINGS, described by the self-admitted RAM member as a Field Secretary for RAM, now operating in Detroit, had been subject to strong personal and organizational criticism by the other RAM members present. SNELLINGS had been accused of refusing to seek gainful employment since having been in Detroit, while at the same time incurring heavy expenses for the organization. SNELLINGS ostensibly had been in Detroit to provide leadership and guidance to the RAM unit there, but had failed to function in this capacity and his questionable approach to his responsibilities had created much dissension within the local RAM chapter. As these accusations were leveled against SNELLINGS, he was unable to adequately defend himself and the resulting discussions of these charges led to additional criticism of the leadership of RAM including DON FREEMAN, Chairman of RAM in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cuba NY
During this meeting, according to this Detroit RAM member, it became apparent that there is strong sentiment within the Detroit RAM group for removing itself from under the leadership of FREEMAN. GENERAL BAKER, JR., and CHARLES SIMMONS are the acknowledged leaders of the Detroit RAM group and without question the two most influential Detroit RAM members. They feel that at present RAM, under the leadership of FREEMAN, is placing too much accent and emphasis on ideological and philosophical approaches to the aims of the organization, when what is needed is a concrete and specific program of action. *NY*

Detroit Mich
DE T-1 learned that in excess of twenty persons were present at the RAM meeting at which the above activity took place.

At a subsequent RAM meeting, over the same period, a resolution of condemnation of SNELLINGS and his activities was approved by the Detroit RAM group, on the charges as previously set forth. Other details of RAM's internal operations were discussed at this subsequent meeting, including plans to set up a free exchange of ideas to be circulated among the membership, as well as the

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conducting of a survey to determine the skills and capabilities of the Detroit RAM membership so that it will be known what abilities are available for use by the organization.

DE T-1 continued that he had learned from the Detroit RAM member with whom he is acquainted that representatives of the Detroit RAM group plan to contact elements of the collective leadership of RAM in other cities, including FREEMAN in Cleveland, to determine from them where they stand in relation to the factional situation which has developed within the Detroit RAM unit.

DE T-1 advised that he additionally ascertained from this Detroit RAM member that during the weekend of February 6 - February 7, 1965, it was mentioned that members of the Detroit RAM group, including GENERAL BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS, belonged to a local Detroit rifle club. Further, that meetings of that club are held on Sunday and that after the conclusion of the meetings, rifle club members usually engage in rifle practice at a local range.

On February 23, 1965, DE T-2 advised that on February 21, 1965, members of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club (FWHC) met at 11605 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-2 identified GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR. and MARSHALL WILLIAMS as being among some of those in attendance at this meeting.

The meeting was led by RICHARD HENRY, FWHC President, and the first order of business was the submission of applications concerning members of the club becoming members of the National Rifle Association (NRA). A discussion was held concerning the last shoot held at the Maple Grove Gun Club on February 14, 1965. All in attendance agreed that members participating in this shoot benefited as a result.

All Detroit Mich

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GENERAL BAKER, the club Treasurer, gave a report on the club finances and indicated that at a later date, a bank account would be opened in the name of the club.

DE T-2 further advised that RICHARD HENRY indicated that the club would not be responsible for any individual member who committed an unlawful act in the community. He pointed out that if two members agreed to commit an unlawful act, this would constitute a conspiracy and the FBI would investigate the club as a result. He indicated that if members took part in any unlawful activities, they must do so without involving the club.

GENERAL BAKER told those members in attendance that he had recently been interviewed by the FBI and that the FBI was investigating his activities.

On February 22 and February 23, 1965, respectively, DE T-3 and DE T-4 corroborated the information furnished by DE T-2 concerning the meeting of the FWHC on February 21, 1965.

DE T-4 additionally advised that two local RAM members, namely GENERAL BAKER and MARSHALL WILLIAMS, participated in this meeting.

On March 1, 1965, DE T-2 advised that on February 28, 1965, a FWHC meeting was held at 11605 Linwood Avenue, Detroit.

DE T-2 advised that JOHN H. JACKSON and GENERAL GORDON BAKER were among some of those in attendance at this meeting.

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DE T-2 advised that the meeting was called to order by club President RICHARD HENRY, and a discussion was held concerning club membership in the NRA. It was indicated that in order for the club to become a member of the NRA, a minimum of ten names must be submitted with the application for membership in the NRA.

DE T-2 advised that a discussion was held concerning the possibility of recruiting additional members

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into the club. It was agreed to contact some members of a rifle club which formerly had been active in the Detroit area and extend an invitation to some of these individuals to become members of the club.

On March 1, 1965, DE T-3 and DE T-4 corroborated the information furnished by DE T-2 concerning the meeting of the FWHC held on February 28, 1965.

DE T-4 additionally advised that two local RAM members, namely GENERAL BAKER and JOHN H. JACKSON, were in attendance at this meeting.

On March 15, 1965, DE T-2 advised that a meeting of the FWHC was held on March 14, 1965, at the residence of FWHC member, VALES CROSSLEY, located at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit. *Mich*

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, CHARLES SIMMONS, and JOHN H. JACKSON were among some of those in attendance at this meeting.

DE T-2 advised that RICHARD HENRY, FWHC President, called the meeting to order and that the first order of business was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by club Secretary MAX HENDERSON. *Mich.*

GENERAL BAKER gave the financial report of the club and collected \$11.00 in dues from some of those in attendance at this meeting. BAKER indicated that a bank account in the name of the club would be opened in the near future.

DE T-2 advised a discussion was held concerning club membership in the NRA. It was indicated that at the present time the club is still lacking three names in order to comply with the requirement of the NRA that ten names be submitted with the application for membership in the NRA.

DE T-2 advised that on Sunday, March 21, 1965, the club would engage in rifle practice at a local range if the weather permits.

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On March 22, 1965, DE T-2 advised that members of the FWHC met at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit, during the late A. M. of March 21, 1965, from which location members proceeded to the Maple Grove Rifle Range, located at 23 Mile Road and Gratiot in the immediate Detroit area. DE T-2 advised that at the range club members participated in rifle practice and that some of the members fired as much as 30 rounds of ammunition.

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS were among some of those in attendance.

DE T-2 advised that during the course of the afternoon, CHARLES SIMMONS related his experiences during his travel to Cuba during the summer of 1964. He described the living conditions in Cuba in very glowing terms and indicated that the Cuban people are very happy under the rule of FIDEL CASTRO.

SIMMONS stated the only reason for rationing of food and other items in Cuba is to insure that all of the population will receive an equal share. He stated that while in Cuba, he noted no poverty and that the Cuban Government is building a number of housing projects and is assisting young Cubans financially to secure higher education.

On March 29, 1965, DE T-2 advised that a meeting of the FWHC was held at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit, on March 28, 1965.

According to DE T-2, JOHN H. JACKSON, CHARLES SIMMONS, and GENERAL GORDON BAKER were among some of those in attendance at this meeting.

The meeting was called to order by club Vice-President JOHN JACKSON inasmuch as President RICHARD HENRY was not in attendance. The first order of business was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting after which it was decided that the club would not hold any

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additional outdoor firearms practice until the weather became warmer. It was further agreed at this meeting that VALES CROSSLEY at future meetings of the club would give a series of lectures on the nomenclature of the various makes of rifles in the possession of individual club members. It was also decided that in the future club members in attendance would practice shooting the .22 caliber rifle in the basement of the CROSSLEY residence.

DE T-2 advised that at the conclusion of the meeting GENERAL BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS advised that they had been subpoenaed to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City, New York, on March 30, 1965, in connection with the arrest of an individual named ROBERT STEELE COLLIER who had allegedly conspired with others to blow up the Statue of Liberty and other national monuments.

On March 30, 1965, United States Marshal ORVILLE H. TROTTER, Detroit, advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, and another individual have been subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on March 30, 1965, in connection with the following matter: *MICH.*

"ROBERT STEELE COLLIER; Et Al;
Destruction of Government Property"

On April 5, 1965, DE T-2 advised that a FWHC meeting was held at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit, on April 4, 1965.

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL BAKER and MARSHALL WILLIAMS were among some of those in attendance at this meeting.

DE T-2 advised that after the business meeting, those in attendance with the exception of RICHARD HENRY proceeded to the basement of the residence of VALES CROSSLEY where they engaged in target practice with a .22 caliber rifle. In addition, during the course of this target practice, GENERAL BAKER instructed one of the members in attendance concerning the nomenclature of the M-1 Rifle.

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On April 12, 1965, DE T-2 advised that a FWHC meeting was held at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit, on April 11, 1965.

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL BAKER, MARSHALL WILLIAMS, CHARLES SIMMONS, and JOHN JACKSON were among some of the individuals in attendance at this meeting. *Mich.*

DE T-2 advised that after the conclusion of the business meeting, those in attendance, with the exception of RICHARD HENRY and KEN BROOKS, adjourned to the basement of the CROSSLEY residence where they engaged in target practice with a .22 caliber rifle. During the course of this rifle practice, GENERAL BAKER instructed some of the members in the nomenclature of the M-1 Rifle.

On April 26, 1965, DE T-2 advised that an informal meeting of the FWHC was held on April 25, 1965, at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit.

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL BAKER and JOHN JACKSON were among some of those in attendance at this informal meeting.

DE T-2 advised that GENERAL BAKER discussed his trip to Cuba during the summer of 1964. He indicated that due to the ban on Cuban travel, it was necessary for him and the group he traveled with to take an indirect route to reach Cuba. He stated that they flew from the United States to France, from France to Czechoslovakia, and from Czechoslovakia to Cuba.

BAKER discussed the economic situation in Cuba and indicated that the Cuban Government is seriously hampered by the lack of spare parts for industrial machines and motor vehicles. BAKER stated that they have a few skilled mechanics who are attempting to make these parts by hand. The most modern automobile in Cuba is owned by Premier FIDEL CASTRO and, according to BAKER, this vehicle is a 1961 Oldsmobile.

DE T-2 advised that after the conclusion of the informal meeting, those in attendance proceeded to the

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basement of the CROSSLEY residence at 2929 Hazelwood, Detroit, where they engaged in target practice with a .22 caliber rifle.

The March 1, 1965, issue of the "Detroit News", a daily Detroit newspaper, contained an article indicating that JAMES BOGGS, 3061 Field (Detroit, Michigan), "a contributor to RAM's magazine" had denied any connection on the part of RAM with the murder of MALCOLM X. LITTLE. The article also indicated that BOGGS and his wife have often participated in Black Nationalist activities in the Detroit area.

DE T-5 on September 26, 1963, advised that the Correspondence Group was not holding any meetings at that time and that the only members of the Correspondence Group in Detroit are JAMES BOGGS and his wife, GRACE LEE BOGGS.

MRS

(all James Addies)

DE T-6 on May 8, 1962, advised that as of that time JAMES BOGGS was the National Chairman of the Correspondence Group.

A characterization of the Correspondence Group is contained in the appendix attached hereto under the heading of Facing Reality Publishing Company.

MALCOLM LITTLE was the leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), and leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

Characterizations of the MMI and OAAU appear in the appendix pages attached hereto.

On April 2, 1965, JAMES BOGGS, 3061 Field, Detroit, was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and advised as follows:

He is a Marxist and Theoretician; however, he feels that the Marxist theory would not work in the United States inasmuch as the United States has outgrown the Marxist theory. He advised that he is identical with the JAMES BOGGS referred to in the March 1, 1965, issue of the "Detroit News". He was contacted by a reporter from that newspaper and made certain comments to this reporter concerning the murder of MALCOLM X. LITTLE, and the connection of the RAM with that murder.

He advised that he wrote an article which appeared in the November, 1964, issue of the RAM magazine, "Black America". He is not a member of RAM; however, he is acquainted with two RAM leaders; one is DONALD FREEMAN from Cleveland, Ohio, who was recently fired from his position as a school teacher as a result of publicity identifying him, FREEMAN, with RAM. In addition, he is acquainted with MAXWELL STANFORD, who currently resides in the New York City area, and who, for a brief period of time, resided in his residence at this address during the summer of 1964. He stated that both FREEMAN and STANFORD were admirers of the late MALCOLM X. LITTLE. He stated that in his opinion, he feels that neither the RAM organization nor any of its members as individuals had anything to do with the assassination of MALCOLM X. LITTLE.

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He stated that he had no personal knowledge of the aims or purposes of RAM; however, in his opinion, the organization does not advocate racial violence or the overthrow of our present form of government. He stated that he personally feels that RAM advocates a self-defense doctrine. He defined this as meaning that if RAM participated in a demonstration or related affair and were attacked, they would defend themselves, utilizing whatever means seemed necessary.

To the best of his knowledge, RAM is a very small organization composed of young Negro students of college age. He stated that there is not a local RAM group active in the Detroit area. He advised that RAM, as a result of recent newspaper publicity, has been greatly

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exaggerated as an organization with regard to the number of members and purposes of the organization. He advised that he knew of no connection between RAM and other individuals, including ROBERT STEELE COLLIER, who were recently involved in a conspiracy to destroy national monuments in the New York City and adjacent areas. He stated that ROBERT STEELE COLLIER was unknown to him, and to the best of his knowledge, COLLIER was never connected with or a member of RAM.

He stated that concerning the article in the March 1, 1965, issue of the "Detroit News", which indicated that he and his wife have often participated in Black Nationalist activities in the Detroit area, there is no such organization as the Black Nationalists. He stated that many Negroes, who participate in racial activities and advocate complete freedom for the Negro people, are sometimes referred to as Black Nationalists.

APPENDIXFACING REALITY PUBLISHING
COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENCE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C.L.R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 26, 1962, that subsequent to the split in the JFG, the Johnson Faction took the name Correspondence Group, which continued until February, 1962, when this group again split with the majority aligning themselves with JAMES behind the leadership of MARTIN GLABERMAN of Detroit, Michigan.

On May 8, 1962, this source furnished material in which JAMES BOGGS, the National Chairman of the Correspondence Group, stated that the Correspondence Group had made a clear and clean break with C.L.R. JAMES, and the 19th Century development of Marxism. He stated that the Correspondence Group was trying to provide a center or basis where workers, technicians and intellectuals, Negroes and whites, women and men, the young and not so young, the common and the uncommon and all those alienated from one another in today's society, can

speaking their minds freely, cooperating where possible and clashing where necessary; however, at all times breaking down barriers and accepting responsibility for working out in action and in thought the fundamental problems of the total re-organization of society.

This source reported on July 18, 1962, that the group of individuals at Detroit, Michigan, who formerly belonged to the Correspondence Group there had taken the name Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee, while the three former members of the Group at New York had met informally in support of the Detroit group, which had issued neither directions nor instructions. The New York Group has no officers or headquarters.

On March 7, 1963, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee seeks to create a Marxist society based on the dialectical concepts of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by C.L.R. JAMES, establishing government by workers rather than government by a Marxist political party. The prime movement in securing the support of the people is considered to be a publication to be used by the workers in their daily fight against capitalism. This group rejects the vanguard party concept of Marxism and has established the theory that trade unions keep the workers under subjugation by preventing their channeling of their own efforts to take over the means of production and through this to in turn take over governmental processes. This group rejects all present forms of governments, except those new nationalist governments, as capitalist, or in the case of Russia, State Capitalist.

On April 6, 1964, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Committee continues to meet at 3513 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

APPENDIXMUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles". The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X. LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway, and 116th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

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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.

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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.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
May 7, 1965

Title	Revolutionary Action Movement
Character	Internal Security - RAM
Reference	Report 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 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.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ / RAC 12-409

By 4410

NARA, Date 06-27-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: February 19, 1965

File Number: 157-768 Bureau File No.: 100-442684

Title: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RAM

Synopsis: "Declaration of Revolutionary Action Movement" (RAM) set out. Collective leadership conference of RAM held 12/18-19/64 in Cleveland, Ohio, attended by RON SNELLINGS and CHARLES SIMMONS from Detroit, Mich. During 12/64 local RAM members associated themselves with several members of MEDGAR EVERS Rifle Club, of the Group on Advanced Leadership, and in 1/65 a new rifle club, called "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" was formed by these individuals. On 1/20/65 GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., local RAM member, advised during interview he has no mutual grounds on which to discuss any matter with FBI and refused to identify organization in which he is currently active. BAKER and SIMMONS participated in forums in Detroit 1/10 and 31/65, protesting U.S. policy in Congo.

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DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

On November 16, 1964, DE T-1 advised he was a close associate of an individual whom he knows to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Detroit. This

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Group I

By 440 NLJ/12AC 12-469 Excluded from automatic
NARA, Date 06-27-2014 downgrading and
declassification

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individual furnished DE T-1 with a document entitled, "Declaration of Revolutionary Action Movement," which reads as follows:

"We, the people of R.A.M., in order to form a more perfect union with the World Revolution to establish justice for Black people in the U.S., insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common self-defense of Black people, to promote our general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and announce our efforts to coordinate and liberate the black peoples of the world, the Bandung world, to end oppression and injustice in the U.S., and create the basis for the implementation of the U.S. constitution with justice and equality for all people.

"We are international revolutionary black nationalists, not based on ideas of racial or national superiority, but striving for justice and the liberation of all the oppressed peoples of the world. We believe in the constitution of the U.S. which was made to establish justice, but we have had no justice and we realize that there can be no liberty as long as black people are oppressed and the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are oppressed by Mr. Charles Yanky Imperialism and Neo Colonialism. After four-hundred years of oppression, we realize that slavery, racism, and imperialism are all interrelated and that liberty and justice for all cannot exist peacefully with imperialism.

"R.A.M. knows that prudence will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under

absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrage of the Afro-American. An such is now the necessity which constrains us to provide new guards for our security and our self defense. The history of the white racist of the U.S. is a history of repeated injuries against us. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

"We have been enslaved and subjugated, lynched and castrated and burned at stakes.

"We have been mutilated and murdered in pools of blood.

"We have been unjustly imprisoned.

"We have been the victims of police dogs, cattle prods, and savage attacks by white racists.

"The white racists have raped our women and girls, have kicked them in the stomach while pregnant, and have refused them admission to hospitals because they were black. Our children have been ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, have received inferior education and have been bombed in churches.

"We have been subjected to the worst employment, or no employment, and are always the last hired and first fired.

"We have been denied the right to vote.

"We have had taxation without representation.

"We have had taxation without our consent.

"We have been isolated from the world and brainwashed with Yanky ideas of Mr. Charlies imperialism.

"We have been taught that the U.S. is our friend in spite of its injustices and that all other peoples are our enemies.

"We have been used as soldiers in every war of Mr. Charlies Yanky imperialist adventure, having been taught that we were fighting for world freedom.

"We have been denied the benefits of trial by jury.

"We have been denied protection of person and property.

"They are at this time using large armies of brutal police, dogs, and state troopers to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unparralled in the most barbaric age, and totally unworthy of a civilized nation.

"In every state of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress of grievances in the most humble terms: We have negotiated, we have have had promises, we have gone to the courts, we have attempted to vote for freedom, but our repeated pettitions have only been answered by repeated injuries. Hence, the white racists are unfit to be the rulers of a free people. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them to cease these injustices, but they have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must, therefore, acquiese in the necessity of our survival, to prevent our genocide; to hold them as we held the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace, friends. We believe in peace with dignity, when there is a basis for peace, but the racist have given us no peace. We believe in justice, but the racist have given us no justice.

"We therefore, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, like the minorities in Nazi Germany, for the support of all the freedom and justice loving peoples of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions; do in the name and by the authority of the people of R.A.M. under the leadership of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now U.S. in exile in Havana, Cuba, solemnly introduce our movement to the world. Our task is not to defend the present racist decadent society, so we mutually pledge to each other our lives and our sacred honor, to struggle for peace through organized self-defense, and to build the world anew. ✓

"Charles E. Simmons, director of
Public Information

"REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT"

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Cuba

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A characterization of RAM appears in the appendix hereto.

On December 16, 1964, DE T-2, a municipal investigative agency, advised that CHARLES E. SIMMONS has, in the recent past, been affiliated with the RAM group in Detroit.

On December 21, 1964, DE T-3 advised that during the period December 18 and 19, 1964, a collective leadership conference of RAM was held in Cleveland, Ohio. This conference had been arranged during the middle of November, 1964, at previous leadership sessions of this organization, at which time expectation had been that approximately ten to twelve persons would attend this December conference. According to DE T-3, as it developed, approximately one-half of this number actually participated in the December conference.

Among those in attendance were RON ~~X~~ SNELLINGS and CHARLES SIMMONS from Detroit. Mich.

According to DE T-3, discussion among those present at this conference was in agreement that RAM should make effort in the future to appeal to any African students in the United States at the present time, and should attempt to obtain a polarity of political opinion among them, this opinion directed toward an understanding of and approval of RAM's political philosophy. Using the Congo situation as an approach, RAM would try to solidify the views of these African students into one, which will approximate RAM's approach to the solution of the problems of the colored races of the world, and by revolutionary means, if necessary. No particular plans were developed in this regard, however, it is an area which will receive greater and more detailed attention in the future. During the discussions which took place, MAX ~~X~~ STANFORD advised that he is in charge of all the eastern area of RAM, that is, the area around the New York and Boston cities specifically. STANFORD said that RAM's publication, "Black America" is extremely popular in New York, and the name of the organization

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can be frequently seen written on the walls of the buildings in New York City. STANFORD referred to an individual reportedly from New York City, who is reportedly employed by the United States Government, and from whom RAM is getting information concerning the government's knowledge and investigation of RAM. STANFORD said this had been an excellent avenue of information until recently when this person had apparently been cut off from any further knowledge concerning this matter, presumably because he was under suspicion by the government. RAM was taking no action in this matter, but would wait and see what developed. No descriptive information was furnished regarding him, and there was no indication as to what particular agency or branch of the government employed him. According to DE T-3, it was obvious, however, that for him to do as STANFORD had indicated, he would have to be, at the very least, sympathetic to the RAM organization.

STANFORD also mentioned that it is his intention to soon produce in New York another publication entitled, "Information," and he will be the national editor of this publication. This is to be a newsletter type publication geared to Afro-American activities, and it will be written to appeal to the masses of the Negro population as opposed to an intellectual approach. Also, DON FREEMAN, RAM Chairman, expressed great concern of RAM's lack of success in securing sufficient finances to allow the organization to operate as desired. He expressed dissatisfaction with the efforts of a number of RAM members in connection with money raising endeavors.

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According to DE T-3, FREEMAN expressed such extreme dissatisfaction with the way fund raising activities were going that he said if the situation did not improve by June of 1965, he would recommend RAM enter the "expropriation stage" of its activities. By this he meant that the organization would embark upon a program of robbing and stealing to get the necessary operating funds, and they would, of course, concentrate

on those targets where large sums of money are available, such as currency exchanges, banks, and similar institutions. According to DE T-3, CHARLES SIMMONS, at this point, urged caution in this approach, noting that some people would be lost without question if such a program were engaged in, describing it as a very risky operation. FREEMAN and STANFORD, however, were agreed this would be necessary and that insofar as risk is concerned, just being a member of the organization is sufficient risk in itself. STANFORD did caution, however, and there was concurrence from the others present that it should not be expected such radical changes in society in this country as desired by RAM would happen overnight, and it must be realized the approach to these long-range goals must be reckoned in terms of years and possibly as long as half a decade.

In connection with the improvement of the quality of membership in the RAM organization, FREEMAN recommended that educational classes in Marxism and the philosophy and ideology of RAM be organized in all cities where RAM chapters are in existence.

In connection with communications between various RAM members, FREEMAN instructed that in the future all messages would be channeled through SIMMONS in Detroit. He gave as an example a situation where the Chicago unit would have a need to communicate with FREEMAN in Cleveland. Such a communication would be sent to SIMMONS in Detroit, who would see to it that FREEMAN received the message, and conversely the reverse would be true. He said that similarly, all funds coming to him for use by RAM will be sent to SIMMONS in Detroit. This has reference to the fact that each RAM chapter in various parts of the country will be made responsible for providing FREEMAN with regular quotas of finances, and it is these funds which will be sent to SIMMONS in Detroit for subsequent use.

It is noted that as has been previously reported, Mr. ROBERT H. BALL, Executive Officer of the "Thunderbirds" Rifle Club in Detroit, advised that the Executive Committee

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of this club, was to meet on December 13, 1964, to pass on the membership applications of GENERAL BAKER and two other individuals.

On December 11, 1964, Mr. BALL advised he had ascertained the names of these three individuals - GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., CHARLES E. SIMMONS, and JOHN H. JACKSON, JR. All Detroit Mich.

On December 14, 1964, Mr. BALL advised that the Executive Board meeting of the "Thunderbirds" was held as scheduled on December 13, 1964. He stated that he, as a member of the Executive Board, was in attendance at this meeting. Mr. BALL said the applications for membership of BAKER, SIMMONS, and JACKSON were rejected at this meeting. He said none of these individuals appeared at the meeting and the reason given by the Executive Board for rejecting their applications was that "they were not sponsored by any club member." Mr. BALL said that although members of the Executive Board were cognizant of BAKER's and SIMMONS' activities, they did not utilize this information for officially rejecting these applications for membership. He stated none of these three individuals would be informed of the fact that their applications for membership had been rejected, however, should they make inquiry, they would be told their applications had been rejected inasmuch as they were not sponsored by a current member of the club.

On December 16, 1964, DE T-2 advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR. and JOHN H. JACKSON, JR. have also in the recent past been affiliated with the local RAM group in Detroit.

On December 16, 1964, DE T-4 advised that a meeting of the MEDGAR EVERS Rifle Club (MERC) was held at the Group On Advanced Leadership (GOAL) office located at 11605 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, on December 13, 1964. A number of MERC members were present, including RICHARD HENRY, GOAL President. In addition to the MERC members

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DE T-4 advised that GENERAL BAKER, JR., CHARLES E. SIMMONS, and JOHN H. JACKSON, JR. were also in attendance. GENERAL BAKER and his companions had previously been invited to this meeting by RICHARD HENRY, according to DE T-4, and HENRY had indicated that BAKER and his companions are much further advanced in guerrilla warfare and tactics than anyone in MERC. DE T-4 advised that during this meeting, GENERAL BAKER was the spokesman for his group; however, he at no time identified his group.

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BAKER stated that his group was interested in learning more concerning the operation and use of firearms, in particular the rifle; however, he stated that at the present time his group was not attempting to recruit additional members, but was desirous of engaging in rifle practice with the MERC members. He said his group will have to have a sufficient period of time before any invitations would be extended to the MERC members present to become members of his group. BAKER stated that currently his group possessed the following weapons:

One M 1 rifle;

One Italian Carbine;

One 30.06 rifle;

One British Enfield rifle;

Two other rifles, make of which not given;

A quantity of revolvers and several .22 caliber rifles.

The GOAL was filed as a non-profit corporation with the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission on April 19, 1962, with Certificate Number 112493. The purpose or purposes for which the corporation was formed are as follows:

1. To promote the educational, social and economic interests of the total community.
2. To purchase, own, hold, rent, lease, mortgage, sell, convey and otherwise lawfully acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein, as may be necessary or convenient to carry into effect the objects of this corporation.
3. To solicit, sell, or give memberships.
4. To solicit and/or receive donations and gifts.

✓ *Detroit Mich.*
RICHARD BULLOCK/HENRY, President, was shown as the first Resident Agent. The corporation, at the time of incorporation, owned no real estate but claimed to have \$1,000.00 in cash.

On July 24, 1964, DE T-4 advised that on July 19, 1964, there was a meeting at GOAL headquarters at 11605 Linwood, Detroit. The purpose of the meeting was to formally organize a gun club under the sponsorship of GOAL. This gun club later became known as the MERC. RICHARD HENRY was chairman of the meeting on July 19, 1964, and pointed out that the executive council of GOAL had directed that a gun club be formed. HENRY stated that the purpose of the gun club would be to serve as a deterrent to the brutal treatment of Negroes in the South and also that the gun club would go to the South in defense of the Negro.

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On December 22, 1964, DE T-4 advised that a meeting of MERC was held at the GOAL office on December 20, 1964. He said that in addition to several MERC members who were present, the following individuals were also in attendance:

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, ✓ JR.

MARSHALL ✓ WILLIAMS

RONALD ✓ SNELLINGS

CHARLES SIMMONS ✓

JOHN H. JACKSON, ✓ JR.

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DE T-4 advised that those in attendance proceeded to the Maple Grove Gun Club in the Detroit area, where they engaged in rifle practice. Source said that all individuals present had their own rifles.

On December 28, 1964, DE T-2 furnished substantially the same information concerning this MERC meeting and rifle practice on December 20, 1964, as set forth above, and pointed out that the aforementioned individuals, namely, BAKER, WILLIAMS, SNELLINGS, SIMMONS, and JACKSON have all in the recent past been closely affiliated with the local RAM group.

On January 4, 1965, DE T-4 advised a MERC meeting was held at the GOAL office in Detroit on January 3, 1965.

According to DE T-4, the purpose of this meeting was to establish a new rifle club made up of members of MERC and RAM. According to the informant, the name of the new rifle club was decided upon as the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club." The presidency of this newly formed club

was initially offered to GENERAL BAKER, who declined because of his work schedule. This office was next offered to CHARLES SIMMONS who declined same because of the fact that he had recently traveled to Cuba. DE T-4 advised that RICHARD HENRY was then elected President; JOHN JACKSON, JR., Vice President; MAXSHIRE HENDERSON, Secretary; MELVIN TURNER, Treasurer; HARRY BROWN, Training Officer; and VALES CROSSLEY, Assistant Training Officer. After the election of officers, JOHN JACKSON, JR., made available his M 1 rifle, and HARRY BROWN spent the next thirty minutes demonstrating how to dismantle and reassemble this weapon.

All Detroit
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During the course of this meeting, conversation between RICHARD HENRY, GENERAL BAKER, and others ensued, and the remark was made that thought should be given to blowing up a police station. A garage where three armored vehicles of the Detroit Police Department were stored was mentioned and it was indicated this particular building is very easy to enter, and it would be possible to destroy the three armored vehicles. Molotov cocktails were mentioned as a means of destroying these vehicles; however, GENERAL BAKER said they were not powerful enough. During this discussion regarding the blowing up of a police station, no definite police station was named, and no definite plans were made.

On January 11, 1965, DE T-4 advised that on January 10, 1965, a meeting of the recently formed "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" was held at the GOAL office in Detroit. Present, in addition to RICHARD HENRY, were eight other individuals, including JOHN JACKSON, JR., GENERAL BAKER, JR., CHARLES SIMMONS, and RONALD SNELLINGS. DE T-4 stated the discussion at this meeting was very general in nature.

On January 18, 1965, DE T-4 advised that a meeting of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" was held on January 17, 1965, at the GOAL office in Detroit. DE T-4 stated that there were seven individuals in attendance at this meeting, including MARSHALL WILLIAMS, CHARLES SIMMONS, GENERAL BAKER, JR., and JOHN JACKSON, JR. Discussion was held concerning the drawing

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up of a constitution and bylaws for this new club. It was indicated that the name of the club would be registered at the Assumed Name Section, Wayne County Clerk's Office, City-County Building, Detroit, in order that a bank account in the name of this club could be established. Also a letter would be prepared to be submitted by the club to the National Rifle Association (NRA), Washington, D.C., requesting the club be registered for membership with that organization. It was indicated during this discussion that the NRA will not accept any individual member who has a felony conviction. However, it was indicated that although such an individual could not become a member of the NRA, he would still be eligible as a member of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club." Also indicated was the establishment of dues, and it was indicated dues would be \$2.00 per member per month, and the initiation fee would be \$7.00, which would include the new member's membership with the NRA.

On January 25, 1965, DE T-4 advised that members of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" met on January 25, 1965, at the GOAL office in Detroit. DE T-4 advised that seven individuals, including JOHN JACKSON, JR., and MARSHALL WILLIAMS were present. According to DE T-4 no regular meeting of the club was held, and those in attendance proceeded to Ken's Rifle Range, located outside Detroit but in the Detroit area, for rifle practice.

On February 1, 1965, DE T-4 advised a further meeting of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" was held on January 31, 1965, at a small restaurant in the immediate area of the GOAL office. The meeting was held at the restaurant since none of the members of the group present were able to obtain admittance to the GOAL office, which was padlocked.

According to DE T-4, during a short discussion held at this meeting, the seven individuals in attendance, including GENERAL BAKER, JR., JOHN JACKSON, JR., and MARSHALL

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WILLIAMS, agreed that new applicants would be interviewed by a board composed of "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" members to ascertain if they qualify for membership, and also to determine that no "informants" become members. White persons will not be allowed to become members unless they are married to a member of the Negro race. According to DE T-4, during the course of this discussion, GENERAL BAKER, JR. indicated he was disturbed because he had recently been interviewed by either a member of the Detroit Police Department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said this interview, which occurred during the prior week outside a gate of the Chrysler Corporation, Dodge Plant, upset him inasmuch as he was not aware that authorities were checking into his activities.

On February 8, 1965, DE T-4 advised that on February 7, 1965, members of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club" met at the GOAL office in Detroit. Among those present were GENERAL BAKER, JR., CHARLES SIMMONS, JOHN JACKSON, JR., and MARSHALL WILLIAMS. During the meeting, a certificate to be filed with the Assumed Name Section of the Wayne County Clerk's Office in Detroit was executed by GENERAL BAKER, RICHARD HENRY, and MAXSHIRE HENDERSON, and it is to be filed in the name of the "Fox and Wolf Hunt Club." Also, dues were collected from some of the individuals present. During the meeting, RICHARD HENRY requested that the club members act as security guards for MALCOLM X during this individual's appearance as a speaker at the Ford Auditorium in Detroit on February 14, 1965. RICHARD HENRY's request resulted in a violent argument among those present, and GENERAL BAKER, JR. opposed this request strongly and said his organization does not like MALCOLM X. BAKER indicated the reason for his organization's dislike of MALCOLM X was that this man is too friendly with the white people. HENRY's request was voted upon by those in attendance, and it was turned down.

MALCOLM X (LITTLE) is the leader of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) and leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

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- ✓ Characterizations of the MMI and the
OAAU appear in the appendix hereto.

With regard to the comment by GENERAL BAKER, JR., above, that he was recently interviewed, it is pointed out that on January 20, 1965, in connection with another investigation, 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
X TRIPP, who also went to Cuba, but he would discuss them no further.

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

He is currently active in another organization. He refused to identify or describe the organization in any manner and would give no information concerning its leaders, membership or purpose.

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

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6'
Weight	225-230 pounds

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Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Characteristics	Large lips; prominent, protruding teeth; wears mustache and goatee or chin whiskers

On September 28, 1964, DE T-2 advised that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., had in 1963, been active in the Uhuru group in Detroit, as one of its leaders. The Uhuru, reportedly a Swahili word meaning freedom, was a militant, Negro, civil rights group in Detroit.

✓ A characterization of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba appears in the appendix hereto.

On February 10, 1965, Detective Lieutenant NORMAN NICKERSON, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, advised a forum was held at the Scott Methodist Church, 609 East Kirby, Detroit, on January 10, 1965. He stated that two local RAM members, GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES E. SIMMONS, among others, participated in this forum. Lieutenant NICKERSON said the forum grew out of a picketing incident on December 27, 1964, however, although the picketing was allegedly sponsored by the Afro-American Student Movement (AASM), his office had been unable to determine the identities of any of the participants in the picketing demonstration. He stated the pickets had declined to identify themselves or the organization they represented to officers of the Detroit Police Department.

Concerning the forum on January 10, 1965, Lieutenant NICKERSON advised that the local RAM members mentioned above participated in the forum, utilizing the guise that they were representing the AASM. He advised that he possessed no information as to what transpired at the forum; however, he had learned that the subject matter discussed concerned the Congolese Rebels.

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Lieutenant NICKERSON further advised that a subsequent forum was held at this same location on January 31, 1965.

DE T-2 advised on February 10, 1965, that Mrs. MARIAN BELL, the wife of ROBERT BELL, a teacher who had been the principal of an agricultural school at Gamenna, Africa, represented her husband at this forum on January 31, 1965, Mrs. BELL spoke against the Congolese Rebels and in favor of the present Congolese government. *mich*
(Same Localities)

Other participants at this forum were CHARLES E. SIMMONS and GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., both of whom indicated they were representing the AASM in this forum discussion.

Several other individuals who participated in the forum are not identified as being connected with the local RAM group.

BAKER, during the course of the forum, described the almost insufferable tyranny under which black Americans live in Alabama. He stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING did not ask for any assistance from anyone other than the "Beast", referring to the United States Government, to protect the rights of the Negroes. He indicated the reason for the exploitation of the Congo is that it is first in the production of diamonds, fifth in cobalt and manganese, and there are also rich deposits of gold, uranium, and bauxite in that country.

BAKER indicated the United States policy concerning the Congo consists of suppression of the Congolese people forcibly, if necessary, because of the high return on United States investments in that country.

On February 10, 1965, HOWARD STEWART, Security Officer, Wayne State University, Detroit, advised he is not cognizant of the existence of a AASM group. He stated GENERAL BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS, while students at this school, utilized the name AASM to further some of their

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activities in connection with the racial situation in the Detroit area. Mr. STEWART said he understands that these individuals, under the guise of the AASM, had recently participated in forums at the Scott Methodist Church in Detroit. He stated if such an organization had been active on the campus of Wayne State University, it would most certainly have come to his attention.

APPENDIXMUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles". The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

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A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

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.

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 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.

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"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.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
February 19, 1965

Title	Revolutionary Action Movement
Character	Internal Security - RAM
Reference	Report 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.

DE T-2 has furnished reliable information in the past, but original sources are unknown.

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.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5
NLJ / RAC 12-409
By ucl NARA, Date 06-27-2014

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8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Copy to:

Report on:
Date:

SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN
12/14/64

Office: Detroit, Michigan

File Number:

157-763

Bureau File No.: 100-442684

Title:

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - RAM

Synopsis:

RAM conference at Nashville, Tenn., during 10/30-11/1/64, attended by two local Detroit RAM members. No indication local RAM group connected with rifle club, Detroit, Mich., area. During 11/64, series of leadership meetings held in Detroit where it was indicated that Detroit RAM leadership has number of weapons available and supply of dynamite stored at unknown location, Detroit area. RAM collective leadership meetings to be held Cleveland, Ohio, during 12/64.

- P -

DETAILS:

DE T-1 advised October 26, 1964, that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) conference in Nashville, Tennessee, would be held over the week end of October 30.- November 1, 1964, under the guise of the African-American Student Movement (AASM). DE T-1 advised that PAUL BROOKS, 2125 25th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee, was to have information relative to the agenda and location of the conference.

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Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLI/22AC 12-409

By LUD NARA Date 06-27-2014

DE 157-768

DE T-1 on November 1, 1964, advised that the Nashville conference of RAM commenced on October 30, 1964. Sessions of the conference were held on October 31, 1964, throughout the day and evening hours, at the residence of PAUL BROOKS, 2125 25th Avenue North, and at the Pinnacle Bowling Lanes, Nashville, Tennessee. Sessions held at the bowling alley, which is located in North Nashville on Heiman Street, were held in three separate rooms, each room containing a group of the conference. RAM's Collective Leadership Group held sessions October 31, 1964, at the bowling alley, over which DON FREEMAN of Cleveland, Ohio, presided.

DE T-1 advised this group discussed para-military and guerilla warfare tactics for RAM's use in the United States, and types of weapons and materials needed were also discussed. This group also discussed plans to be initiated within three or four months, whereby United States Army colonels were to be assassinated by RAM. No specific plans or details for this action were finalized, but ideas for this action emanated from recent news of the United States Army colonel who was kidnapped in South America and held hostage.

Also discussed were plans for "all out fighting" in the United States within six to nine months with RAM as the vanguard of such action.

DE T-1 identified the following individuals, in addition to FREEMAN, as being present at the meeting of the Collective Leadership Group:

MAX STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

ROLAND SCHELLINGS or SNELLINGS, New York City;

FRED ANDREWS and JUAN STOAKLEY, both of Chicago, Illinois;

AL CALLOWAY, Atlanta, Georgia;

GENERAL BAKER, JR. Detroit, Michigan;

CHARLES SIMMONS, Detroit, Michigan.

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DE T-1 advised that MAX STANFORD read a message to the conference from ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, reportedly received from Peking, Communist China.

DE T-1 stated that GENERAL BAKER, JR. and CHARLES SIMMONS, both of Detroit, Michigan, had arrived at the conference in a late model white Pontiac accompanied by four other individuals. The Detroit group had a bayonet in their car and the group boasted of a rifle club currently in operation at the Detroit YMCA.

DE T-2 advised on November 3, 1964, that he learned recently from an individual, whom he knows to be a member of RAM, that over the week end of October 30-November 1, 1964, RAM held a conference in Nashville, Tennessee. According to this individual, the conference was nominally held under the auspices of the African-American Student Movement; however, this individual advised that shortly after the conference began this pretext was abandoned and those present were advised that the conference was actually a function of RAM.

DE T-2 learned that as many as 45 to 50 individuals attended several of these sessions of the conference, that is, those sessions which were not restricted to the Collective Leadership of the organization. There were reportedly individuals present at this conference from Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Nashville, Tennessee, and an individual believed to be from North Carolina; representatives from New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D. C., and, additionally, delegates from California planned to attend this conference; however, were prevented from doing so because of difficulties with their transportation.

DE T-2 advised that this individual, who is a RAM member, stated that one of the speakers at the Friday session of the conference, from Cleveland, Ohio, described RAM members as international outlaws; stated that the organization was illegal and unconstitutional. He stated that the struggle that RAM was participating in was a war for the minds of men and against the forces of imperialism. The verdict of the dialectical force of history denotes the inevitable triumph of the Bandung world and revolution against the existing order is the only solution to the proper sharing of the world's wealth.

DE T-2 advised that this individual stated that during the conference one of those individuals present reportedly advised of RAM's plans to assassinate United States Army colonels, a tactic devised from the recent kidnapping of a United States Army colonel in Venezuela. The purpose of this tactic would be to see the reaction of the present Government and police authorities, what action would be taken by them and with what aggressiveness these tactics would be pursued. A secondary purpose would be to prove to people "across the water" that RAM is a functioning organization and is getting results.

During the course of this conference, greetings were read to those present from ROBERT WILLIAMS, expatriate American, reportedly residing in Cuba and reportedly the spiritual leader of RAM. WILLIAMS sent greetings to his blood brothers in RAM and urged them to continue their struggle.

DE T-2 advised that he learned from the individual known to him as a RAM member, that at the concluding sessions of the conference, a member of the RAM leadership urged that no premature revolutionary action be taken at present and that, unless such an action was correlated with other similar activities, it would be completely wasted.

It was emphasized that any guerilla warfare activity which does not possess a potential motivation will ultimately and inevitably fail. It is anticipated that guerilla warfare will be a part of RAM's ultimate activities; however, no specific plans or timetables reportedly were established during this conference for the inception of such activities.

On November 16, 1964, and on November 18, 1964, Mr. WALTER VAN HINE, Associate Executive Secretary, YMCA, Fisher Branch, 2051 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, advised as follows:

He stated that the only "rifle club" which currently meets at this branch of the YMCA is the "Thunderbirds" Rifle Club. He stated that this branch of the YMCA is the only branch in the Detroit area with a rifle range or, for that matter, the only area where individuals are allowed to participate in the use of fire arms. He stated that the

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"Thunderbirds" Rifle Club has been in existence for many years and that all of the members of the Thunderbirds are members of the YMCA and of the National Rifle Association (NRA). Mr. VAN HINE described the Thunderbirds as a well organized group which has never caused any disturbance or difficulty of any kind. He stated that this group uses the .22 caliber rifle range located in the basement of this branch and, at the present time, its membership is composed exclusively of Negroes, although membership in the group is not restricted to Negroes. The group frequently participates in rifle matches throughout the State of Michigan and, according to Mr. VAN HINE, the group is obviously proud of their sportsman-like activities and at no time has he ever heard any discussions concerning racial matters.

On 11/18/64, Mr. ROBERT H. BALL, Senior Sanitary Chemist, Detroit Water Board, advised that the rifle club known as the Thunderbirds is an out-growth of the Brewster Rifle Club, which was formed in 1930 and continued its activity until 1959 at a rifle range located in the Brewster housing settlement, Detroit, Michigan. In 1959 the rifle range in the Brewster housing settlement was condemned by the City of Detroit as being unsafe, at which time the group then reformed under the name of the Thunderbirds and is currently utilizing the range at the Fisher Branch of the YMCA, 2051 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit. Mr. BALL advised that to the best of his knowledge his group is the only group utilizing the range facilities at the Fisher Branch and that none of the other local branches of the YMCA in the City of Detroit have range facilities.

Mr. BALL stated that he is currently serving as the Executive Officer of the Thunderbirds, has been with the group since its inception in 1959 and was formerly a member of the Brewster Rifle Club.

When initially interviewed on November 18, 1964, Mr. BALL advised that he did not have a membership list of the group available; however, would, at a later date, be more than willing to make a list of the members of the group available.

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According to Mr. BALL, the Thunderbirds shoot in the Southeastern Michigan Indoor League and are all members of the NRA. All members of the Thunderbirds are required to be members of the YMCA and pay monthly dues of \$2.50 to the Thunderbirds. The Thunderbirds, at the present time, have on loan from the United States Government four .45 caliber automatic pistols, four M-1 Rifles and eight Remington Rifles, Model 513.

Mr. BALL stated that Thunderbirds have been approved by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, a Department of the United States Army, and that ammunition is purchased by the club from this Department.

On December 1, 1964, Mr. BALL furnished the following current membership list of the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club:

B. L. ADDY, 6529 Hazlett, Detroit, Michigan
ROBERT H. BALL, SR., 1145 Burlingame, Detroit
JOHN BARNETT, 4546 25th Street, Detroit
WILLIAM BILLINGS, 15860 Wisconsin, Detroit
WENDELL BROWN, 4280 Cortland, Detroit
SHIRLEY COUCH, 3453 Ewald Circle, Detroit
WILLIE FLETCHER, 2706 Vinewood, Detroit
ELVA GARRY, 3295 Sturtevant, Detroit
JOHN T. GAY (Vice-President), 1672 Ethel, Detroit
Dr. RIGOBERTO GUZMAN, 308 West South Boulevard, Pontiac, Michigan.

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JAMES HATCHER, 3233 Collingwood, Detroit
EDWARD HINTON, JR., 3756 Whitney, Detroit
JOHN W. HOOVER, 4325 Harriet, Inkster,
Michigan
FRED JACKSON, 2926 Mc Dougall, Detroit
TED MAYO, Secretary, 6523 Hazlett,
Detroit
WALTER MC MURTRY, 3237 Vicksburg, Detroit
LON MURCHISON (residence address unknown),
Detroit
GARRETT NELMS, 896 Glynn, Detroit
HENRY SIMS, 15375 Muirland, Detroit
DANIEL SMITH, 5570 Linsdale, Detroit
JOHN THORNTON, 4215 Elmwood, Detroit
ROBERT TOMPKINS, 6717 Hartford, Detroit
HENRY TURNER, 2051 West Grand Boulevard,
Detroit
ARMAND V. WATSON, President, 6403
Hazlett, Detroit
MAJOR WINDHAM, JR., 18445 Binder,
Detroit
LARRY WILLIAMS, 13205 La Salle, Detroit
SAM PONDER, 4350 Greenway, Detroit.

Mr. BALL further advised on December 1, 1964, that during the latter part of May or early part of June, 1964, three men had contacted him at the range in the Fisher Branch. These individuals requested applications for membership in the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club; however, Mr. BALL advised that he informed these individuals to return in the fall as membership applications were not being taken at that time. He recalled that one of the three individuals was named GENERAL BAKER; however, he was unable to recall the names of the other individuals. He stated that it is his recollection at this time that one of the three individuals had previous training with a rifle while the other two were inexperienced.

According to Mr. BALL, the three men were instructed by him to return to the range at the Fisher Branch on November 24, 1964, to demonstrate their ability in handling fire arms; however, he, Mr. BALL, was not at the range on November 24, 1964, and, as a result, does not know whether or not they appeared.

Mr. BALL further advised that a meeting of his group will be held on December 13, 1964, at which time the group will pass on applications submitted for membership in the group.

On December 10, 1964, Mr. BALL, supra, advised that he had learned that GENERAL BAKER and the two other individuals; names unknown to him at this time, did, in fact, appear at the YMCA range on 11/24/64, at which time they were afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to safely handle fire arms. He stated that two or three members of the group, in addition to an instructor, were present at the November 24, 1964, shoot.

BALL stated that following the appearance of BAKER and the other two unidentified individuals at the range on November 24, 1964, members of the Thunderbirds made inquiry concerning the three prospective members and the group (referring to the Thunderbirds) is of the opinion that BAKER and the other two individuals are members of organizations with which the Thunderbirds have no desire whatever to be identified with in any manner.

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BALL stated that he did not have the identities of the two other individuals available to him at this time or the organizations with which BAKER and the two individuals are associated.

BALL added that the Executive Committee of the group, of which he is a member, is scheduled to meet on December 13, 1964, to pass on the membership applications of BAKER and the other two individuals. He stated that he, BALL, is of the opinion that membership in the group will be denied BAKER and the other two individuals.

On December 8, 1964, Lieutenant GEROGE ROLLINS, Special Investigations Bureau; Detective Sergeant CHARLES MAYRAND, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, both Detroit Police Department, and Detective HAROLD BURLEY, Redford Post, Michigan State Police, all of whom are cognizant of the local RAM group and other racial organizations and subversive activities in the Detroit area, were contacted and advised that their records contain no information identifiable with any of the members of the Thunderbirds Rifle and Pistol Club as set forth above.

DE T-3 advised on November 16, 1964, that he was a close associate of an individual whom he considers to be a member of the local Detroit RAM group. DE T-3 advised that this individual informed him, DE T-3, over the past week end that during the previous week there was a series of leadership meetings of RAM held in Detroit and Cleveland, Ohio. DE T-3 advised that this individual, known to him as a RAM member, had not participated in these meetings, but had learned what transpired during the course of these meetings.

DE T-3 advised that this individual stated that it was indicated during these meetings that RAM had begun "several years ago" in Detroit, having been organized largely through the initiative of DON FREEMAN of Cleveland, Ohio. FREEMAN has subsequently not taken a public leadership role in the organization for security reasons and has left this function to others. During the course of these discussions in Detroit and Cleveland by the RAM leadership, it was agreed that the organization is currently experiencing a number of

DE 157-768

security problems in that it has recently become the subject of a more intensive investigation by police agencies. In order to make an effort to solve these problems, among others, a RAM Collective Leadership meeting is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, near the middle of December, 1964.

DE T-3 further advised that according to this individual the conference in question will also discuss the organization of a chain of command for RAM and a more formal leadership apparatus, as well as questions relating to finances and recruiting.

DE T-3 advised that this individual, who is known as a RAM member, stated that some discussions had taken place concerning known RAM plans calling for the assassination of United States Army colonels sometime in the near future. During these discussions it was noted that these plans were advanced primarily for the shock value to impress individuals not sufficiently acquainted with RAM ideology and to the true nature and purpose of the organization and its revolutionary goals. There is, therefore, at present no specific plan under consideration whereby such assassination attempts will be implemented.

DE T-3 continued by advising that this individual had informed him that during these recent discussions, the Afro-American Student Movement (ASM) was referred to as a RAM front organization. It is planned that Defense Committees will be set up to operate in conjunction with each ASM chapter. These Defense Committees will concern themselves with such subjects as guerilla warfare, preparation of homemade weapons, how to manipulate crowds in riot-type situations, and the like. It is expected that plans for this operation will be furthered at the December, 1964, conference to be held in Cleveland.

The Detroit RAM has, for security reasons, bestowed code names on its local unit and has given the individuals in the local leadership code names also. The Detroit RAM leadership has a number of weapons available to it, primarily rifles, and also has a supply of dynamite stored at an unknown location somewhere in the Detroit area.

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In connection with another investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD M. BEANEY and JAMES R. MC CANCE on November 25, 1964, and advised, in part, 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'."

A characterization of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTS) appears in the appendix attached hereto.

DE T-4, a municipal investigative agency who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown, advised on December 9, 1964, that the local RAM group has not held any meetings since the last meeting of the local group held on September 20, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-4 advised that CHARLES W. JOHNSON, a local RAM member, left the Detroit area during the early part of October, 1964, and his present whereabouts are unknown. DE T-4 advised that JOHNSON has allegedly been dropped by the local RAM group inasmuch as he is consorting and contemplating marriage to a "white girl".

DE T-4 advised that another local RAM member, LUKE TRIPP, JR., recently returned to the Detroit area after a substantial period of absence; however, TRIPP, since his return, has made no effort to contact other local RAM members or has he indicated to DE T-4 that the local RAM group has held any recent meetings.

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DE T-4 advised that he continues to be in contact with BAKER and SIMMONS, local RAM leaders; however, neither BAKER nor SIMMONS have indicated that any future meetings of the local RAM group have been held or have they indicated that meetings of the local group would be held in the future.

DE T-4 concluded by advising that the local RAM group, to date, has not sponsored or participated in any type of demonstrations in the Detroit area.

On December 7, 1964, Lieutenant GEORGE ROLLINS, Sergeant CHARLES MAYRAND, and Detective HAROLD BURLEY, supra, all of whom are familiar with the local RAM group, advised that they possess no information concerning any recent activities or meetings on the part of the local group.

Other confidential Informants who are familiar with certain aspects of the racial situation in the Detroit area advised during December, 1964, that they were unable to furnish any information concerning the local RAM group.

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 capitalists 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.

APPENDIX1 STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

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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.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
December 14, 1964

82

Title Revolutionary Action Movement

Character Internal Security - RAM

Reference Report 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 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.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/IRAC 12-409

By 448 NARA, Date 06-27-2014

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

2

Copy to:

- 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED)
- 1 - Secret Service, Detroit (REGISTERED)

Report of:
Date:SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN
October 13, 1964

Office: Detroit, Michigan

File Number:

157-768

Bufile: 100-442684

Title:

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

Local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), group formed in Detroit, Mich., during August - September, 1964, currently has eight to nine members. Four closed meetings held during period 8/30/64 - 9/20/64. Leaders of local RAM group formerly members of Uhuru (Swahili word for Freedom); and four of local RAM leaders recently traveled to Cuba in violation U.S. travel regulations. Purpose of local RAM group set forth. According to RAM pamphlet, "Home Base" of RAM at Philadelphia, (Pa.). No public activities of local RAM group to date.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ / RAC 12-409

By UWA NARA, Date 06-27-2014

DE 157-768

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information furnished during September, 1964, by DE T-1, a municipal investigative agency, who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are not known, to the effect that a local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) group has recently been formed in the Detroit area. DE T-1 further advised that some of the leaders of RAM traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964, and were formerly leaders in a local militant civil rights group known as Uhuru (Swahili word for Freedom).

The October 16, 1963, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle", a Negro newspaper published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, contains an article captioned "Must Crush White Man", which states in part as follows:

According to LUKE TRIPP, JR., Chairman of Uhuru, the organization was formed during March, 1963, by militant black students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. TRIPP has indicated that the purposes of Uhuru are: "To seek the closest possible alliance of militant black groups, and from the broadest possible united black front to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the 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."

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Origin and Purpose

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, made available a pamphlet captioned "Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto". This pamphlet in part contains the following information:

DE 157-768

RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who favored ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and the concept of organized violence. Through a series of workshop discussions the group decided there was a need for a "third force" or movement that would be somewhere between the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) (NOI) and SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee).

A characterization of the NOI appears in the appendix attached hereto.

The pamphlet describes ROBERT F. WILLIAMS as the militant leader of the Afro-American Freedom Struggle now in exile in Cuba, and contained an article captioned "Revolution Without Violence" by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS. The article contained the following information:

"We prefer peaceful negotiations, but our oppressors have proved to us that they are not susceptible to such mild pressures to reform and that they will utilize massive violence to attempt to contain our struggle. When massive violence comes, the USA will become a Medlam of confusion and chaos. The factory workers will be afraid to venture out on the streets, to report to their jobs. The telephone workers and radio workers will be afraid to report. All transportation will grind to a complete standstill. Stores will be destroyed and looted. Property will be damaged and expensive buildings will be reduced to ashes. Essential pipe lines will be severed and blown up and all manner of sabotage will occur. Violence and terror will spread like a firestorm. A clash will occur inside the armed forces. At U.S. military bases around the world local revolutionaries will side with Afro G. I.'s. Because of the vast area covered by the holocaust, U. S. forces will be spread too thin for effective action. U. S. workers, who are caught on their jobs, will try to return home to protect their families. Trucks and trains will not move the necessary supplies to the big urban centers. The economy will fall into a state of chaos.

"This racist imperialist oppressor will not be brought to his knees, simply because of the fighting ability and military power of Black Freedom Fighters and their allies inside the U. S.,

"but because of the creation of economic, chaotic conditions, total disorganization, frustration of his essential and ultra vital organs of production, and adverse conditions created by the world wide liberation struggle. Such a formidable enemy will fall prey to the new concept of revolution because of his ultra modern and automated society and the lack of psychological conditioning of his forces. Our people have already been conditioned by almost 400 years of violence, terror and hunger.

"The new concept of revolution defies military science and tactics. The new concept is lightning campaigns conducted in highly sensitive urban communities with the paralysis reaching the small communities and spreading to the farm areas. The old method of guerrilla warfare, as carried out from the hills and countryside, would be ineffective in a powerful country like the USA. Any such force would be wiped out in an hour. The new concept is to huddle as close to the enemy as possible so as to neutralize his modern and fierce weapons. The new concept creates conditions that involve the total community, whether they want to be involved or not. It sustains a state of confusion and destruction of property. It dislocates the organs of harmony and order and reduces central power to the level of a helpless, sprawling, octopus. During the hours of day sporadic rioting takes place and massive sniping. Night brings all our warfare, organized fighting and unlimited terror against the oppressor and his forces. Such a campaign will bring about an end to oppression and social injustice in the USA in less than 90 days and create the basis for the implementation of the U. S. Constitution with justice and equality for all people.

"It is no longer a truism that our people cannot win such a struggle. The world has changed and the favor of the situation has shifted to the side of the Afroamerican. Those who cry that we cannot win are either agents of the oppressor, latent masochists or ignorant of the new facts of life. We do not need paternal white "big daddies" for our friends now. What we need are some fighting John Browns.

"Our friends are growing throughout the world, while those of our oppressors are diminishing. It is important that we immediately create stronger ties with our brothers of

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"Latin America, Asia and Africa. It is important that our people stop cooperating with our oppressor and exert more effort to expose his beastly ways to the peoples of the world. Yes, we can win because our struggle is just and our friends are many. The hand writing is already on the wall. Victory is now within our reach. Let us prepare to seize it."

On May 15, 1962, a true bill indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in the Western District of North Carolina (WDNC), Asheville, North Carolina, charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with violation of Section 1073, Title 18, United States Code.

On July 27, 1962, United States Attorney WILLIAM MEDFORD, WDNC, advised that based upon instructions received from the United States Department of Justice, he made a motion in the United States District Court, Asheville, North Carolina, on July 25, 1962, at which time the United States District Judge dismissed the indictment against WILLIAMS. United States Attorney MEDFORD stated that the Department instructed that a complaint be refiled and a new commissioner's warrant issued.

On July 27, 1962, a duplicate complaint was filed before United States Commissioner ROBERT L. SCOTT at Charlotte, North Carolina, by SA ROBERT M. STEVENSON of the FBI charging WILLIAMS with violation of Section 1073, Title 18, United States Code, in that he did on or about August 28, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina, move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution under the laws of North Carolina for the crime of kidnapping.

A warrant was issued by United States Commissioner SCOTT on the same date and is being held by the United States Marshall, WDNC, Asheville, North Carolina.

The pamphlet listed the following as objectives
of RAM:

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"1. To give black people a sense of racial pride, dignity, unity and solidarity in struggle.

"2. To give black people a new image of manhood and womanhood.

"3. To free black people from colonial and imperialist bondage everywhere and to take whatever steps necessary to achieve that goal.

"4. To give black people a sense of purpose.

meaning: "The motto was 'One Purpose, One Aim, One Destiny,'

"One Purpose - To free black people from the universal slavemaster (slang for capitalist oppression).

"One Aim - To develop black people through struggle to the highest attainment possible.

"One Destiny - To follow in the spirit of black revolutionaries such as GABRIEL PROSSER, TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE, DENMARK VESEY, NAT TURNER, SOJOURNER TRUTH, HARRIET TUBMAN, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, MARCUS GARVEY, Dr. DU BOIS, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, and to create a new world free of colonialism, racism, imperialism, exploitation, and national oppression."

Additional data contained in the pamphlet is set forth as follows:

"Thus RAM was officially organized as a movement. With rotating chairmen to develop leadership, RAM immediately plunged into action. It helped organize one of Philadelphia's largest black mass rallies for the NAACP over the issue of a 'research project' designed by white liberals for the black community.

"We felt a need for 'fresh, young and new ideas' to be discussed in the black community, so we began publishing a bi-monthly 'Black America'. RAM then organized several street meetings in the heart of the black ghetto to bring its program to our people, obtained an office, and began to hold free weekly African and Afro-American history classes. Through a free weekly publication, 'Ram Speaks', RAM attempted to raise the consciousness of the black community by the discussion of political issues.

"RAM found through its active involvement and living with the black masses, that one of the main reasons that we (black people) are unorganized is because we (black people) are politically unaware. RAM then reorganized its program to education in political revolution. We soon saw that the key to the black man's plight is his lack of revolutionary organization. We felt that this could best be brought about by the organization of a black political party. But we also felt that this black political party must have revolutionary objectives and not that of peaceful co-existence with the oppressor. In other words, we felt the need for a black revolution that could and would seize power.

"In spreading revolutionary concepts throughout the community and especially among youth, RAM became a target for the power structure. When RAM demonstrated, along with many other groups over the racist-fascist police tactics used against unarmed women, children, and men in Birmingham, the NAACP tried to oust RAM from a 'united' picket line because of its sign stating, 'We do not advocate non-violence in a police state'. The more RAM pushed, the more the reformist leadership had to sound aggressive. When the NAACP decided to organize demonstrations over union discrimination on a school construction site, RAM played a major role. The racist-fascist police seized the opportunity to attack some RAM organizers and frame them on trumped-up charges of assault and battery, cutting, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and conspiracy.

"It soon became apparent that the NAACP and CORE were fighting to get headlines, so RAM ceased its public program and began to develop its members and those around them. RAM felt this was necessary since, in order to make our black revolt into a successful black revolution, we would have to

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"train people in what real revolution means and what it is going to take.

"To answer some questions raised by 'orthodox black nationalists' and charges that RAM is an integrationist group, I will explain why we participated in the school construction site struggle.

"As revolutionary black nationalists, we do not believe that standing on the street corners alone will liberate our people. Revolutionary black nationalists must act as a vanguard to show our people how to seize power so that they may gain some control over their lives. The main reason they are treated the way they are is that they are powerless. In the school construction site demonstration, our people saw the system denying them opportunity. As our struggle developed, they saw that the police who represent the state or state power were not on our side but on the side of those who uphold racism. This brought in the concept of government, protection of the community by a black people's police force, and the concept that we are at war with white America. Thus by our action, our people gained a vital lesson in the need for a revolutionary organization that has power by physical example and involvement.

"RAM soon found that just being out in the streets was not enough and that national revolutionary organization was the key to victory of our revolution. RAM also shifted its program to an accent on youth. After careful analysis through action and study, RAM feels that black youth are the key to our revolution. We see youth all over the world leading the revolutions of our people. In the Angolan liberation army the soldiers' age range is 17-20; in the Congo's guerilla force called 'Youth' the age range is 14-20; in the Viet Cong the age range is 14-19; in Kenya the Mau Mau was started by roving bands of youth. In Cuba Castro's forces were very young.

"During the summer of 1963 RAM reorganized and sent field organizers throughout the North to help local groups organize demonstrations. Through our experience we have developed an organization on three levels of involvement:
1) Field Organizers, who are full-time organizers with a period

'bf orientation and training in the movement; 2) Active Members, who cannot be full-time but actively support RAM by physical, financial and other help, and have also been through a period of orientation; 3) Associate Members, who have been through a period of orientation but, for reasons approved by the movement, cannot give physical support but do pledge financial support. During the fall of 1963, RAM field organizers helped groups throughout the South develop a perspective beyond the limits of the integrationist movement. Also in Philadelphia, RAM's home base, RAM in 1962 and 1963 fought several cases of police brutality and in one case achieved unity among the young black militant groups for a brief period. RAM has recently been active in organizing demonstrations around the frame-up of Mae Mallory and the other Monroe defendants.

'RAM philosophy may be described as revolutionary nationalism, black nationalism or just plain blackism. It is that black people of the world (darker races, black yellow, brown, red, oppressed peoples) are all enslaved by the same forces. RAM's philosophy is one of the world black revolution or world revolution of oppressed peoples rising up against their former slavemasters. Our movement is a movement of black people who are coordinating their efforts to create a 'new world' free from exploitation and oppression of man to man.

'In the world today there is a struggle for world power between two camps, the haves (Western or white capitalist nations) and the have-nots (Eastern or newly independent nations struggling for independence, socialist nations). There are two types of nationalism. One type suppresses or oppresses, that is, a nation or particular group reaps profits or advances materially at the expense, exploitation, slavery or torture of another group or nation. In this nation and in the world today, this nationalism is considered 'white nationalism' or the cooperation of the white Western nations to keep the new emerging oppressed world in bondage. This is capitalist or reactionary nationalism. The other type of nationalism is to liberate or free from exploitation. That is the binding force of a nation or particular group to free itself from a group or nation that is suppressing or oppressing it. In this country and in the world, this is considered black nationalism or revolutionary nationalism.

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"We can see that black nationalism is the opposite of white nationalism; black nationalism being revolutionary and white being reactionary. We see also that nationalism is really internationalism today.

"While defining nationalism as a force towards black liberation, we define nationalism as black patriotism.

"Nationalism is an identification and consciousness of our own kind and self. Knowledge of self is an integral part of nationalism. Knowledge of our own history of struggle is an essential part of nationalism. Love for our own people and not for the enemy is nationalism.

"RAM feels that with the rise of fascism, the black man must not only think of armed self-defense but must also think aggressively.

"Our black nation is still in captivity. RAM feels that the road to freedom is self-government, national liberation and black power. Our slogan is "Unite or perish". Our definition of revolution is one groups's determination to take power away from another.

"In ending, this manifesto, we (RAM) say, "Think what you wish, but we shall accomplish what we will".

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the local RAM group held at Detroit, Michigan, on August 30, 1964, a discussion was held regarding the ideological fundamentals of the group and this discussion centered around the philosophies and teachings of MARX, LENIN, MAO and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, exiled in Cuba, and the publisher of the Monthly News Letter "The Crusader", at Havana, Cuba.

Informant further advised that a discussion was held at this meeting concerning a national conference to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, during late October or November, 1964.

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that during a local RAM meeting held on September 13, 1964, in the Detroit area the following subject matter was discussed:

1. Setting up a study committee for the purpose of:
 - a. Taking a census of the city's Negro population.
 - b. Secure high school students to photograph or make a record of instances of police brutality or instances that can be interpreted as such.
 - c. Set up a tutoring service (may be used with b).
2. Set up a defense committee to establish:
 - a. A rifle club
 - b. To instruct juveniles in methods of hand-to-hand combat
3. Set up a public relations committee to:
 - a. Project club image by use of news letters.
 - b. Use any favorable means to project image.
4. Set up a finance committee to:
 - a. Establish dues system.
 - b. Establish a program of raising funds.

B. Headquarters

1. National

According to the pamphlet made available by DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, the "Home Base" of RAM is located in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).

2. Local

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that RAM has no known headquarters locally, but meets in the homes of its members in the Detroit area.

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C. Officers

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that the following individuals are leaders of RAM in the Detroit area:

RUFUS GRIFFIN
LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR.
CHARLES WALLACE JOHNSON, JR.
GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.
CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III

DE T-1 advised that the aforementioned individuals were leaders of Uhuru, which organization has been inactive in the Detroit area since the fall of 1963.

DE T-1 advised that TRIPP, JOHNSON, BAKER and SIMMONS are the individuals who traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964, in violation of United States Government Travel restrictions.

DE T-1 advised that RUFUS GRIFFIN is a male Negro, born November 11, 1940, at Augusta, Georgia, currently a student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, and residing at 2981 Monterey, Detroit.

DE T-2 on October 7, 1964, advised that RUFUS GRIFFIN is a former member of the NOI and the Fruit of Islam (FOI) at Muhammad's Mosque #1, 11529 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Characterizations of Muhammad's Mosque #1 and the FOI appear in the appendix attached hereto.

According to DE T-1, LUKE SAMUEL TRIPP, JR., a Negro male, was born on February 6, 1941, at Atuka, Tennessee, resides at 9363 Richter, Detroit, Michigan, and was employed by the United States Post Office at Detroit on a temporary basis in a clerical capacity during the period from April 28, 1962, to June 2, 1964.

TRIPP is currently enrolled at a student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, and as previously indicated, traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964.

The June 14, 1964, issue of the "Detroit News", a daily newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, carried an article captioned, "Detroit Police Files Tag WSU Student in Cuba".

The article in part contained the following:

"Luke S. Tripp, Jr., whose words that the United States 'must be destroyed' resounded Saturday from Cuba where he is visiting, has been active with extremist Negro organizations in Detroit since last summer, officials say.

"The 23-year old Wayne State University student is president of Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom'), a small and loosely knit organization of Negroes.

"Tripp and Uhuru took part in the sit-in staged in Mayor Cavanagh's office Aug. 1. Tripp was arrested Oct. 11 for disturbing the peace when he and a group of Uhuru followers staged a noisy demonstration during the Olympic Torch relay ceremony at the City-County Building.

"BOOED ANTHEM

"A number of demonstrators booed during the playing of the national anthem.

"Tripp made his statement concerning the United States with three other Negroes in Havana. They are with a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government,' and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.'

"KNOWN TO POLICE

"Tripp was also active, police said, in a mass demonstration at Police Headquarters July 13 and urged demonstrators to rush the building and break through police lines.

"Police said he was frustrated by members of the militant Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL). The protest came after a prostitute, Cynthia Scott, had been fatally shot by a policeman.

"Police files describe Tripp as having 'a very bitter attitude toward white people', and as believing the 'the Negro should take up arms and take what he wants by force'. Detectives said the comments had been made by Tripp during talks here."

The October 12, 1963, issue of the "Detroit News" carried an article captioned, "Negroes Only Party Drafts Plan for Chaos". This article reports that leaders of a movement to form an all Negro "Freedom Now Party" made the first pitch for public support in Detroit at a recent meeting. The article identified those who spoke in support of this movement and among those identified was Luke Tripp, Jr., President of Uhuru. Tripp urged preparedness for a bloody battle stating, "Either you're going to get you're rights or you're going to die. In order to get political power we're going to have to lock horns with the white man."

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In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June, 1964, a file maintained for CHARLES WALLACE JOHNSON, JR., at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., was reviewed and contained the following background information concerning JOHNSON:

Date of Birth	August 13, 1941
Place of Birth	Crystal Springs, Mississippi
Residence	3666 Field, Detroit, Michigan
Marital Status	Single
Father	CHARLES JOHNSON born October 11, 1915 Arkansas
Mother	CORNELIA WATSON, born May 24, 1919, Mississippi
Person To Be Notified in Event of Death or Accident	Mother, CORNELIA JOHNSON, 3666 Field, Detroit, Michigan

Physical description of JOHNSON:

Height	5'10"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

CHARLES WALLACE JOHNSON, JR., was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at his residence, 3666 Field, Detroit, Michigan, on September 22, 1964, at which time he advised in part as follows:

He stated he had nothing to say to the FBI, and believes that the FBI is a fascist organization.

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He stated he traveled to Cuba with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC), and knew that his passport stated that he could not travel to Cuba, Albania the Peoples Republic of China, North Viet Nam and North Korea.

A characterization of the SCTC appears in the appendix attached hereto.

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June, 1964, the files of the Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed and found to contain the following background information concerning GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.:

Date of Birth	September 9, 1941
Place of Birth	Detroit, Michigan
Residence	3360 S. Ethel, Detroit, Michigan
Father	GENERAL GORDON BAKER born March 3, 1920, Sharon, Georgia
Mother	CLARA VIRGINIA DIXON, born December 3, 1920, Sparta, Georgia
Person To be Notified in Event of Death or Accident	CLARA V. BAKER, mother, 3360 S. Ethel, Detroit, Michigan

Physical description of BAKER:

Height	6'
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI during June, 1964, the files of the Passport Office, United

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States Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed and found to contain the following background information concerning CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III:

Date of Birth	December 20, 1941
Place of Birth	River Rouge, Michigan
Residence	6179 Wabash Street, Detroit, Michigan
Marital Status	Single
Father	CHARLES E. SIMMONS, JR. born December, 1907, at Augusta, Georgia
Mother	KATHERINE LUCADO, born July 31, 1920, at Holly Grove, Arkansas
Person to Be Notified in Event of Death or Accident	KATHERINE CRAWFORD, mother, 515 Superior, River Rouge, Michigan

Physical description of SIMMONS:

Height	6'
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Student

An article which appeared in "Hoy", official organ of the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba on June 13, 1964, indicated in part that CHARLES E. SIMMONS of Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, was the leader of a group of ten Negro students who recently arrived in Cuba.

D. Membership

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that according to information available to this source, the local RAM group has a membership of eight or nine individuals.

DE T-1 advised that to date no efforts have been made by this group to recruit additional members.

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II. ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN BY RAM

A. Public Demonstrations

DE T-1 on September 28, 1964, advised that the local RAM group to date has not sponsored or participated in any type of demonstrations in the Detroit area.

B. Closed Meetings

DE T-1 advised on September 28, 1964, that the local RAM group has held four meetings. DE T-1 advised that each of these meetings was held at the residence and/or apartment of one of the members. The maximum number of persons attending any one of these meetings was nine, and the meetings generally concerned themselves with a discussion concerning the groups policy.

DE T-1 advised that these four meetings were held on August 30, 1964; September 6, 1964; September 13, 1964; and September 20, 1964.

DE T-1 on October 7, 1964, advised that no further meetings of this group have been held.

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APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 8, 1964, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

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APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #1

On May 11, 1959, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all Negro organization, originally organized in 1930, in Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on May 25, 1964, that Muhammad's Mosque #1, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #1, has been in existence in Detroit, Michigan, since the formation of the NOI and since September, 1960, have been conducting meetings at 11529 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan.

This source advised that Muhammad's Mosque #1 is affiliated with the national organization of the NOI under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and adheres to the beliefs and policies of the national organization.

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APPENDIX

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

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

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

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

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

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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

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.

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"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.

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*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

October 13, 1964

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Title	Revolutionary Action Movement
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.

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By LIU NLJ / RAC 12-409
NARA, Date 06-27-2014