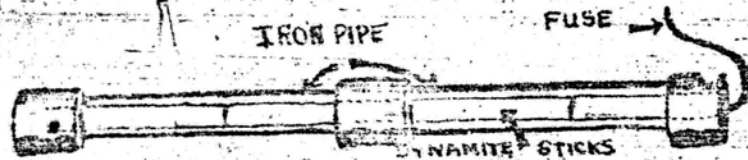
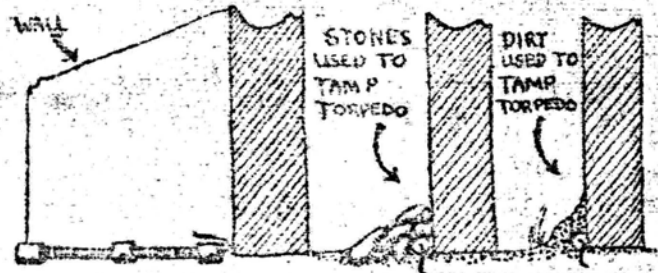


BANGALORE TORPEDO:

CONSISTS OF LENGTHS OF PIPE FILLED WITH STICKS OF DYNAMITE, SEALED AT THE ENDS, AND JOINED IN THE MIDDLE BY COUPLINGS THUS PERMITTING THE TORPEDO TO BE OF VARYING LENGTHS. THE CAP ON ONE END HAS A HOLE WHICH PERMITS INSERTION OF FUSE AND DETONATOR.

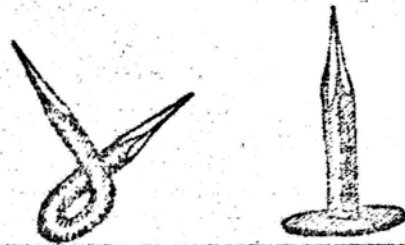


THESE TORPEDOES ARE VERY EFFECTIVELY USED IN DESTROYING CONCRETE COLUMNS, CULVERTS, ETC.



THIS TORPEDO IS USED TO DESTROY WALLS, RAMPARTS, LARGE WOODEN OR IRON DOORS.

TO SABOTAGE AUTOMOBILES:



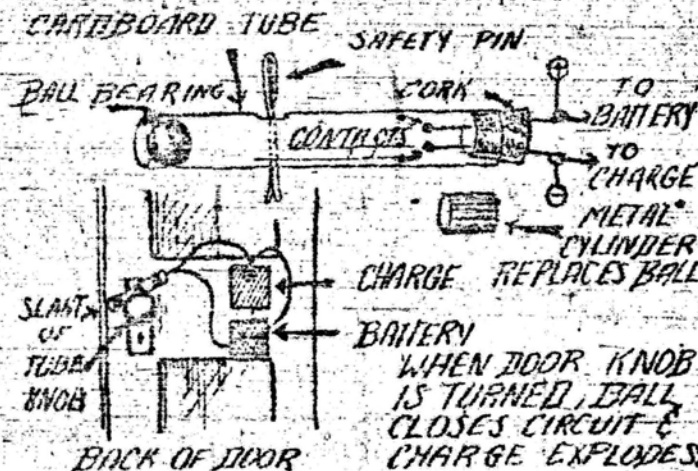
NAILS, TACKS, CLAMPS, ETC., ARE SPREAD ON THE STREETS AND ROADS AT NIGHT TO IMPEDE TRAFFIC. THEY SHOULD BE BLACK IN COLOR SO AS NOT TO REFLECT LIGHT.

BOOBY TRAPS:

HOW TO PREPARE A BOOK TO EXPLODE WHEN MOVED. AN OPENING CUT IN PAGES OF BOOK SO WOOD CHIP BETWEEN CONTACTS IS CONCEALED.

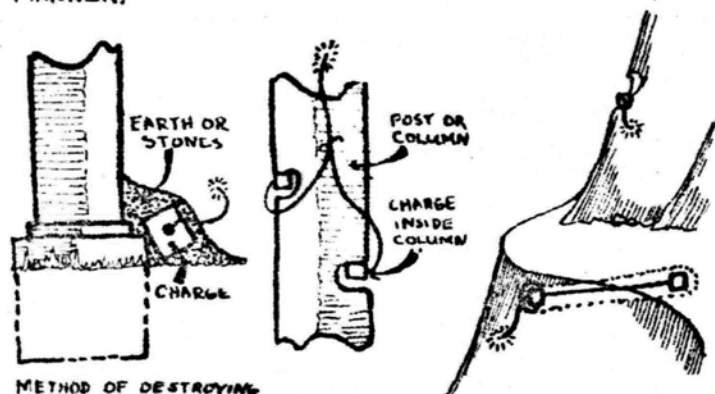


MOVING PLANK EXPLODES "ART" BOOK



DEMOLITIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS:

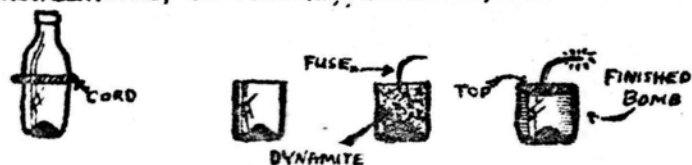
IN ORDER TO DESTROY COLUMNS, PILLARS, POSTS, THE EXPLOSIVE CHARGES ARE FIXED IN THE INDICATED MANNER.



METHOD OF DESTROYING SMALL BRIDGES OR CULVERTS.

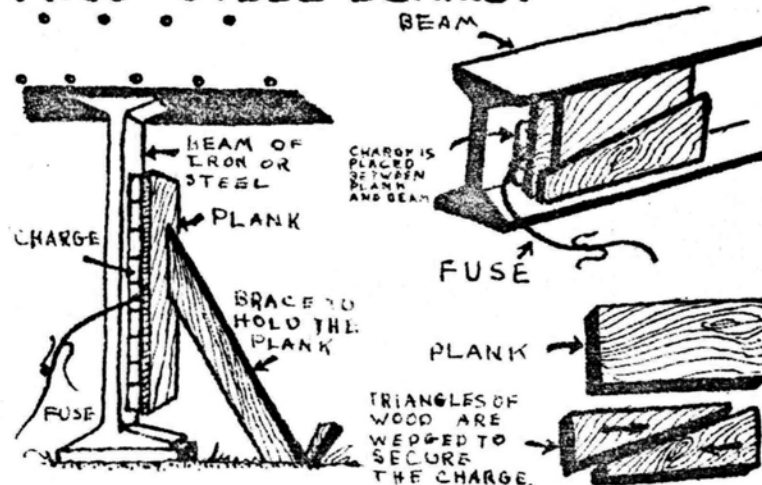


BOMB USED TO SABOTAGE MOTORS, DYNAMOS, ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS, GENERATORS, MACHINERY, ETC.



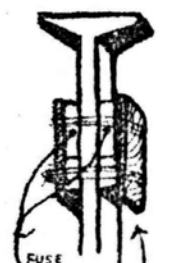
A PIECE OF CORD, SOAKED IN GASOLINE OR ALCOHOL, IS TIED AROUND THE BOTTLE AND IGNITED WHICH WILL CUT THE BOTTLE IN TWO. THE BOTTOM PART OF THE BOTTLE IS THEN FILLED WITH DYNAMITE, A FUSED DETONATOR IS INSERTED INTO THE DYNAMITE AND THE BOTTLE SEALED. IT IS PLACED ON WHATEVER IS TO BE DAMAGED AND SECURED IN ANY APPROPRIATE MANNER. WHEN IT EXPLODES THERE WILL BE A PERFORATION UP TO SIX INCHES WITH THE DIAMETER OF THE HOLE DEPENDENT ON THE CONE OF THE BOTTLE.

DESTRUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL BEAMS:

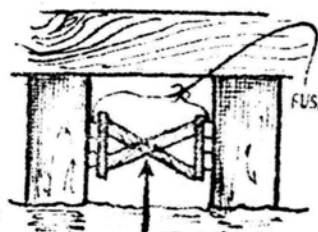


THE SETTING OF EXPLOSIVE CHARGES TO BLOW UP COLUMNS OR STEEL BEAMS IS CLEARLY EXPLAINED IN THESE DIAGRAMS.

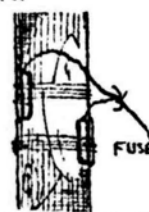
CHARGE IS SIMPLY TIED TO COLUMN

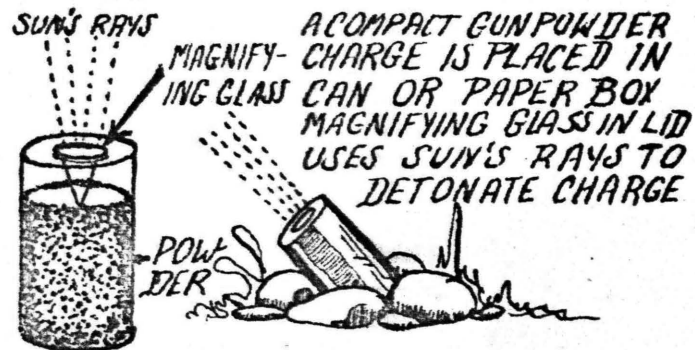


CHARGES ARE HELD BY TWO PLANKS AND WIRED TO THE COLUMN.

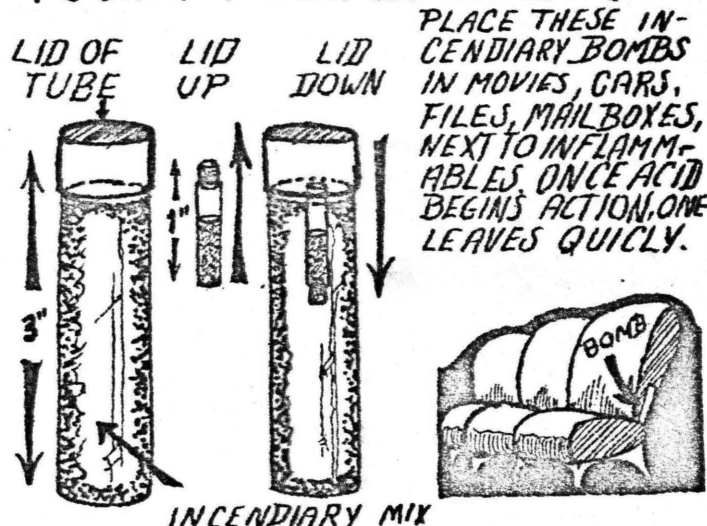


ABOVE DRAWING INDICATES HOW TO PLACE CHARGES TO DEMOLISH THE PILLARS WHICH SUPPORT THE BRIDGE. THE DYNAMITE CAN BE PLACED UNDER THE WATER IN THE SAME MANNER AND EXPLODED ELECTRICALLY.





POCKET INCENDIARY BOMBS



A GLASS OR CELLULOSE TUBE IS FILLED WITH POTASSIUM CHLORATE ($KClO_3$) SUGAR MIX. THE FUZE IS A SMALL TUBE OF CONC. SULFURIC ACID, PLUGGED WITH CORK OR PAPER INSERTED IN LARGE TUBE, PLUG UP. INVERT BOMB TO ACTIVATE.

mentioned above are those which a guerrillero might need at any moment, and it would be ideal to have them at hand when needed, but all those items are not absolutely necessary for one to be a guerrillero.

100. What factors must be considered before attacking a town?

Prior to attacking a town or village, all facts available should be collected and evaluated before the actual attack. We should know the following:

1. whether the objective has lines of communication such as telegraph and telephone lines;
2. if the objective is held by armed men and if so how many;
3. how far the nearest reinforcements will have to come from;
4. how many of our supporters within the objective have arms;
5. if the objective has a short-wave transmitter available;
6. the names of the traitors and persecutors and their addresses;
7. where the railroad and highway bridges are nearest the town and how they are guarded;
8. distance to the nearest airport;
9. the schedules of trains and truck lines that pass through the objective;
10. a study of the topography of the land and whatever other data is available.

Once all this data has been collected and forwarded to the Operations section, it will be discussed in front of all the guerrillas. Of course, it is possible to operate without all this data. But, the more such data we have, the less

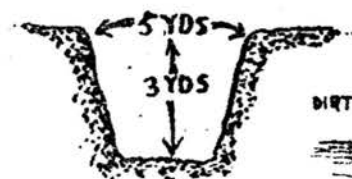
ACTION AGAINST TANKS, LIGHT TANKS ARMORED CARS, ETC., ON ROADS AND IN CITIES.



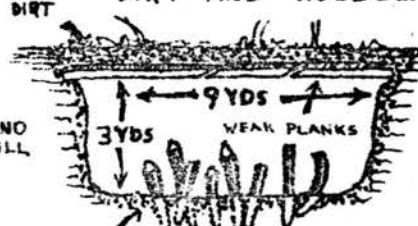
UP TO 3 FEET HIGH



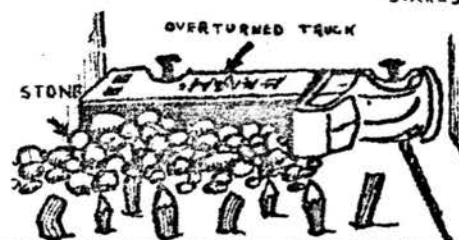
TREE TRUNKS, PIECES OF RAILWAY TRACK AND IRON BEAMS SUNK IN IN ROADWAY DETAIN LIGHT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS AND JEEPS. OCCASIONALLY LARGE TANKS MAY BE STOPPED. IN ANY EVENT, THEY ARE SLOWED TO THE POINT OF MAKING THEM GOOD TARGETS FOR HAND GERMANS, BAZOOKAS, MOLOTOV COCKTAILS, ETC.



A PIT 3 YARDS DEEP AND 5 TO 7 YARDS WIDE WILL DETAIN A TANK.



TANK TRAP
A HOLE 3 YDS DEEP, 9 YDS LONG AND 7 YDS WIDE IS COVERED WITH WEAK PLANKS AND DISGUISED WITH DIRT AND RUBBLE.



TRUCKS, OVER TURNED IN THE STREETS WITH WHEELS REMOVED AND LOADED WITH STONES ARE EFFECTIVE AGAINST LIGHT TANKS, ASSAULT CARS

Long, strong belts which when tied together can serve as chains in crossing rivers, climbing walls and obstacles.

Jackets,

Compasses,

Good watches,

Blades, knives, daggers,

Scissors to cut the hair and nails,

Soap,

Pistols, light machine-guns,

Hand bombs,

Field glasses,

Appropriate medicines,

Pliers with insulated handles,

Axes,

Flashlights,

Headlamps (like those worn on the head of a miner),

Batteries for these lights,

Handsaws,

Wires and fishlines of different sizes,

Cigarette lighters,

Hammocks.

99. Isn't this a lot of weight to be carried by the guerrilleros?

Certainly it is. But much of it can be carried by those "fellow travelers" who are incorporated into our groups because of their sympathy with our cause. Those things

93. If the enemy has managed to completely cut off the water supply of the city we occupy, what must we do?

If our guerrillas outside the city are unable to slow up or divert the attack of the enemy and we lack water or other supplies, we will concentrate an attack at one point of the enemy line, break through and escape to the mountains.

94. What is the principal concern of a guerrilla fighter?

His principal concern is the care of his rifle, as his rifle is his friend and that which guards his life. The rifle must always be kept clean and well oiled, particularly in an encampment in the country where the dust of the roads tends constantly to dirty weapons.

95. What is the maximum period of time that a guerrilla should be in one place?

Three days is the maximum period of time to stay in one place. By the third day, camp should be moved a considerable distance from where it was.

96. What are the skills that a perfect guerrilla fighter should have?

Know how to shoot a pistol, revolver, rifle and machine-gun.

Handle a knife and club well.

Know how to throw a knife accurately for a long distance.

Ride a horse, bicycle and drive an automobile.

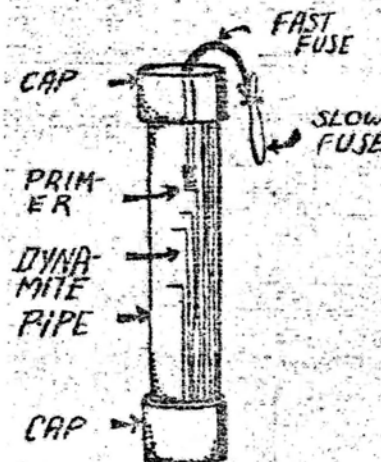
Construct and throw bombs.

Speak on the telephone.

Typewrite.

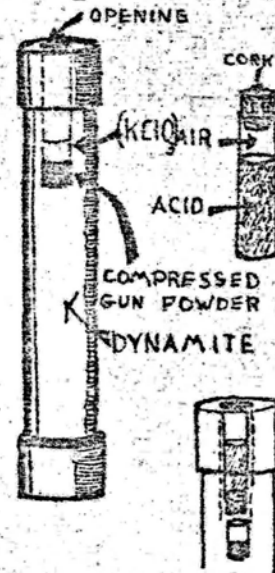
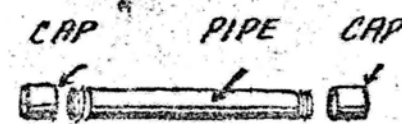
Draw rough plans

THE "NIPPLE"



THE NIPPLE IS MADE BY FILLING A PIECE OF PIPE OR TUBE WITH DYNAMITE. TNT, OR GUNPOWDER & CAPPING BOTH ENDS. I INSERT FUSE THROUGH HOLE IN CAP DIMENSIONS VARY. "NIPPLE" TIME BOMB

"NIPPLE" JR



THE NIPPLE TIME BOMB IS ACTIVATED & DETONATED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE INCENDIARY BOMB ON PAGE

Have some knowledge of topography.

Be able to read plans and make use of contour lines.

Whistle loudly.

Climb walls with ropes and "human towers".

Make marches of 12 hours over rough terrain with few rests.

Swim, row, and handle a motor boat.

Climb trees and telephone poles quickly.

Have some knowledge of internal combustion engines.

Know how to start a car, inflate the tires of bicycles or autos and be able to change tires quickly.

Know the Morse code.

Know how to spin the propeller of a small plane.

Be extremely tolerant towards all religions and finally, to be brave, cautious, thoughtful, generous and adventuresome.

97. Is it possible to be a guerrillero without having all these qualifications?

These are the qualifications of the perfect guerrillero, one who can offer the most service. Pancho Villa was a magnificent guerrilla fighter although he was an illiterate. However, the qualifications mentioned above should be taught in a military academy so the pupils will be able to defend their country against a foreign invader.

98. What should the perfect guerrilla group carry?

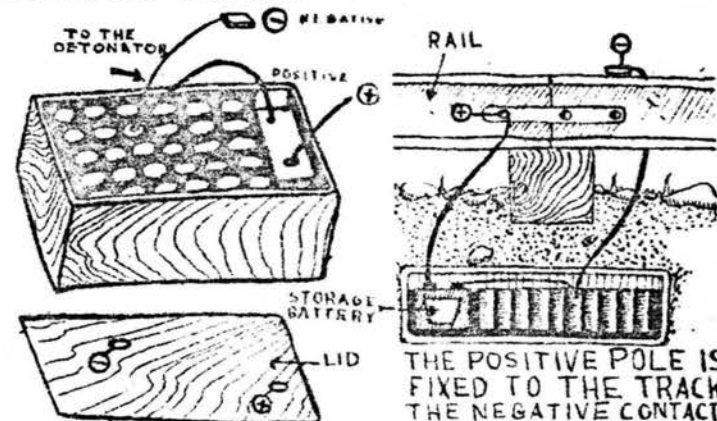
The perfect guerrilla group should carry:

High boots, preferably with hobnails

Heavy socks and pants

TRAIN MINES: (ELECTRIC)

THE MINE IS BURIED TWO FT. BELOW AND BETWEEN RAILROAD TRACKS. IT EXPLODES WHEN THE TRAIN PASSES OVER THE CONTACTS WHICH CLOSE THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT.



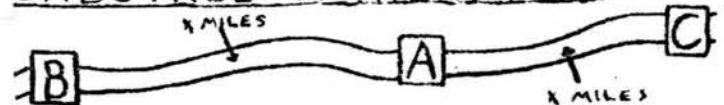
YOU SHOULD USE BETWEEN 25 AND 50 STICKS OF DYNAMITE FOR EACH MINE.

THE POSITIVE POLE IS FIXED TO THE TRACK. THE NEGATIVE CONTACT REMAINS 2 INCHES ABOVE THE RAIL WITH-OUT TOUCHING IT.



A MINE IS PLACED AT POINT 'A'. SEVERAL MILES FROM 'A' TWO OTHERS ARE PLACED WITHOUT ATTACHING THE NEGATIVE POLE TO THE TRACK. WHEN 'A' EXPLODES, THE OTHER MINES ARE ARMED SO AS TO DESTROY REPAIR TRAINS.

SABOTAGE OF HIGHWAYS:



AN OBSTRUCTION IS PLACED IN THE ROAD AT POINT 'A'. WHEN TRAFFIC IS BACKED UP TO POINTS 'B' AND 'C', THESE POINTS ARE BLOWN UP SO AS TO BOTTLE UP TRAFFIC ON BOTH SIDES OF POINT 'A'.

our retreat, even though it seems that the enemy are few in number. If they are a small group and we are in an advantageous position, we may engage them for a short while.

In case of doubt, it is better to disappear. It could be a ruse of the enemy designed to distract our attention while they surround us with other forces. These decisions must be made by the leader of the guerrilla unit who should know that our tactics are not those of ordinary combat, but of hit and run.

107. What is the purpose of firing at the enemy at night? To inflict casualties or to cause a bad psychological effect?

We will attempt to destroy the morale of the troops by disturbing their rest. Troops that do not sleep during the night are not as efficient during the day as they are unable to march as rapidly. For this reason, we must not let the enemy sleep a single night.

108. Should everyone participate in this type of activity?

Of course. Every member of the guerrilla band should take part in this activity for several reasons: because everyone wants the honor of harassing the enemy; it "bloods" our troops and it accustoms them to the smell of gun powder.

109. What is the most vulnerable part of an encampment?

The kitchens, hospitals, etc. These are the points that have the least defense and where combat morale is the lowest.

110. How should arms and munitions be hidden in a farmhouse?

chance there is that we will be surprised and the greater chance we will have for success.

101. Once we have gathered these facts, how should we carry out the operation?

The time of attack is set. Squads of men who are to perform special missions are chosen and equipped. Their missions must be carried out effectively and quickly without paying attention to how other squads are doing their jobs. One squad will cut the telephone and telegraph wires on one side, another squad will do the same on the other side. If we know what villagers possess arms, upon taking the town we will go to their houses and collect their arms. Other squads will round up all traitors or "chivatos".

All this must be done with the utmost dispatch. The more quickly we act the greater our success will be as we will convince the enemy of our high morale and discipline, and raise our own self-confidence by demonstrating before our own eyes that our organization works well. Once the operation is finished, we will leave in cars which will be waiting for us in designated spots with their motors running.

102. What should the captain of a guerrilla unit do with the zone controlled by his forces?

He will order the recruiting section to use the peasants and country people who offer their services to form units to: 1. search all the houses and places where someone might hide who might be our enemy; 2. to propagandize our cause in the zone. Both units should be composed of well-known persons who have a respectable background and who are incapable of robbing or of abusing those against whom they hold a personal grudge.

103. What should we do with those who commit crimes?

Those who rob, commit rape or other crimes should

Crates of arms and munitions should not be stored all together in one place. The war materials should be buried in boxes lined with zinc or pieces of tin cut from gasoline or oil drums, etc. The arms should be well greased and wrapped in rags. The boxes are then closed and buried.

111. At what depth should the boxes be buried?

They should be buried fairly deep as the enemy usually digs around a little bit and might accidentally stumble across the cache.

112. How far from the "bohio" (farmhouse) should we hide the arms?

Between 30 and 60 yards, where not more than three people should know its exact location—the farmer who lives there and two of our guerrillas. Hiding places should vary from place to place. Uniformity is not desired.

113. How do we prevent our rifles from rusting?

From time to time, the arms instructor of each unit will inspect the rifles, making sure that each guerrilla is taking good care of his weapon which is the guardian of his life and those of his comrades.

114. How many times a week should the head of the guerrilla band receive reports from his section chiefs?

Section chiefs should report twice a week whenever sufficient time is available. They will describe the activities of their section and answer questions of their leader.

115. What is one of the most important basic skills a guerrillero should have?

All guerrilleros should have some knowledge of sketching maps, reading maps and should be able to convert all or part of a map to a larger or smaller scale.

be immediately brought before a court martial board and after [interesting to note that it is not "if" but "after"] their crime is proven, they should be shot without wasting any more time.

104. How should the execution be carried out?

The shooting should be carried out at a time which will allow the greatest number of persons to witness it. The execution should be given a great deal of publicity and turned into a public spectacle. An officer will address the people and explain that the prisoner is to suffer the extreme penalty for rape, murder, theft, or a counter-revolutionary act of which he has been found guilty. He will also take this opportunity to praise the morals of our army and emphasize that no such shameful act will take place without the immediate punishment of the guilty party.

105. What very important things must we remember about our marches?

War marches should be made primarily at night so as to deceive the enemy as to our actual location as well as avoid informing the enemy of our intentions. During the day we must sleep, rest, and perform many tasks such as caring for our arms, studying, distributing ammunition, washing our feet, memorizing the maps of the sector, acquainting ourselves with the duties that our particular squad is to perform in the forthcoming action, committing to memory the names of the local towns and the names of the citizens and also the names of the farmers whom we will visit. During the night, while marching, in order to prevent the destruction of the group, we must march in absolute silence without smoking.

106. What should be done if the enemy fire on us by surprise?

The most important thing is to avoid an open fight. We will take cover and wait for the night to make good

116. How do we reduce a map of Cuba which is scaled 1 to 300,000 to one which is scaled 1 to 5,000?

As the coefficient of 300,000 divided by 5,000 is 60, it would be impractical to make a map 60 times larger than the original as it would include parts that would not interest us and would be too bulky. Therefore, we should first make a map, with measurements 4 times larger, of the particular area in which we are interested. 1/75,000 would be the scale of the new map. We would then blow up the particular area in which we were interested until we had a map with a 1 to 15,000 scale. We would repeat the procedure, once again blowing up only that part of the map that is of interest to us, by increasing the scale by 3 times. We now have a map of the area in which we are interested which has a 1/5,000 scale. Instead of making our original map 60 times larger we first made it 4 times larger, then 5 times and finally 3 times.

117. What should be done with the maps of 1/75,000 and 1/15,000 that we have made and are not going to use?

They should be handed over to the Operations Section where they can be put to good use.

118. What does scale 1/100,000 mean?

It means that one yard on the map represents 100,000 yards in the field.

119. What is the most appropriate scale to use in making maps for guerrilla use?

The most useful maps are those of 1/10,000 and 1/5,000 scale.

120. What acts of sabotage can be committed by patriots acting on their own?

Those that have no stomach for organizing into secret cells or who are unwilling to trust anyone, but at the same

police. Then they will retire, regroup and return to crash against the police vehicles and the soldiers. If an opportunity arises, they will scream and shout curses against the dictator. All this activity should be accompanied by deafening clamor which is savage and bestial. The most disorder will be brought about with the greatest order. If any political argument takes place with a supporter of the government, be sure you are surrounded by your comrades, particularly when the lackey is a policeman. Have your friends support your side of the argument with cat-calls and hisses.

121. What will be done if the police fire on the populace?

If some street incident should provoke the police or soldiers into firing on the people, the populace should not go to work the next day. They should convince their friends and fellow workers that they should not go either, so as to guide the protest into a general strike. Widespread efforts must be made to keep business establishments closed and prevent people from going to work. Energetic action must be taken against "scabs" or cowards.

122. What attitude should we take toward rumors?

All rumors which discredit the tyranny should be repeated. Gossip should spread such rumors rapidly and should amplify and slant the facts against the government.

123. What should we do if we are present at the scene of an accident?

If present at the scene of an accident, we should try to arouse the hate of the bystanders against the government driver, or the driver who most favors the government.

124. What should we do if a fire breaks out?

If a fire breaks out, everything possible should be

time wish to contribute to the fight, can perform the following tasks: If they are employed in the postal or telegraphic service they can slow down the service as much as possible, changing the addresses of official communications by sending to the east those that should be going to the west and vice-versa in a way calculated not to arouse suspicion. Telephone employees can foul up the service simply by tying up and delaying calls. Telephone operators can eavesdrop on important conversations and then inform the opposition of the conversations without disclosing their names. Mailmen can destroy letters and steam open those addressed to influential persons, read their contents, and if the information is important they will turn it over to our Intelligence Section. Garage employees can put emery dust in the oil system of army vehicles. Sand, ground-up stones, etc., can also be used. Those working in government garages can waste gasoline by running many "tests" on the motors and frequently washing their hands with fuel so as to use up as much fuel as possible. Those who are official drivers can ruin the tires of their vehicles by puncturing them with nails or knives while in the garage, driving them over the curb and over sharp stones while on the road. The school teacher will speak to his students of the beauty of progress and ideals. Without endangering himself, he will teach of the love among humans as opposed to the moral slavery in which they presently find themselves.

All must continually grumble about the way they are exploited, about rising prices, and how to eliminate the factors that cause their misery.

Workers will slow down their production and under the pretext of illness stay away from work. They will resist any attempts to speed up production. By pretending to utilize excessive caution, they can slow down production. Wherever possible they will leave water taps open and lights burning.

Those employed by the government must never repri-

police. Then they will retire, regroup and return to crash against the police vehicles and the soldiers. If an opportunity arises, they will scream and shout curses against the dictator. All this activity should be accompanied by deafening clamor which is savage and bestial. The most disorder will be brought about with the greatest order. If any political argument takes place with a supporter of the government, be sure you are surrounded by your comrades, particularly when the lackey is a policeman. Have your friends support your side of the argument with cat-calls and hisses.

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If a fire breaks out, everything possible should be

done to hinder the arrival of the fire-fighters. An alarm should be turned in which gives the address of the fire as a point far distant from the actual fire. This act should be performed with discretion so as to avoid capture.

125. What can be done with vacant buildings?

When it is possible to sneak into a building belonging to a government sympathizer which has vacant floors, gasoline or other flammable material should be poured under the door. When the floor is thus saturated, it is then set on fire with a match. After the fire gets a good start, we make our escape.

126. How is gasoline sabotaged?

Pour in a little water or sugar.

127. How is a machine sabotaged?

You only have to remove some small essential part which is not easily replaceable. Remember, it is necessary to do everything possible to paralyze work, whether in government offices or in the factories which assist the dictator. The dictator is not to be left in peace until he is thrown out of the position he has usurped and held illegally for so many years.

128. How should our troops be dispersed for the defense of a town?

The town will be divided into four parts. A responsible chief will be assigned each sector. While each will be independent of the other, they will inform each other of news and their plans of action. They will lend help to their comrades when asked and they will all follow the direction of the head chief of the town.

129. How will the chief of each of these zones disperse his men?

necessary to defend a block. They can recruit others for the cause, encourage the timid, distribute ammunition and load weapons.

135. What should the evacuated persons be allowed to take with them from their houses?

They can take out all their private possessions, except arms, ammunition, knives, axes, shovels, bottles, gasoline, alcohol, and anything else which might prove useful to us in the fight.

136. What should be done with the supplies and munitions that have been requisitioned?

They will be guarded in specially prepared houses. In one house foodstuffs will be kept and in another the arms and other equipment. Those who guard these goods must be well aware of their responsibilities—they cannot take so much as a crumb of bread for themselves. An extremely serious punishment should be meted out to anyone who fails to observe these rules and perform his duty. Such disobedience and irresponsibility lower morale.

137. Who should be placed in charge of the storehouses?

Women should be placed in charge. This frees the men for heavier, more dangerous and more responsible duties.

138. How should communications amongst ourselves be conducted?

The communications between the houses and also the communications with the General Staff in charge of defense can be verbal, though written messages are preferred. When possible, a previously designated code should be used. Messages can be sent by placing sheets or rags in a pre-arranged pattern on balconies. Some provisions should be made to keep in touch with our guerrillas in the mountains.

He will have his men ready to fire from the rooftops, balconies and windows.

130. What will those guerrillas posted on the rooftops do if an airplane comes?

They will take cover from the plane's machine guns and return the fire, always sighting their rifles a little ahead of the plane.

131. How should the doors facing the street be kept?

They should be kept closed, locked and if possible barricaded so that no one may enter without battering them down.

132. Should we remove the interior doors of a building?

All the doors of the houses should be either taken out or broken except in those houses where our supplies and ammunition are kept.

133. How should the houses on the same block be prepared?

All of the houses on the same block should have means of travel between them. All of the walls will have holes cut in them, about a meter high and about 70 centimeters wide—just big enough to allow someone to pass through by stooping. If the enemy attacks, he will have to enter the house on his knees.

134. What should be done with the women and children who are residents in the house?

They must be evacuated. The only old people, women and children that should be left are those who would be useful and who want to enlist in our fight. These people can be put to work performing the thousand-and-one tasks

139. How should we act when we enter a citizen's house?

With our own men we must be more stern than the people of the village. We must shoot the rapist and the thief on the spot. We must severely punish anyone who hits, insults, or annoys the citizenry. After all, many times we will enter their houses without their having any idea why we are there and we will order them about without their understanding why. Our forces will take whatever is necessary without cruelties or insults, and the citizen will be put out of his house only as a necessity of war.

140. How will the wounded be cared for?

They will be moved to a safe area which is far from the enemy's fire. One of the reasons why we established lines of communication between the houses and blocks of houses was so the wounded could be moved safely.

141. What will we do if the enemy takes one of the houses of the village?

We will continue fighting from the house next door. We will fight house by house.

142. And if they take several blocks from us?

We will fight from block to block until we are driven out of the village. This is a phase of fighting unlike the tactics employed by guerrillas in the mountains, where we meet the enemy face to face and hand to hand.

143. How should we answer those who contend that carrying on such a savage kind of war will destroy our country?

We will reply that the country will surely be destroyed if the dictator is allowed to swallow it up. We will tell them that the shame of living under and supporting a vile dic-

fighting face to face with the enemy. For this reason those who are acting in the role of the counterspy should always appear very anxious to fight us. They should try to organize units of repression along the lines of those organized by Masferrer, etc.*

147. What do we do after we have conquered an area?

We will form small units, composed of those guerrillas who are unable to make long marches because of wounds or weariness, to patrol the area we have taken. Thus, all the other units can go about their duties without fear or anxiety. The INFORMATION section will organize and evaluate such data as is necessary. OPERATIONS section will question the citizenry about bridges and overpasses and have them marked on their maps. The SABOTAGE section will instruct and form new cells. The RECRUITMENT section will enlist new volunteers. The INSTRUCTION section will set up a training camp. The ARMAMENT section will check all arms and repair those that need it. The MUNITIONS section will select sites for ammo dumps and places to hide weapons. The SUPPLY section can concentrate on replenishing whatever materials are in short supply.

148. What should the captain do when he sees that victory is near?

He will be very careful to see that the avalanche of new volunteers is not mixed up with our veterans. He will have an up-to-date list of his personnel and will keep them separate from those last minute volunteers who want to jump on the band wagon. These last minute volunteers will have their photo taken and will sign their service record.

*Rolando Masferrer, a former communist and classmate of Fidel Castro, ingratiated himself with the Batista dictatorship and was allowed to form a private army of an estimated 1500 men who quickly gained a reputation for unbridled brutality. I assume that Bayo favors the creation of similar units which will quickly incur the wrath of the populace and so widen the gap between the government and the populace.

Do not be hypnotized or convinced by the priests, nor by those who support and encourage dictators in all the countries dominated by tyrants!

May those emissaries of the devil fail in their efforts to undermine your heroic and well-earned victory!

E N D

tatorship is worse than fighting against it even though it means building a new country on the ruins of the old. And finally, we will tell them that it is better to build new walls with the blood of heroes than to permit the old filthy walls of our villages to serve as prisons for our brothers.

144. Is it worthwhile for us to use persons who offer their services as counterspies?

Certainly. Those who perform this service for us can be used to greater advantage than if they offered us fifty machine guns.

145. Should our counterspies who are with the enemy take part in the fight against us?

Yes, they should take part in these actions although with intelligence. They should make it appear that they are causing us a great deal of damage when in reality they are doing very little.

146. How can a counterspy who is an officer of the enemy help us?

He can provide information on the enemy units which are chasing us—the names of their officers, the materials which they have at their disposal, the places where they intend to camp and their eventual destination, the morale of the troops, their armament, etc.

One of the best services he can render is by getting a combat assignment. Then he can leave an undermanned garrison. He should do everything possible to insure their failure. For example, he could leave the garrison with little ammunition and put it under the command of some sergeant or corporal who is cowardly and who is inclined to waste ammunition by useless shooting. He can arrange to have the soldiers pass by some spot where we are waiting to ambush them. We can make more use of an enemy officer collaborating with us than with ten of our own officers

Once these things have been collected they will be forwarded to an investigating committee for verification.

149. What will the attitude of the chief of the guerrillas be toward the people who want to punish the lackeys of the dictator with their own hands?

He will prevent such acts with the utmost energy. Every suspect or criminal should be allowed to defend himself. Suppose that the very person that the people want to kill happens to be a counterspy who risked his life for us while mixing with the enemy so that our cause would eventually triumph?

150. What is the greatest danger that we must face after our victory over dictatorship?

The greatest danger that we face is the nullification of our victory. The forces of Evil, the legions of reaction never accept defeat. When our boot is on the poisonous neck of the snake, it wallows, moves and twists to gather strength to jump on us again. It never accepts defeat, but fights always to give us trouble. The snake in this instance is the Catholic clergy, which after the horrible crime it perpetrated in Spain, now wants to do the same in all America. Thus it preaches in Santo Domingo the slogan "God and Trujillo" and says in an America dominated by dictators that the humble in spirit will inherit the kingdom of heaven. The Catholic clergy, after our victory, will form parties called the "Christian Party", or the "Christian Democrats" or something similar, through which it will preach that there is neither hate, nor rancor, and that God will judge each man, and that the victors must be compassionate with the defeated. Nothing along these lines was said when we were under the dictator's yoke, but after our victory they will scream that we should be soft on the reactionary enslavers; but don't be deceived by the fury of the Priests!

Guard and administer your own victory!

PEACE FELLOW BLACK GUARDS

THIS IS THE FIRST SET OF A SERIES OF LESSONS THAT YOU WILL BE RECEIVING FROM THE SOUL CIRCLE. THESE LESSONS WILL BE COMING FROM THE WRITINGS OF OUR CHAIRMAN - IN EXILE - ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, AND OTHER BLACK REVOLUTIONARIES. THIS SET OF LESSONS CONTAINS THE BASIC RULES AND REGULATIONS, CREED, OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, OATH OF BROTHERHOOD AND LESSONS ONE AND TWO, WHICH WILL HELP YOU TO DEVELOP INTO SUCCESSFUL BLACK GUARDS OR REVOLUTIONARIES. REMEMBER YOU ARE THE EYES AND EARS OF YOUR PEOPLE AND BEING A BLACK GUARD DOES NOT ENTITLE YOU TO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN FACT - OBLIGATES YOU TO SET HIGHER STANDARDS FOR YOUR PEOPLE AND THE BANDUNG WORLD.

KEEP ON PUSHING

THE SOUL CIRCLE

Total arrests 34
Discharged 4
30

PHILA ARRESTS
JULY-AUG 1967

32

INVESTIGATION REPORT

H/H/H
12/21/67

SUBJECT: R.A.M. ([REDACTED])

ASSIGNED: [REDACTED]

SUPERVISORS: [REDACTED]

On Wednesday July 19, 1967, information was received through Civil Disobedience Unit, that a riot, and Civil disorder was impending upon The City of Philadelphia.

On this date the assigned Detectives, and members of Civil Disobedience Unit were instructed to develop this information, and through investigation, take the necessary action to prevent any such occurrences.

On Thursday July 20, 1967, information was received that racist literature, and gang recruitment was taking place in the vicinity of 22nd & Cambria Streets. Sgt. DAVIS, the assigned Detectives, and other members of Civil Disobedience Unit kept this vicinity under surveillance.

It was learned that certain Negro Business establishments had been instructed to place posters given them with the words: "I BELIEVE" in their shop windows, and that trouble was to occur between 3:PM and 7:PM, Friday July, 21, 1967. Investigation into this substantiated the fact that a riot was impending upon the City of Philadelphia.

Investigation into the source of racist literature, revealed that it was being printed, and distributed by members of R.A.M. Recruitment of gang members in the vicinity was being conducted by "THE BLACK GUARDS" An investigation into the activities of all known active members of this group resulted in numerous arrests, and the confiscation by means of a legal search and seizure warrants, of any weapons, explosives, racist paraphernalia, and any other material which could be used to incite, or cause riots, or other Civil disturbances.

On Friday July 21, 1967, Search and Seizure warrants were obtained for immediate service upon known active members of R.A.M. (Black Guards) to deter any violent moves, and for the safe guarding of life, and to prevent the destruction of property. As a result of this action the following arrests were made, and large quantities of racist literature, and other paraphernalia were seized:

ALL ARRESTS, AND THE SERVICE OF WARRANTS, ARE LISTED BY DATE

Determined to be an
administrative marking

By AF On 11/13/09

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INVESTIGATION REPORT

SUBJECT: R.A.M. Continued.

-
1. LOCATION: HIGHWAY, 22nd & CAMBRIA STREETS. (Sight arrest)
DATE: 7/20/67
ARRESTED: COX, James 18 C/M, 2826 N. Garnett St.
CHARGES: Incite to riot, Br. of Peace, Dis. Cond.
SEIZURE: Numerous Black Guard racist leaflets, on person.
DISPOSITION: \$3000 Bail for Court.
-
2. LOCATION: 2533 NORTH 19th STREET SS WARRANT #54732
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: ANDERSON, George 22 C/M, ANDERSON, Lonnie 20 C/M,
 ANDERSON, Richard 17 C/M, all of 19th St. Address.
CHARGES: R.S.G., Conspiracy to viol. sec. #401, 402, PPC.
SEIZURES: One (1) Mimeograph machine, several used stencils,
 stolen books from PHILA. FREE LIBRARY, Chinese
 Communist, R.A.M., and Black Guard literature, one
 (1) carton of unused plain bond paper.
DISPOSITIONS: \$10,000 bail on each Adult, juvenile released to
 parents.
-
3. LOCATION: 2826 NORTH GARNET STREET SS WARRANT #54730
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item #1 (James COX)
SEIZURE: Nothing found.
-
4. LOCATION: 2013³WEST MADISON STREET SS WARRANT #54731
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item # 8 (George T. LEWIS)
SEIZURE: Nothing found.
-
5. LOCATION: 3327 NORTH UBER STREET SS WARRANT #54733
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: None, Vacant property.
SEIZURE: None.
-
6. LOCATION: 6052 OGONTZ AVENUE SS WARRANT #54734
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item # 19 (Sylvia RUFFIN)
SEIZURE: None.
-
7. LOCATION: 3206 WEST DAUPHIN STREET SS WARRANT #53650
DATE: 7/21/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item #8 (George T. LEWIS)
-
8. LOCATION: HIGHWAY, 3900 BLOCK BOTT STREET (Sight arrest)
DATE: 7/25/67
ARRESTED: WHITE, Bernard 19 C/M, 1737 W. Ontario St.
 LEWIS, George T. 20 C/M, 2013 W. Madison St.
 ATHY, Jeffrey 19 C/M, 3314 N. 18th St.
CHARGES: Carrying Bombs, Mfg. Explosives, Loit. & Prowling,
 Incite to riot, Br. of Peace, Unlawful Assembly,
 Br. of Peace, Dis. Cond. Cosp. to Viol., 401,
 402 PPC.

INVESTIGATION REPORT

SUBJECT: R.A.M. Continued.

8. SEIZURES: Two (2) Molotov cocktails, at time of arrest.
DISPOSITIONS: \$5000 Bail each.

9. LOCATION: 3314 NORTH 18th STREET SS WARRANT #54736
DATE: 7/25/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item #8 (Jeffrey ATHY)
SEIZURE: Assorted racist pamphlets & leaflets, Communist literature on guerilla warfare.

10. LOCATION: 1737 WEST ONTARIO STREET SS WARRANT #54737
DATE: 7/25/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item #8 (Bernard WHITE)
SEIZURE: Assorted racist pamphlets & leaflets, Communist literature on guerilla warfare.

11. LOCATION: 714 NORTH 34th STREET SS WARRANT #57742
DATE: 7/27/67
ARRESTED: a. STANFORD, Maxwell C. 25 C/M, 807 N. Perkiomen St.
b. GIBBS, Phil 21 C/M, 303 S. 60th St.*
c. LOVE, George P. 18 C/M, 7712 Prairie Av, Chicago, Ill.
d. LABRIE, Huey 18 C/M, 714 N. 34th St.
e. WILLIAMS, Harry 18 C/M, 7643 7th St., Wash., D.C.
f. GILCHRIST, Irwin 19 C/M, 714 N. 34th St.
g. NEALY, Carl 19 C/M, 714 N. 34th St.

SEIZURES: R.A.M. flag, arm bands, skull caps, one (1) box .25 cal. ammunition, numerous books on Red Chinese policy, Black Guard pamphlets, and Communist literature.

*GIBBS, was arrested operating a 1961 Volks Sdn w/ D.C. plates, at time of his arrest seized from the auto was a large quantity of racist literature, and a torn letter in the ash tray, which the Investigators peiced together. This letter was addressed to: "THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACK POWER CONFERENCE, NEWARK, N.J., and asked that; "STANLEY BRANCHE BE PERMITTED TO SPEAK FOR R.A.M. ACTING AS R.A.M.'S PUBLICITY AGENT AT THIS CONFERENCE".

CHARGES: Conspiracy to violate sec. #401, 402 PPC.
DISPOSITIONS: \$10,000 Bail each defendant.

12. LOCATION: 2832 NORTH 25th STREET SS WARRANT #54745
ARRESTED: MILLER, Glenn 20 C/M, 2832 N. 25th St.
DATE: 7/31/67
SEIZURES: Numerous Black Guard pamphlets & literatures.
CHARGES: Conspiracy to violate sec. #401, 402, PPC.
DISPOSITION: \$1000 Bail.

INVESTIGATION REPORT

SUBJECT: **R.A.M. Continued.**

13. LOCATION: 807 NORTH PERKIOMEN STREET SS WARRANT #54741
DATE: 8/2/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item #11 (Maxwell C. STANFORD)
SEIZURE: Typewriter, and organization structure of R.A.M.
 Communist literature, Black Guard pamphlets.

14. LOCATION: 2232 NORTH 27th STREET SS WARRANT #66880
DATE: 8/2/67
ARRESTED: MURPHY, Lawrence 33 C/M, and Mabel C. HOLLOWAY 44
 C/F, both of this address.
SEIZURES: Mail addressed to; "BLACK AMERICA" from China News
 Service, Black Guard literature, "CRUSADER" book-
 lets by "Robt. F. WILLIAMS"
CHARGES: Conspiracy to viol. sec. 401, 402, PPC.
DISPOSITIONS: \$5000 Bail each.

15. LOCATION: 1617 WEST LEHIGH AVENUE SS WARRANT #74301
DATE: 8/4/67
ARRESTED: a. THOMAS, Richard 27 C/M, 1617 W. Lehigh Av.
 b. BANKS, Larry 19 C/M, Rd#2 St. Hwy#24, Wash., N.J.
 c. SPADY, James 23 C/M, 4109 Baltimore Ave.
SEIZURES: Handwritten racist leaflets.
CHARGES: Conspiracy to viol. sec. 401, 402 PPC.
DISPOSITIONS: \$10,000 Bail Each.

16. LOCATION: 4109 BALTIMORE AVENUE SS WARRANT #74303
DATE: 8/5/67
ARRESTED: Refer to item # 15 (James SPADY)
SEIZURE: Black Guard Literature, Chinese Communist lit-
 erature, letters to other R.A.M. members, Black
 Guard arm bands, skull caps, PASSPORTS.

17. LOCATION: HIGHWAY, BANCROFT & CUMBERLAND STREETS: (Sight)
DATE: 8/9/67
ARRESTED: RUFFIN, Morris 23 C/M, 2659 N. Bancroft St.
SEIZURE: Numerous Black Guard pamphlets, and Black Guard
 Training Manual. (On person)
CHARGES: Consp. to viol. sec. 401, 402 PPC.
DISPOSITION: \$25,000 BFC. (refer to item #19)

18. LOCATION: 122 WEST CUMBERLAND STREET BODY WARRANT #10375
DATE: 8/11/67
ARRESTED: LYLES, William J. a/k/a "RASHID" 25 C/M,
 122 W. Cumberland St.
SEIZURES: None.
CHARGES: Blackmail, Consp. to viol. sec. 401, 402, PPC
DISPOSITION: \$5000 Bail.

INVESTIGATION REPORT

SUBJECT: R.A.M. Continued.

19. LOCATION: 917 WEST SILVER STREET SS WARRANT #74304
DATE: 8/15/67
ARRESTED: a. RUFFIN, Sylvia A. 25 C/F, 917 W. Silver St.
b. RUFFIN, Morris 23 C/M, 2659 N. Bancroft St.
c. RUFFIN, Ethna 21 C/F, 2659 N. Bancroft St.
d. HAINES, Robert 28 C/M, 1540 W. Lehigh Av.
e. GRANTHAM, Reginald 19 C/M, 3416 Haverford Av.
SEIZURES: One (1) electric typewriter, One (1) ¹/₂meograph machine, numerous Blck. Grd. pamphlets & leaflets, two (2) Marijuana plants.
CHARGES: RUFFIN, Sylvia: Consp. to Viol. 401, 402, Poss. Marijuana.
RUFFIN, Morris: Consp. to viol 401, 402, A & B on Police, Interfere w/Police, Resisting arrest.
RUFFIN, Ethna: Consp. to viol. 401, 402, Br. of Peace, Dis. Cond.
HAINES, and GRANTHAM, Consp. to viol sec. 401, 402.
DISPOSITIONS: RUFFIN, Morris: \$50,000 BFC
RUFFIN, Sylvia: \$10,000 BFC
RUFFIN, Ethna: \$10,000 BFC
HAINES, Robert: \$500 BFC
GRANTHAM, Reginald: Discharged.

20. LOCATION: 1506 SOUTH STREET (Sight arrest)
DATE: 8/26/67
ARRESTED: a. CAMPBELL, Dwight E. 22 C/M, 4557 Lancaster Ave.
b. VAUGHN, Stanley 25 C/M, 2230 W. Master St.
c. JONES, Alma 19 C/F, 834 N. Uber St.
d. ASPER, Karen 18 C/F, 2340 W. Thompson St.
e. SPROWAL, Felton J. 53 C/M, 524 S. 11th St.
f. FREEMAN, Linda 17 C/f, 1531 Montrose St. (JUVENILE)
SEIZURES: None.
CHARGES: Br. of Peace, Dis. Cond. Viol. Injunction.
DISPOSITIONS: SPROWAL, and FREEMAN, : Discharged.
All others: \$300 Bail for Court.

21. LOCATION: 15th & SOUTH STREETS (Sight arrest)
DATE: 8/26/67
ARRESTED: a. BRANCHE, Stanley 34 C/M, 513 Penn St. Chester, Pa.
b. BROWER, George a/k/a "Freedom George" 27 C/M, 909 N. 16th St.
c. ROBINSON, Anthony 24 C/M, Colonial Hotel, 11th & Spruce
SEIZURES: None.
CHARGES: Incite to riot, Br. of Peace, Dis. Cond. Consp. to viol. sec. 401, 402 PFC
DISPOSITIONS: ROBINSON, Discharged; BRANCHE, \$1000 BFC, BROWER, \$500 BFC.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

SUBJECT: Revolutionary Action Movement (R.A.M.)

The investigations and arrests made, thus far, during the course of this emergency operation, clearly establishes that the Revolutionary Action Movement is a communist organization, allied with the Chinese Communist Party. The "BLACK GUARD", which is the military arm of R.A.M., was deliberately set up to capitalize on any friction between the races, and also, to create incidents between the races and/or the police.

The propaganda units of R.A.M. are ever alert for such situations. Their ultimate goal is world domination under the guidance of their "Leader in Exile", ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and Chairman MAO TSE TUNG of the Chinese Communist Party. They seek to attain world domination through any means necessary.

R.A.M. has established the "VANGUARDS", who are the elite members of the BLACK GUARD, to act as a liberation army. This group is the front runners of the BLACK GUARD and is alledged to be skilled in the art of guerrilla warfare. They also act as "cadre" or instructors to recruits of the BLACK GUARD.

Literature seized in our raids included volumes of instructions on how to conduct guerrilla warfare. A book entitled "WORLD BLACK REVOLUTION", published by R.A.M., tells of step by step takeover of rural and urban communities, and how to make gains through civil strife, by making these incidents appear as riots.

Other publications which were found in practically every raid was a small, red book, entitled "QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSE TUNG" and a booklet or periodical called "THE CRUSADER", published by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY (Cont'd)

Also, the photographs of MAO TSE TUNG and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS were found mounted on the walls of practically every location searched.

R.A.M. is not a Civil Right's organization. However, they do intend to infiltrate and gain control of any Civil Right's organization, under the pretense of forming a black people's coalition. Thus far, this program has resulted in professional agitators becoming spokesmen for what was once considered peaceful civil rights organizations. Civil right's organizations which they cannot control, they intend to eliminate or destroy.

Information gained from correspondence seized in raids of local R.A.M. headquarters reflect that R.A.M. is a part of an international organization known as the "SOUL CIRCLE".* Again, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS is the chairman. Other leaders of the SOUL CIRCLE are unknown, however, it is believed that MAO TSE TUNG plays an important role.

Investigation shows local R.A.M. leaders maintained close contact with members in other cities in the United States and throughout the world. According to newspaper accounts, cities in the United States where "riots" and civil strife occurred, the tactics used by the "rioters" were identical to tactics expressed in the R.A.M. publication entitled "WORLD BLACK REVOLUTION".

Swift action by the police department, as a result of intelligence information, has restrained the actions of R.A.M. in this city, thus far. However, this dedicated effort on the part of the police may not be enough to keep this organization from causing trouble in time to come. Investigation reflects unknown members are to take over the leadership of R.A.M. in this city. Close surveillance is necessary to determine who these leaders are and expedient actions should be taken.

* S.O.U.L. = Society Of Universal Liberation.

~~SECRET~~

RAM

33

Determined to be an
administrative marking

By AF On 11/13/09

M. C. Miskovsky

Jan. 8, 1968

M. J. Connell

Nature and Extent of Foreign Influences on Black Nationalist
Organizations

The public nature of some of the militants' contacts with foreign governments and the espousal of Neo-communist, Third World slogans, theories and doctrines by some witnesses 1/ before the Commission as well as by nationally known militant spokesmen require a response by this office. All of the information in this section, except where noted, has been obtained from highly classified documents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We have not yet had access to information from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Communist Party USA, which represents Soviet interests, has recently condemned violence in racial matters. 2/ The Soviets and the Cubans have openly disagreed on the "export of revolution", in Latin America, the Cubans contending that Soviet trade in the area harms peasant revolution. It is in this conflict that our problems concerning SNCC and Stokely Carmichael arise.

We have a classified document of one of the military services 3/ which states that as of mid-1967 SNCC was not dominated by any foreign elements and indeed we have an informal FBI opinion to that effect. The reports which the FBI provided on SNCC tend to substantiate such a view. 4/

But in our own reporting, supported by a search of other FBI documents in addition to communist support, we see a development of strong secret Soviet Intelligence interest, with financial support, in SNCC which culminated in the election of Stokely Carmichael as National Chairman. 5/

In January of 1967, Carmichael went to Puerto Rico as a guest of the Puerto Rican Independent Movement (MPIPR), which has a direct and favorable relationship with the CPUSA. In August of 1967, he was in Havana as a guest of the Cuban Government in company with George Ware and Julius Lester.

While in Havana, Carmichael talked of burning and killing and destruction, and he attacked aspects of Soviet policy. He condemned U.S. policy in Vietnam, applauded the city riots in the U.S. and said this country faced 50 Vietnams. 6/

Human Events, a conservative U.S. publication, stated that Carmichael, Ware and Lester visited a guerilla training camp in Havana, a statement we are attempting to substantiate. Carmichael did speak wildly of the prospect of guerilla warfare in America while in Cuba. 6/

Lester traveled from Cuba back to the United States by way of Moscow and Paris, arriving in New York on the same calendar day that he left Havana. This is the same individual who authored a recent article in the SNCC Newsletter in which he said, "To resist is to make the President afraid to leave the White House because he will be spat upon wherever he goes to tell his lies, because his limousine will find the street filled with tacks and thousands of people who will surge around it smashing the windows and rocking the car until it is turned on its side. Have we forgotten? The man is a murderer. It is us he is killing . . ."

"One does not protest murder.

"One apprehends the murderer and deals with him accordingly. 7/

Carmichael traveled to Hanoi, Syria, a Soviet ally, Algeria, Tanzania, Western Europe and home. In all of his travels to the Far East, Middle East and Africa, he continued the twin themes of his Cuban talks; the necessity of "colored" people (colonial" was another phrase) uniting for "liberation". He also referred constantly to the "Third World" 8/ a phrase for which the Commission does not have a precise definition.

So there is no proof that Carmichael ever was under Communist control, although there is direct evidence of overt and covert support. He would now seem to be outside of domestic

Communist Party USA influence and there is no evidence now available as to what other controls, influences or support might exist, if any.

At an earlier time, when it exercised no control on either, the leader of the Communist Party USA said that SNCC and SDS were the best things the Party had going for it. Control isn't always necessary. Encouragement, excitation or seduction are sometimes enough so that while destruction can be made in motion, goals become common.

While the Che Cuevara mystique was developing and part of the World thought he was dead, a "Third World" activity of sorts grew not only in legend but in fact. Part of it culminated in the Mountains of Bolivia where the capture of a French National with Algerian ties, who worked with the Castro Government in the "export of revolution" led to the disclosure of Che's presence and ultimately to his death. According to the New York Times of 31 December 1967, the Frenchman, Regis De Bray has written a letter which will be published in a U. S. magazine on 15 January, in which he says, "I belong in thought, word and deed to an over all revolutionary movement which is based upon the premise of clandestine struggle."

He did not become a combatant because "Che decided the time was not yet ripe for that, not yet, and that for the moment it was better that I serve by keeping the outside world informed." De Bray, a "Marxist theorist", is a journalist who has had close ties with Castro. He has recently written a book, "Revolution Within the Revolution", about guerilla warfare in Latin America.

There is another element to be considered in the evolution of SNCC. In its May Staff Meeting, one member forecast that the organization would undergo radical change. Carmichael, at this point, was talking of revolution. 9/ Three weeks later, in a closed meeting on the West Coast, he talked quietly and seriously on "How to Organize a Revolution." He said two organizations were needed, a political structure which was legal on paper to conform with the law, then an underground structure of guerillas. 9a/

During the summer and in Carmichael's absence, the Headquarters withered away. We reported the seeming concentration of SNCC national power in New York; that the phone had been shut off

in Atlanta and that the Newsletter had not appeared recently. The FBI corroborated this in detail.

Since Carmichael's return, the Atlanta office has become active again and the Newsletter referred to earlier was printed. An organization in California is lining up a Nation-wide speaking tour for him. He was recently given a five-minute standing ovation when he appeared at a Howard University Meeting. Even under close surveillance, Carmichael could well represent the role which Che instructed De Bray to continue and he could make substantial amounts of money while doing so.

SNCC had admitted a relationship with Arab representatives and has requested recognition by the United Nations so that a representative could appear before the Special Political Commission to discuss U.S. investments in South Africa.

Other matters of more simple fact have come to our attention while looking into foreign involvement. A check drawn on a European bank and deposited in a bank in this country to the account of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) covered the withdrawals on that account for a three-month period. One check drawn in favor of a woman whom we have not identified was endorsed with the name of a person which is identical to the name of one of the members of the Jamaica Rifle Club of New York. The Club has been identified as a Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) affiliate and the member is one of those indicted in New York.

PLP officers having access to this account are responsible for printing and distributing at least forty thousand copies of Black Liberation Now, a well printed booklet which was widely distributed, at least in Newark. The bookley calls for a new Negro leadership and organization for "SOCIALISM". 10/

Through our own efforts, we discovered that Rebellion News is being printed and distributed in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Records at the National Headquarters of the FBI showed that it was discontinued after two issues by early 1966. At least two issues have been printed recently. Their writing is highly inflammatory. Each issue includes a call for all Negroes to arm themselves with rifles, listing places where they can be purchased. 11/

This paper was originally associated with the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a Trotskyite, Communist Party. There is a suggestion now of PLP involvement.

There is a report that a RAM member traveled to Africa to receive money. There has not been time to confirm details of this alleged transaction.

None of the matters mentioned in this memorandum, with the possible exception of the last item, can be considered other than fact or at least of attributed statement. The peculiar nature of the threat of violence which we face renders our traditional concepts of subversion useless in these deliberations. While we might use the phrase "foreign involvement" rather than "foreign subversion", we are talking about "conspiracy" and subversion".

MJC/raf

1/8/68

Dist: 1 - MJC Chron.

1 - ~~Foreign Involvement~~

Conspiracy

1 - SNCC

1 - RAM

SECRET

M. C. Miskovsky

January 4, 1968

H. H. Hair

RAM

In the material I received from the Philadelphia Police Department is a mimeographed 14-page letter dated August 28, 1966, from Robert F. Williams to Fidel Castro. In brief, Williams complained of his treatment while in Cuba, by officials of the Cuban Government and others, which effectively sabotaged his "work for the Afro-American struggle." It is obvious that Williams fully expected complete cooperation from Cuba as well as some financial support, -- and got little of either.

In response to a request for dollars to subscribe to newspapers, magazines and other publications, Williams was allocated \$200 a month. The items were to be obtained by someone at UN and delivered through the diplomatic pouch. Williams complained that he never received the publications or the money.

He also claimed diversion of donations and contributions from supporters inside the U.S.

He had troubles with "The Crusader." He said: "Our publication, 'The Crusader,' had become popular throughout the world and was being used as a manual on armed self-defense by freedom fighters throughout the United States, however the more popular it became the more difficulty we experienced in getting it printed in Cuba." He claimed some copies were forgeries -- those that attacked the Soviet Union.

Williams complained bitterly about D. H. Mansur of Tanzania. Williams attempted to send \$1,550 through Mansur to some Afro-American people working in the struggle. Mansur is accused of stealing the money.

HHH:is

- 1 - HHH Chron.
- 1 - Organization

file

M. C. Miskovsky

January 3, 1967

Harold H. Hair

Philadelphia Police Department Arrests of Various RAM Members

On December 21, 1967, the writer visited the Philadelphia Police Department for the purpose of talking with Lt. George Fencil, Chief of the Civil Disobedience Squad, and reviewing his records concerning RAM members, a number of whom were arrested in July and August 1967. For the most part, the information obtained was on a confidential basis and not to be divulged outside the Commission. Also, Lt. Fencil wants it clearly understood that the Commission should not expect any of the information given to me to be the subject of formal hearings of the Commission. Aside from protecting confidential sources of information, Lt. Fencil pointed out that criminal conspiracy charges are pending against numerous RAM members and they are now engaged in defending motions to suppress much of the documentary evidence they seized on search warrants obtained coincident to the various arrests. Detective Sam Jefferson, who participated in the investigation, assisted me in reviewing and explaining material seized at the time of the arrests.

The Civil Disobedience Squad has a total strength of 30- up from 18 of 1966. Lt. Fencil, an 18-year police veteran, also arranged this past summer for 5 or 6 city busses to be ready on a standby basis to take a bus load (55) of uniformed police to any emergency trouble spots with a minimum of delay.

Lt. Fencil advised that he has members of his squad on the alert for trouble on a continuing basis. They are constantly in potential trouble areas, talking with residents, businessmen and others who may have information. He is of the opinion that his squad's activities were a major factor in preventing a violent outburst in Philadelphia in the latter part of July 1967.

Thirty people -- RAM members or associates -- were arrested in Philadelphia in late July and early August 1967 and face charges of conspiracy to incite riots. These arrests developed from investigations of information that racist literature designed to recruit gangs was being distributed and several Negro businessmen had received posters with the words "I Believe" to place in their shop windows. The police apprehended one man distributing a sheet reading as follows:

"A Call for Self Defense

To all black brothers, to all black people, to all black gangs, UNITE and stop fighting among ourselves. Stop taking the lives of our own brothers and sisters. All black brothers and gangs come together and UNITE FIGHT the real ENEMY WHITE AMERICA! And the UNCLE TOMS. Unite or Perish. Join the Black Guard."

Investigation of this individual and material located at his residence led to many arrests and the recovery of a vast amount of racist literature, material for producing the literature, and, in one instance, two Molotov cocktails.

The prosecution of the 30 individuals is being delayed pending disposition of defense motions to suppress the evidence obtained by the police in executing search and seizure warrants.

Lt. Fencil stated that his investigation has convinced him that RAM is a Communist organization, allied with Communist China. Their ultimate goal is world domination of all non-whites under the leadership of Robert E. Williams, now "exiled" in Peking.

A major effort planned by RAM is the establishment of the "Black Guard" as the forerunner of a Black Liberation Army. There is little to show any real progress in getting the Black Guard operative, but ambitious instructions on

recruiting, organizing and training black youths have been prepared. Targets for recruiting are primarily high schools, junior high schools, and street gangs.

Lt. Fencil is convinced that trouble between blacks and whites lies ahead and that extremist black power groups such as RAM are capable of fomenting full-scale riots unless they are watched carefully and authorities are prepared to take timely and appropriate action to prevent a small number of racists from inciting others to unlawful action.

HHH:aye 1/3/68
1 - HHH
1 - Organizations

M. C. Miskovsky

January 3, 1968

M. J. Connell

Rhetoric

Rhetoric like violence feeds upon itself. But rhetoric's relationship to reality is more difficult to establish. Certain statements can be made however:

Carmichael is calling for revolution in alliance with foreign elements, telling Negroes to arm and threatening to "burn the country down."

Brown is telling Negroes to arm and

McKissick said as early as July 1966 "non-violence is dead --- you can't teach non-violence anymore --- We are a country of violence."

On local level there is preparation for violence, much of it in the guise of "self defense." *or "liberation"* On this point, Carmichael said in a closed meeting that SNCC had to lay the groundwork for revolution and that defense committees had to be established "overtly or correctly" in the south and police watching patrols in the north.

Three months later he told a Mexican magazine writer that "a slave had no recourse but to rebel and kill the master if the master refused to cease exploiting the slave." "As far as we are concerned the matter is very clear: armed struggle. We have talked and talked for a long time. We must destroy the system by force."

Preparations are in fact being made for violence in many areas of the country. In Philadelphia a RAM group has been indicted for conspiracy to incite a riot, and later another Ram group to kill the police officials, federal officials including the President, and to blow up the police headquarters.

In New York another RAM associated group has been arrested and charged with conspiracy to ~~assassinate~~ ^{kill} moderate Negro leaders, advocacy of criminal anarchy and possession of dangerous weapons.

In New Haven, Connecticut a group which this office has been investigating was ~~indicted~~ ^{arrested} in late December for charges of conspiracy to ~~use explosives to cause~~

~~injury and property damage.~~
In Newark, New Jersey an individual has claimed to have a cache of munitions. This same person said at an all Negro meeting that he "would kill all whites." He is in contact with militant leaders in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

~~An individual~~
A group in Washington, D.C. ~~had~~ ^{has} keeps a list of people, who ~~some of whom~~ "should be destroyed." One of the persons on this list has been shot.

In Los Angeles a group of young men is being indoctrinated in Chinese Marxist, Leninist philosophy, trained in karate and taught to shoot rifles which have been purchased. They have been told that they are part of a national group and that they have counterparts in Detroit and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Tanzanian government recently refused to extradite a U.S. citizen, Calvin Cobb, a disbarred attorney, who ~~fled~~ ^{left} the country after his conviction in a \$27,000 theft from a Long Island, New York church.

Cobb told the Tanzanian court that he had "tried to organize the poisoning of 50,000 white policemen in New York." He also said that his organization taught followers "simple methods of killing enemies with bare hands or with a penknife or with home made bottle bombs."

The Commission has in its RAM file a copy of instructions for making molotov cocktails, "bottle bombs."

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

RAM, in its 4 or 5 years of existence, has not developed a large following or base; and Max Stanford has not become a public figure like Carmichael or Brown. Still, he has drawn upon the violent writing of Robert Williams to produce literature of his own for dissemination among young Negroes with concentration in New York City and Philadelphia,--but not limited to those cities.

Stanford's efforts have led to the organization of gun clubs in at least two cities (New York and Detroit). Negro members or associates have acquired firearms and other destructive materials; they have engaged in firearms training, in physical training, and have read and discussed instructional material in devices for sabotage.

A large number of RAM members and associates have been formally charged with conspiracies to murder government officials and other public figures, and conspiracy to incite a riot. These prosecutions may take some individuals out of circulation--Stanford has been in jail since August 1967--but others will go underground and perhaps become even more prone to violence. RAM-type activities -- under whatever label -- will continue as potentially dangerous.

For example, five Negroes -- aged 25 to 31 -- were arrested by the New Haven, Conn., police on December 23, 1967, and charged with plotting to blow up a number of public buildings, including the police station. The alleged purpose was to "break the back of law and order" in New Haven. When arrested they were found in possession of explosives materials. We have no information connecting these individuals with RAM. Yet, their objective is a RAM-type objective.

MJC:is
1-MJC - Chron.
1-Individuals
1/2/68

December 22, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Milan Miskovsky
FROM: Harold Hair
SUBJECT: RAM - James Spady

James Spady is one of the RAM individuals arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department on August 5, 1967 on charges of conspiring to incite to riot.

I have been advised in confidence that when arrested at his residence, 4109 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, he was in possession of Passport No. H 187 292, dated March 13, 1967. The passport indicates he departed this country on April 28, 1967 and returned on August 1, 1967. It also shows that he visited the following countries:

United Republic of Tanzania
United Arab Republic
Uganda
Ethiopia
Kenya
Zanzibar
France
England

It is recommended that appropriate sources be asked to advise if they have any information on the activities of James Spady while in the named countries. Specifically, was he a carrier, with funds from abroad, or was he in communication with Robert Williams, directly or indirectly?

HHH: pd
1- HHH Chron
1- Organization
to Name

✓ RAM

K. H. file in
Hair file 39

December 20, 1967

Memorandum

To: M. C. Miskovsky
✓ ~~Harold H. Hair~~
Martin J. Connell
Sarah C. Carey

From: John K. Scales

Subject: Interview with Philadelphia Commissioner
of Police Frank Rizzo

I had an appointment with Rizzo at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 19, 1967, which had been arranged by Hank Ruth, through Sagalyn. "Emergencies" kept him unavailable until 3:30 p.m. and then he had me speak with his community relations man, who said nothing of specific importance. At about 4:15 Rizzo appeared with Lt. George Fencel, head of his Civil Disobedience Squad.

I told them that our job was to determine whether there was a "national network of troublemakers". Rizzo said that there was no doubt in his mind that there was a "conspiracy" and he asked my opinion. I replied that there certainly appeared to be something "fishy" when there is activity such as they experienced in Philadelphia. In a number of different ways, he told me that the only way to handle their problems was with force.

I mentioned that I had spent some time in New Jersey and that Director Spina had been very cooperative in opening up his files. I asked Rizzo if he knew Spina and he replied that he knew him "very well". I volunteered that he might want to check with Spina to confirm who I was. Rizzo then

called Spina and confirmed that I was "on (their) side". Rizzo then departed, directing Fenc1 to open up his files.

It was agreed that Rizzo would not be asked to testify before the Commission and that information would be for our use only. He is extremely distrustful of federal sources.

Lt. Fenc1 then took me down to his office and with justified pride showed me materials they have obtained from informers and raids on RAM sources, including RAM flags, armbands, organizational charts, Max Stanford's date book and personal correspondence, and a filing cabinet full of cards "on every civil rights agitator or follower in the area". I asked him how long he thought it would take to go through this material, and he replied two days. He said that they would xerox anything and everything they have, upon request. He advised that the FBI and law enforcement officials from Detroit and New Jersey have spent days going through this material, but that the McClellan Subcommittee people have not been given access.

In your absence, I spoke at 5:00 p.m. with Hair and Connell, as I had no basis for determining the extent to which all of this material is new to us.

Marty, he advised that he has very little on SNCC, and accordingly, I don't think it's necessary for you to make a trip. The police department has a substantial amount of general information on computer, but no steps have been taken with respect to Fenc1's section and Fenc1 suggested that they had not even determined whether information of that nature could be computerized. I suggest that this be explored more fully by Harold Hair.

Harold, Fenc1 did not seem to know much about a trip to Paris by Max Stanford last January nor anything about financing or ties. However, I think that we should take this opportunity to evaluate what they have. Fenc1 expects you to call him tomorrow (Wednesday) (215 - MU 6-3086) and confirm that you will be able to meet him Thursday morning.

Fencl indicated that he would not be available all day Thursday, but that he would have someone available for xeroxing all day.

Mike, Fencl has names of RAM people and "troublemakers" state by state and a lot of other general information so we should not think just in terms of RAM while we are there.

This is the most efficient operation I have seen, and they want to help us, but we have to show them that we respect them and their work product. I add this only because Fencl was prepared to spend the evening on the files and seemed amazed that I would leave town after their generous reception. It appears that they have done an excellent job and that Rizzo is at least running an efficient department.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON CIVIL DISORDERS

1016 16TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

410

December 6, 1967

Mr. Miskovsky:

The attached draft report on RAM follows the specific outline on groups attached to Mr. Hebert's briefing memo to the Investigative staff.

Most of the information was obtained from FBI material and is classified.

Harold H. Hair
Investigator

HHH:acc

- 1 - HHH Chron
- 1 - RAM
- 1 - SPH for Info.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)HHH
EVALUATION

1. Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) is a highly-secret all Negro Chinese Communist oriented organization which advocates guerrilla warfare to obtain its goals.

HHH
EVALUATION

2. RAM has no formal headquarters or organization. It functions at the homes of its leaders--mainly in Philadelphia, New York, and Detroit.

3. The leadership of RAM consists of the following:

FBI - NYC
8-10-67 p 3

-- Maxwell Curtis Stanford, Jr.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

" p 6

-- General Gordon Baker, Jr.,
Detroit, Michigan.

" p. 5

-- Donald Freeman, Cleveland Ohio.

" p 6

-- Robert Franklin Williams,
Peking, China.

The only indication of a formal organizational structure was a "Statement of Organization" found in a search of the Philadelphia residence of Stanford on August 3, 1967, by the Philadelphia Police Department.

The statement showed the following:

Executive Chairman	-	Don Freeman
Field Chairman	-	Maxwell Stanford
Executive Treasurer	-	Paul Brooks
Finance Committee	-	Paul Brooks
		Milton Henry
		Bill Tucker
Ideological Chairman	-	James Boggs
Editor of Black America	-	Maxwell Stanford
Managing Editor of		
Black America	-	Grace Lee Boggs
International Chairman	-	Robert F. Williams
Legal Advisors	-	Milton Henry
		Art Earldy
Chairman of Student		
Committee	-	SALADIN

FBI-PHILA
8-29-67
p 5FBI
PHILA

8/29/67

p 5a

HOOVER
TESTING
APP. COMM
2-16-67

4. The total membership of RAM is estimated at not more than 50. The following are reported at various times to be active RAM members or associates of RAM members:

New York City area

Albert Haynes
Roland Snellings
Mark McKinley
John Anderson
George Ellis
Don Duncan
Lloyd Weaver
McKinley Welsh
Maxwell Stanford
Lawrence Neal
Constance Mackie
Curtis Gordon
Frank Mabry, Jr.
Helen Neal
Ted Wilson
Dave White
Herman Ferguson
Edward Howlette
Yousseff Ben Johannan
John Clark
Albert Johnson
Donald Washington
Jeff Wood
John Farris
Merle Stewart
Michelle Kourouma
Morike Kourouma
Mandola McPherson
Harriett Noel
Arthur Harris
Hampton Rookand
Ursula West
Milton Ellis
Abraham Taylor
Raymond Smith
George Samuels
Fred Fernandez
Charles 37X Morris
Gerri Baines

FBI Report
New York City
1/25/67
pp 32-35

members of
JRPC, p. 5

FBI - NYC
8-10-67 p. 9

New York City area (Continued)

Ann Gardiner FBI-NYC 8/10/67 p 17
Walter Ricks
John Shabazz FBI-NYC 8/10/67 p 17

Philadelphia

Maxwell Stanford
Stanley Daniels
Playthell Benjamin
Ethel Johnson
James Alderman
George Anderson
Catherine Blunt
Rufus Harley
J. Hamiter
L. Hamiter
M. Holloway
Len Hansford
Kalama
Lahom Lee
Sylvia Ruffin
Morris Ruffin
Andea Taborne
Tommy Warner
Bob Wright
Ida Yussef
Reuben Butler
Jessie Claude Ross
Roxanne Smith
Fred Meeley

Stanley Branche

FBI-PHILA
1/21/65 pr

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8/29/67
jfp 10-11

add / Donald Y. Jones
J. Tim Parsons
Charles Robinson
FBI
PHILA
10-10-67
p 11

Cleveland

Donald Freeman
Hamif Wahab

Detroit

General Gordon Baker, Jr.
Paul Brooks
Charles Simmons

Oakland

Ernest Allen

5. { The principal publication associated with RAM is "The Crusader," a pamphlet produced by Robert Franklin Williams--sometimes described as the RAM leader-in-exile. Williams wrote The Crusader first in Monroe, N. C., then in Cuba and later in Peking, China. Distribution in this country has been by members of RAM, and mostly in ghetto areas. On August 29, 1967, the Post Office Department banned The Crusader from the U. S. mails on the basis that it is nonmailable under Title 18, U.S. Code Sections 1717 and 1461. The contents of the May 1967 issue urged American Negroes not to fight in Vietnam, but to eliminate as many of their real enemies as they can so that "these racists will not be able to return home and intensify the brutalization and extermination of black people." The issue also gave advice on how to sabotage urban facilities--sewer lines, electrical power stations and highways--without getting caught.

L.A.
TIMES
8-24-67

WIRE SERVICE
STORY 8/24/67

COPY IN
FILE

Allied publications are reported as "Black America," "Afro-World," "Soulbook," "Black Vanguard," "The Razor," "People Get Ready," and "The Liberator." A RAM member was said to be on the staff of "The Liberator" and in contact with Max Stanford. "The Liberator" is published by Afro-American Research Institute, Inc., 244 East 46th Street, New York City and described itself as the voice of the Afro-American Protest Movement in the United States.

FBI-NYC
J-V-67
fvc

FBI-NYC
J-V-67
fvc

6. The objective of RAM is the revolutionary overthrow of the U.S. Government and the subsequent rule by Negroes along Chinese Communist lines. To achieve this goal, RAM advocates urban guerrilla warfare.
7. The "Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto" states that RAM was organized in 1963 by Afro-Americans supporting the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams for organized violence to achieve liberation of the Afro-American people of the United States. RAM's program was directed to education and political revolution by a black political party that would seize power from the white people. It would involve

THE
CRUSADER

FBI-NYC
J-V-67

struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

8. RAM, being a clandestine group, has no known formal constitution, by-laws or other organizational documents. The only evidence of this nature is the list of officers found by the Philadelphia Police Department.
9. RAM has no known legal status.
10. The source of the finances of the RAM leaders is not known. It does not have a dues-paying membership. *There are* Various references to finances by RAM leaders. Many members and associates had jobs and presumably financed their own activities. Unverified information has been received indicating that money--amount not disclosed--was available to Max Stanford in Paris. Another unverified report was that Robert F. Williams, in Peking, had \$1,000,000 available for RAM's use. The only known travel involving significant expenses was a flight by Hanif Wahab to Czechoslovakia in December 1965 and return.
11. RAM is composed of young black militants. They deliberately direct their activities toward recruiting Negro youths. This is done by street meetings and attempts to interest college students. For example, when Philadelphia Police investigated Max Stanford in June 1967, at least six students from Howard University were found at Stanford's residence.
12. In broad terms, RAM has a three stage program. First, education and recruitment, second will be steps to ~~secure~~ funds for the organization, and third, will be the action to replace the present U.S. Government with a Chinese Communist type of society ruled by Negroes.

FBI-NYC
6-30-66
p18

Activities to date include education and recruitment efforts, the establishment of gun clubs to gain shooting proficiency, and involvement in New York and Philadelphia in charges of conspiracy to commit anarchy and plotting the murder of selected moderate civil rights leaders and public officials.

Distribution of The Crusader and the inflammatory writings of Robert F. Williams have been a continuing activity of RAM leaders.

PHILA
INQUIRER
9-2-67

An example of RAM activity was the announcement in Philadelphia on September 1, 1967, that five militant Negro groups would hold three street rallies to urge the city's Negroes to refuse to salute the American Flag or sing the National Anthem "until the black man is freed"; to organize a Black Guard; non-cooperation with the school system; refusal to vote for white politicians; and refuse to serve in the armed services. At the same time the RAM representative, Stanley Branche, announced that Black Power advocate H. Rap Brown had accepted an offer to speak in Philadelphia.

FBI-NYC
10-7-67
10-8-63

In furtherance of its objectives RAM members formed the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club (JRPC) in the New York area in 1966 and engaged in regular firearms practice at three different sites. The principals in JRPC were reported to be RAM members or associates of RAM members. On June 21, 1967, 15 persons identified as members of RAM and/or JRPC were arrested in the New York area (and Stanford was arrested in Philadelphia) on charges of advocating of criminal anarchy. Some were also charged with possession of dangerous weapons, and two, Herman Benjamin Ferguson and Arthur Harris, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder. Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young were identified as the intended victims. Ferguson was the leader of JRPC and an assistant principal in a Queens junior high school.

p 46

Young

On September 27 and 28, 1967, charges were filed against seven RAM members by the District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging two plots by RAM. One was to poison Philadelphia policemen responding to riots in Philadelphia. The second was to murder high federal and city officials and dynamite public buildings. The officials selected for assassination were President Johnson, FBI Director Hoover, Philadelphia Mayor Tate, District Attorney Specter, and Police Commissioner Rizzo. Informants to the District Attorney reported they were recruited by RAM members.

- PHILA
INQUIRY
9-2-67
13. RAM, being a secret clandestine group, has not indulged in the usual type of publicity campaign. One exception noted was the participation of a RAM representative in a joint press conference in Philadelphia on September 1, 1967, announcing an invitation to H. Rap Brown to speak in Philadelphia.
 14. It is difficult to make a meaningful evaluation of the influence exerted by RAM. (See additional comments in items 20 and 21 on page 10.)

15. There has been no evidence of any advertising by RAM.

16. Philadelphia and New York City are the two cities where RAM has been most active. Maxwell Stanford, the dominant figure, has lived in both of these cities in the last couple of years. Detroit and Cleveland have also been reported as having active RAM members, but little activity has been reported there.

17. Ties with other groups have been evident from time to time. The joint press conference in Philadelphia on September 1, 1967, disclosed a cooperation with CORE, SNCC, Black People's Unity Movement, the Young Militants and a Freedom Now group of Chester, Pa.

PHILA
INQUIRER
9-2-67

FBI Director Hoover advised the House Appropriations Committee that Max Stanford has been in frequent contact with Stokely Carmichael, Chairman of SNCC, and received his assistance and guidance in forming a Black Panther Party in New York City.

HOOVER
TESTIMONY
2-16-67
p. 618

On one occasion Max Stanford remarked that the RAM members were working for SNCC, under the banner of SNCC, but eventually RAM would take over SNCC.

Apparent attempts by Stanford to consolidate or cooperate the activities of RAM and the Organization for Black Power in Detroit were rebuffed as leaders of OBP disagreed with RAM's paramilitary action concept as the way to solve Negro problems.

Stanford and Ernest Thomas, leader of Deacons for Defense and Justice, Bogalusa, La., another militant Negro group, have had contacts to consider joining forces and helping each other, but are not known to have gone beyond the talking stage.

18. Travel by RAM leaders or members has largely been between Philadelphia, New York and Detroit. Maxwell Stanford has visited all these places. In addition he is reported to have been in Jonesboro, Ga., to meet with Ernest Thomas, head of the Deacons of Defense and Justice.

Robert Williams--sometimes described as the RAM leader-in-exile--was in Cuba until December 1964, when he travelled to Peking, China, and continued producing the "Crusader" from that point. Stanford claims to have visited with Williams in Cuba in the summer of 1964.

Consideration was given for sending some RAM members to Africa for "training" in the summer of 1966, but apparently this did not materialize.

It is also reported that Hanif Wahab, a Cleveland member, flew to Czechoslovakia in December 1965, enroute to Cuba, but was not given a visa to Cuba and had to return to the United States.

In January 1967, Stanford was planning to fly to Paris, Cario and then to Peking to meet Robert Williams. There is no indication that he actually left the country.

19. The only information coming to our attention thus far connecting any RAM members with 1967 riot activity was the arrest of General Gordon Baker, Jr., and Glanton Dowdell, an associate, on July 24, 1967, for a curfew violation during the Detroit riot. The same two individuals were also arrested during a disturbance in Detroit in 1966. On that occasion they were enroute to the disturbance area with weapons. Both were sentenced to five year's probation for the 1966 violations.

FBI REPORT
NYC 6/30/66
p 18

FBI REPORT
NYC 8/10/67
p 86

20. At this point in time, it would appear that RAM has had limited success although its potential for trouble is great. After four years of existence it has a small membership and no indication of financial ability to carry on extensive operations. On the other hand, it has succeeded in getting members to train in firearms in anticipation of their revolution. And the charges pending against the New York and Philadelphia members indicate success in motivating some to revolutionary action. RAM recruiters have developed some interest among Negro youths in the Black Guard of RAM.
21. RAM could be extremely dangerous in connection with riots. All members who have read "The Crusader" and other material distributed by Stanford and his associates have received detailed suggestions on how to sabotage urban utilities and facilities. Some have had firearms training. A riot--even if started by others--could be seized upon as their opportunity for revolution.

HHH:acc 12-6-68

- 1 - HHH Chron.
- 1 - RAM

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

HOOVER -
APPROP.
HEADING
2-16-67
✓ 622

The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) is an all-Negro black nationalist group. Its ultimate goal is the revolutionary overthrow of the U. S. Government and subsequent rule by Negroes along Chinese Communist lines. It advocates guerrilla warfare as a means of attaining this goal and has organized firearms training by some members. RAM is a clandestine group with an estimated membership of 50 and has no known formal organization.

Leadership

L.A. TIMES
8-24-67
MAY 1967
ISSUE IN
FILE

Robert Franklin Williams is billed as RAM's "leader-in-exile." Williams fled to Cuba in 1961 to avoid prosecution in North Carolina, and subsequently went to Peking, China, where he is now located. He has published the "CRUSADER" for distribution in the United States by RAM, urging Negroes to riot and revolt. In fact, Williams may be more a figurehead than a leader.

The actual leader of RAM is Maxwell Stanford, of Philadelphia. Stanford (aged 25) divides his time between Philadelphia and New York. In Detroit a 26-year-old automobile assembly worker named General Gordon Baker, Jr., was the acknowledged leader. Donald Freeman, a 28-year-old former school teacher in Cleveland, was largely responsible for the founding of RAM in 1963 but did not retain the initiative of leadership.

The RAM organization consists of cells in the traditional revolutionary sense.

Activities

In furtherance of the RAM goal of violent overthrow of the U.S. Government by Negroes, RAM leaders have endeavored to gain the participation of Negro youth in "the struggle" by recruiting and holding group meetings with young Negroes. Literature has been distributed advocating urban guerrilla warfare and giving instructions in the construction of fire bombs and other weapons useful in a campaign of sabotage. In addition RAM leaders have organized rifle and gun clubs to train members in shooting.

In June, 1967, 19 RAM members were arrested by the New York City Police Department on charges of conspiracy to commit anarchy. The police seized large quantities of weapons, ammunition, and literature advocating violence. Two of the arrested persons--Herman Benjamin Ferguson an Assistant Principal of a NYC school, and Arthur Harris--were charged with plotting to murder NAACP Executive Director Roy Wilkins and National Urban League Executive Director Whitney Young, Jr.

PHILA
INQUIRER
9-29-67
9-28-67

In September 1967, the Philadelphia Police Department charged seven RAM members with conspiring to murder President Johnson, FBI Director Hoover, and Philadelphia officials, Mayor Tate, District Attorney Arlen Specter and Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo. Also alleged were plans to dynamite public buildings and poison police in the event of a Negro riot.

There is no evidence to date of actual participation in any 1967 riots by RAM members, with the possible exception of the arrest of General Baker and an associate for a curfew violation on July 24, 1967, during the Detroit riot.

PHILA
INQUIRER
9-2-67

It is difficult to assess the attraction and influence of RAM at this time. It is known that RAM members work with and try to influence other black nationalist groups. The FBI characterizes RAM as one of the most extreme and potentially dangerous of these groups.

HHH:acc 12-6-67

- 1 - HHH Chron.
- 1 - RAM

(RAM addition)

10. Finances

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Harold H. Hair
Investigator

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Pride at Stake In RAM Hearing

By JOE MCGINNISS
Of The Inquirer Staff

10-11-67

IT WAS a simple and beautiful thing. Black people, maybe 200, maybe 250, young ones mostly because they are the ones who are into this the most, walking solemnly into the courtroom in the gray morning and sitting there, and, when all the seats were gone, standing along the wall in the back and along the sides, beads around their necks, beads on a lot of them, and



JOE MCGINNISS

loose African clothing, proud of the kinkiness of their hair, with buttons saying Black Is Best, and all of them silent, in the grip of this ominous new discipline that is so much a part of the feeling they carry with them now everywhere they go.

"Sala'am, brother," they said to one another as they entered. "Sala'am."

They were there because four of their people who had been in jail for a week were going to have a hearing. A hearing, to the blacks, meant that this white judge named Weinrott

would sit behind a desk for a while and then would send their brothers back to jail.

There was no doubt in any of their minds that this was going to happen. They did not hope to change it by their presence and they were not there to riot when the ruling came. They were there to show the troubled four that they had not been forgotten. And they were there to show the informer, the skinny, frightened kid named Hilton Jones, that he had not been forgotten, either.

And, they were there to show everyone that they really believe now in the slogans that the new movement has. That Black Is Beautiful. That Black Is Best.

THE hearing was the result of the great new science fiction story about how members of a secret revolutionary group called RAM, supported by the Chinese Communists, were plotting to poison the Philadelphia Police Department by putting cyanide in their coffee during riots. It is a terrific story and whoever wrote the screenplay for "The Manchurian Candidate" could definitely win an Oscar with it.

Homer Bigart, writing in the New York Times, said that Philadelphians were skeptical about stories of the plot. He must have been talking to Philadelphians in Mississippi. Philadelphians in Pennsylvania believe every insane word of it because it is a great way for them to justify their hatred of the blacks, especially the new blacks, who are proud, not ashamed, of their color.

A member of RAM was talking about this plot Monday afternoon, after the hearing was over.

"This is off the record as far as using my name goes," he said, "because, you know, right now all of us are getting into these hangups about who's the most militant and it wouldn't look good for me to be telling you that that this thing was just a lot of talk."

"Yeah, of course that's all it was. You know, a bunch of guys sittin' around a room somewhere throwin' darts at a picture of Rizzo and sayin' 'Wouldn't it be great to poison all those cops?' And another guy sayin' 'Yeah, an' you know we could do it?' And then talkin' about how, but just talk, you know, crazy talk like just to pass the time and make ourselves feel better."

"Then this guy Jones goes and tells The Man these stories, just 'cause he's in trouble on a robbery. Tells The Man we were all ready to do it when the fact is that stuff was just layin' on a shelf since March with nobody goin' near it."

But people were arrested and a hearing is being held and there will be a trial, but still, it is not like it used to be any more. Before, these people who filled the courtroom on Monday would have been lying in bed until noon, sleeping off cheap wine hangovers, or, if they were younger, slumping in schoolroom chairs, thinking only of Friday night and what they were going to do and who they were going to do it with.

But it is different now because now they have pride.

WHEN the hearing paused at 12:30 they went out into the courtyard of City Hall and stood in a big circle and listened to speeches by people like Stanley Branche, who is one of the big leaders of the new movement, and they chanted, *Think Black . . . Think Black . . . Think Black . . .* and they shouted *Uhuru* and raised clenched fists while, in the background, cop after cop after cop after cop stood silently, nightstick in hand, and did not understand even a little bit of what was happening.

Freedom George, whose name was George Brower back when integration was the goal, talked later of what it is all about. He is a big man in his late 20s, dressed in loose corduroy parka and pants, a man with bushy black hair that he lets grow long. He is a big man in the new movement, too, leader of a group called the Young Militants. But when he talks privately he is no demagogue, just a man who wants respect.

"Respect. That's what it all comes back to, every time. The one thing we can't buy with the white man's money and the one thing he won't let us have. But if we can't get it from him we're gonna get it from ourselves."

"That's what all this African business means. You look to your past for a tradition you can take pride in. But what's in the past of the black man here? Slavery, that's what. Slavery. No way a man can find pride in that kind of heritage. So we look to Africa for our traditions and they make us proud to be black."

"Look, you have Jewish holidays when the schools are even closed, and St. Patrick's Day for the Irish and Columbus Day for the Italians but what does that mean to a black man? We don't even have one day in a whole year that the white man lets us take pride in. Then he expects us to respect his laws, after he excludes us from his society?"

"Oh, but we're moving now. We really are. Moving awfully fast. It scares even me seeing what these young kids want to do. The 16 and 17-year-olds, they are really wild. And every time they see a man put in jail for something like this phony plot it makes them wilder, makes them want to move even faster."

Then Freedom George laughed. "Heck, the way it's going, a year from now they'll be calling me a Tom. I mean that. I'm serious."

They might, the way it is going, and when they do, then the new movement will be a bad thing.

But right now it is beautiful.



PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER

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PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA

OCT 3 1967

RAM 45
Mr. Herbert

Senate Group To Probe RAM

By JEROME S. CAHILL

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — A Senate subcommittee assigned the task of ferreting out the causes of riots and disorders in the Nation's big cities may look into the activities of the anarchist Revolutionary Action Movement operating out of Philadelphia, it was learned Monday.

No decision has been reached on the question by the permanent subcommittee on investigations headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) which was given the investigation task following this summer's riots in Newark, Detroit and other cities.

ASSASSINATION PLOT

But staff investigators of the subcommittee are known to be keeping a close eye on the extremist black national sect, which only last week figured in reports unearthed by Philadelphia police of a conspiracy to assassinate high government officials.

Federal officials have refused to comment on evidence compiled by Philadelphia authorities linking the RAM group to the plot to murder President Johnson, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Mayor James H. J. Tate, District Attorney Arlen Specter and Police Commissioner Frank Rizzo.

DOSSIER ON RAM

But the Federal authorities are known, on the basis of previous Congressional testimony by Hoover, to have a dossier on the RAM organization that could serve to round out the investigation by the McClellan committee.

At the moment, the subcommittee has not yet identified any of the cities that will figure most prominently in the hearings.

RAM

LOS ANGELES TIMES AUGUST 24, 1967

(Continued)

Part I—THURS., AUG. 24, 1967 Los Angeles Times 2★

Negro Exile in China Prints U.S. Hate Paper

Folder Urging City Violence, Sabotaging
of Vietnam War Effort Is Carried in Mails

WASHINGTON (AP)—A publication of a fugitive American Negro in Red China which advocates violence in U.S. cities and advises Negro GIs to "eliminate" their white comrades in Vietnam has been carried in the U.S. mails.

The 12-page Crusader, stating it is published in Peking by Robert F. Williams, contains in the latest edition available here tips for clogging sewer lines and highways, burning public facilities and smashing windows without getting caught.

It also urges that American Negroes refuse to fight in Vietnam. But it says those who are "trapped into" serving should "throw a monkey wrench into those murderous operations."

Further, it says: "They should eliminate as many of their real enemies as they can at the front so that these racists will not be able to return home and intensify the brutalization and extermination of black people to the extent that they are currently exterminating the Vietnamese people."

Powers Restricted

Postal, Customs and Justice Department officials say their power to police the import of foreign propaganda has been sharply restricted in recent years by Supreme Court decisions dealing with the First Amendment's guarantees of freedom of speech and press.

A customs spokesman said propaganda is barred at the ports of entry only if it is treasonable or advocates overthrow of the government or assassination of the President.

Because of the legal restrictions, the officials said, they were unable to determine the extent of the circulation of Crusader which Williams has

turned out on an irregular basis since he fled, first to Cuba and then to Red China.

Williams, one of the first of the Negro militants, fled to Cuba six years ago to dodge a charge of kidnapping during a racial disturbance in Monroe, N.C.

In Havana, the bearded, 42-year-old Negro became a propagandist. He is said to have forged Fidel Castro's link with U.S. Negro militants and founded the violence-prone Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

Some officers of the secretive RAM organization were arrested in New York in June and charged with a plot to assassinate moderate civil rights leaders. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has accused RAM of planning to start a riot in Chicago two years ago.

There has been widespread speculation this summer's epidemic of Negro violence was encouraged by Havana and Peking.

But officials with access to domestic and foreign intelligence information say they have absolutely no evidence of any underground financial channel from Communist capitals to Negro slums.

For years Williams has been trying to get things moving.

Back in 1964, he wrote in a Crusader published in Havana: "The weapons of defense employed by Afro-American freedom fighters must consist of a poor man's arsenal. Gasoline fire bombs, lye or acid bombs . . . can be used extensively. During the night hours such weapons, thrown from rooftops, will make the streets impossible for racist cops to patrol . . . High powered sniper rifles are readily available."

About two years ago

Williams moved from Havana to Red China. He complained in Crusader, "the Cuban story is a great revolutionary tragedy" and that "Fidel is being tricked into betraying, alienating and crushing his most loyal comrades-in-arms and supporters."

In the March issue published in Peking, Williams said: "The power of love and nonviolence is a farce. Massive violence is impending . . . Give your burning hatred for oppression constructive and logical direction and stand by for violence."

Williams said "the first shock wave will be felt in the coming summer. Thereafter, they will become more intense." In the issue labeled as being published in May, Williams urged Negroes to infiltrate police forces and the Central Intelligence Agency as well as to sabotage the Vietnam war effort. He also passed on some tips for causing havoc in the nation's cities.

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Peking, China
August 28, 1966

Dear Fidel:

First of all, I want to thank you and the Cuban people for assisting me when I was escaping from the United States. I will always be grateful to the Cuban people and I will always be a friend of the Cuban Revolution. In fact, this is the very reason that I take the liberty to write you this letter from my second exile. The reason that I bother to bring these matters to your attention, or later to the attention of the public, if necessary, is because I find it impossible to believe that Commandante Vallejo, Peniero and others close around you have fully, truthfully, and faithfully informed you of these ignominious experiences that I encountered while living in Cuba.

Shortly after my arrival in Cuba I requested support for the Afro-American struggle in the U.S.A. I first requested an information office with the purpose of acquainting the peoples of Latin America, Asia, and Africa with the revolutionary potential of the Afro-American struggle and the brutal nature of U.S. racism and its relation to U.S. imperialism. This revolutionary request was never granted. I also requested permission and facilities to broadcast both long and shortwave, especially to the Afro-American people in the U.S.A. After much bickering and red tape I was finally allowed to proceed with the broadcast from Radio Progreso, however, the facilities of Radio Havana which was to be the short wave broadcast in the name of Radio Free Dixie were completely denied. I was told that this was because Radio Havana is the official voice of the Cuban Government and that the Cuban Government could not be identified in this way with the Afro-American struggle. I was never allowed the use of the shortwave facilities which would have enabled me to reach the great masses of our people all over the U.S. and especially on the West Coast where there is a heavy concentration of my fellow workers and followers. We would have also been able to reach the people of Africa, Latin America and other places where the people manifested great interest by the letters that we received. Also, I made a request from the government and the Party for a certain amount of dollars that would have enabled me to subscribe to the newspapers, magazines and other publications that were necessary for me to maintain a close relation with our struggle. Finally, the Party had allocated \$200 dollars a month. I was told this by Commandante Peniero's office, and that this \$200 dollars was to allow me to subscribe to papers, magazines and to buy phonograph records so that I would have the latest music from the United States to use on Radio Free Dixie to increase our listening audience. The \$200 dollars a month was to be used by somebody who was working at the United Nations and the things would be sent to me often in the pouch from the U.N. However, I never received any of the \$200 dollars a month nor the publications.

HE DID
NOT GET
IT.

Later I was able to get donations and contributions from supporters inside the United States for publications, records, and materials that I needed for my work. Also, many of the listeners of Radio Free Dixie donated musical recordings currently popular among the Afro-American masses to be used on Radio Free Dixie. However, these publications and records when sent were taken from the mail, taken from the Post Office, and sometimes when things were sent by boat, they were taken from the boat. And there were instances when even personal things purchased by persons in our movement in the States and sent to me were deliberately taken. They were taken from the pouch and taken from the Foreign Ministry. When I went to the Foreign Ministry to complain, I was always given the excuse that they did not know who was responsible for this and that they did not know who was taking these things out of the pouch. So, this handicapped our struggle very much. Later, I discovered that some of the newspapers and recordings were showing up in other places and they were showing up more and more in the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry, the officials there were allowing mercenaries, thieves, and pirates to practice piracy against our struggle and against the property of our struggle and the things we needed to work with. Also, this was a way to cripple our broadcasts and to weaken our publication and to keep us behind so that we could not keep up with the news. I even complained to the Party about these dishonorable practices being carried out.

There were many other Americans living in Cuba and they were able to use the pouch. The Amigos de Cuba, an organization of Americans living there was able to receive things from the pouch. Many of them and their representatives were able to travel in and out of Cuba to make purchases in the United States and Canada and to have these things sent back by ship and they were able to receive all kinds of things that did not have anything to do with the struggle. Even after I found it impossible to rely on the Foreign Ministry, the pouch and the Mambisa shipping lines, I requested through Commandante Paniero's office that my wife be allowed to go to Canada so that she could contact our friends and purchase the records and pick up the magazines and books and all the things pertaining to our struggle that we needed. I was repeatedly told that this would be impossible because there were so many repatriates returning to Cuba that there was no room on the ship for her to travel. I found out later that this was untrue because other Americans were traveling from Havana to Canada and into the United States and back to Cuba at will and as much as they wanted to. I later discovered that this was just a plot to try to wreck our struggle and to crush our organization, and was done in conjunction with forces inside the U.S. including the U.S. Communist Party which was opposed to our method of struggle and which advocated a policy of non-violence in support of Rev. Martin Luther King.

After our program, Radio Free Dixie, became very successful and it was noted throughout the world that it was a successful broadcast that had great impact on the Afro-American masses in the U.S., after many international publications in the United States, Latin America, Asia, and Africa had written a great deal about the impact of our program the power was reduced so low that our listeners inside the U.S. could not hear the broadcast. Some who could hear Radio Free Dixie heard it coming through the station at Santa Clara. The Havana transmission was so weak that sometimes they could not even hear it in Florida. This was direct and deliberate sabotage committed to protect U.S. racism and imperialism from being exposed for its brutal racist crimes against the Afro-American people. It was also done at the instigation of Americans living in Cuba. They were the first to advise that this radio program should be abolished. In order to maintain a false image as supporters of our cause while at the same time dealing it a crippling blow, Radio Difusion reduced the power of the facilities over which we were broadcasting.

Our publication, the Crusader, had become popular throughout the world and was being used as a manual on armed self-defense by freedom fighters throughout the United States, however, the more popular it became the more difficulty we experienced in getting it printed in Cuba. There was always some excuse about paper or we had to go through a lot of red tape which would make it impossible to publish some issues while others came out extremely late. We found it impossible to continue publishing under these conditions. We also had the case where some copies of the Crusader were forged and distributed throughout the world. This forged copy was an attack on the Soviet Union and surreptitiously anti-China and was designed to make my exile in Cuba difficult. I reported this to the Party and had hoped that I would get some cooperation to help facilitate my making a public announcement on it or a statement that the October 1965 Special Edition of The Crusader was not published by me and that it was a forged copy not published by friendly forces, but I was unable to get any cooperation from the Party as far as making this public announcement.

In many instances our mail was held up. It was on some occasions sent back to the United States but the people in the States continued to contact me. Some sent the letters back by people traveling to Cuba to show that the Havana post office had stamped them return to sender, address unknown. On some occasions long distance telephone callers were informed that I was unavailable. This completely severed the lines of communications between my co-workers and me. After the request for my wife to go to Canada and take care of the business there was denied, I asked that some members of our organization and Negro journalists be allowed to visit Cuba. This was also denied. All Negro journalists who applied for visas to enter Cuba were denied visas while white reactionary journalists from the capitalist press were being admitted from all over the world. The Foreign Ministry systematically barred all Negroes who were coming to confer with me in relation to our struggle, out of Cuba.

Some Negro members of our organization, traveling on our money got as far as Prague and were barred from Cuba and were forced to return to the U.S. after their funds were exhausted. This caused us to spend a lot of dollars, dissipating our funds. There were other cases wherein many of our people went to Mexico hoping to come to Cuba to confer with me about the struggle and set up communication lines so that we could coordinate our efforts, but all of this was sabotaged and all of the plans frustrated by officials and functionaries of the Cuban government, especially those in the Foreign Ministry and Commandante Peniero's office. Commandante Peniero's office was one of the main factors in bringing about the frustrating conditions of our struggle, the very man that had been assigned by you to take care of me.

The only official in the Cuban Government who showed any genuine interest in our struggle and who had really promised to help was Commandante Che Guevara. Commandante Guevara called me into his office and told me that he believed that my policy or self-defense was correct and he showed me an editorial in the newspaper Hoy, an editorial in support and praise of Rev. Martin Luther King. He told me that he disagreed with that view and that he had some disagreement with that view and that he had some disagreement with some of the officials of the government and that he was going to help me all he could. He told me he was going to the interior of Cuba and promised he would return in one month and telephone me as soon as he arrived in the city. However, he stated that while he was gone, it would not be necessary to wait the full thirty days for solution of some of the minor problems I had. He said that Captain Arrogones would take care of my problems while he was away. Later, I discovered that Captain Arrogones was unavailable. After thirty days Commandante Che Guevara failed to return to Havana. So, I did not get any help from the Cuban Government and I did not receive attention as far as the problems of my struggle were concerned. My interview with Commandante Che Guevara was one day before the letter that you read from him over radio and television was dated.

On the day before that letter was dated he gave me the understanding that he was going into the interior and that he was not leaving the country again, but that he would return to Havana, contact me, and give me the needed assistance when he returned. Despite the fact that I have seen Commandante Guevara the day before the letter was dated to you, in which you said that he had gone and joined another revolution, I find this hard to believe after he told me that he was coming back in thirty days and that he had me waiting for him and relying on him to give assistance to our struggle. The reason that I bring this up at this time is because I wonder if "Che" did not meet with foul play in the interior and that maybe the same people who contrived his disappearance may be planning to do away with you in the same manner.

During the time of the Tri-Continental Conference, Afro-American journalists tried to come to Cuba to cover the Conference. These journalists also had been to Cairo; they had been accepted there as journalist and were given cooperation there and were able to write about the Afro-Asian Conference and to bring the information back to the Afro-American people. When they tried to enter Cuba, they were denied the right to come and they were told that they could not come because they were American journalists. However, representatives from The Worker (official organ of the C.P.U.S.A.), from a Jewish publication and other white Americans were allowed to come to Cuba as guests of the government and they were admitted to the Tri-Continental Conference.

Also, I was living in Havana at the time and as a representative of the Afro-American people and I was not given an invitation to attend the Tri-Continental Conference. I was barred from the conference and was only admitted after the question had been raised by some of the delegates from Africa, and only after they had asked why I lived in Havana and I was not inside the conference halls, and that there were others there who did not have as much in common with the peoples of the conference as I did. Later, they were told in the conference by Captain Osmany Cienfuegos that I had been invited to the Conference but that I had refused to pick up my invitation, and that I was refusing to attend and that I was boycotting the Conference, and that they had been told that I had an invitation and wouldn't accept it. I told them that this was not true. They then said that they could not see why a man in a high position like Osmany would tell a lie about a little thing like that. I told them if they were so sure, I would go with them to see.

We went to the Conference headquarters and no credentials had been made out and this was being done by officials of the Cuban Government and not by the conference as a whole. I found this to be incompatible with your policy, the policy that you had always advocated. I know that you have always advocated a policy of racial equality and brotherhood and I do not see how this could have been done with your knowledge.

While in Cuba all of my work for the Afro-American struggle was sabotaged. Some of it was sabotaged by Cuban functionaries who unwittingly were led to carry out sabotage against our struggle by agitators from outside. Some of these people who agitated most against our struggle and against my work in Cuba were Americans who had been brought there as so-called technicians and advisors who spread all kinds of vicious lies and misled some honest Cuban officials who really thought that these American members of the U.S. Communist Party were beyond reproach. Some of these people are highly suspect as agents of the U.S. Government and the CIA yet they were able to do a very effective job. They were able to completely sabotage and derail our struggle.

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They were able to do what the racist and imperialist government of the United States was never able to do while I was there, and that was to demoralize me and to frustrate my efforts to the point that they were all but ineffective.

Also, during the Tri-Continental Conference one of the persons who was invited there was a fellow who came from Tanzania, Africa, named D.H. Mansur. Mansur was invited and was supposed to be a newspaperman working for "Uhuru". He had been to Cuba the previous year. At that time he was traveling in the company of a military delegation and someone introduced him to me as the Vice-Minister of Defense, all from Tanzania. He was housed along with the vice-minister and the military delegates in the Cuban protocol house. I did not know him previously, but during that visit he was brought to my house by representatives of ICAP along with two men, the vice-minister and one of the military officials. Mansur told me at that time that there was a possibility that Tanzania would establish diplomatic relations with Cuba the following year and that he was going to be appointed the ambassador to Havana.

On his second visit, during the Tri-Continental Conference, Mansur stayed at the Hotel Capri and was given special privileges and was able to summon Osmany to the hotel whenever he saw fit. He was also seen, and I personally saw him with Commandante Peniero. He told me that since I was having difficulty in Cuba that if I wanted to see anybody in the government other than Fidel Castro, that he could arrange it for me. He said that Fidel Castro was the only official in the Cuban Government that he could not arrange an interview with for me. He also told me that officials of the Cuban Government were soliciting people to try to smear me and make me look bad and that they were deliberately working against me and that he would advise as a friend that I try to leave Cuba. When I had met Mansur the previous year when he was visiting with the military delegation and the vice-minister of Defense of Tanzania, he appeared to be a revolutionary person and was supposed to have been working with Cuban officials.

D.H. Mansur told me that he expected to go through New York for some business that he had to take care of in the United Nations soon. I asked him how soon and he replied that he was not sure when, but wanted to know why I had asked. I told him that I had something that I wanted to send to the States. He replied that if I had anything to send that I could send it by the "Chief of Secret Police" of Tanzania who was in Cuba on a secret mission and was supposed to leave within a couple of days. He told me that this chief of the secret police was in Cuba attending the Tri-Continental Conference but that the Cuban Government did not know his true identity but that whatever I wanted to send would be all right to send by him because he would be traveling with diplomatic immunity to the United Nations.

I then told him that I may want to send some money to the Negroes in the United States; a personal contribution that I was making to them. He said that he thought that this minister would take it, but that he would talk to him first. He later returned and said that the minister would leave in two days and that if I had whatever I wanted to send ready on the night before he left that there would be no problem. He said that the man was all right; he had diplomatic immunity and that he was there in Cuba on a secret mission. The night before the "minister" was supposed to leave, I brought \$1,550 dollars and a letter written in code and gave it to Mansur to be sent to some Afro-American people working in the struggle to help them out. I took the envelope containing the message and the money to the lobby of the Hotel Havana Libre. I gave Mansur the envelope and the money and he went upstairs while I waited in the lobby for his return.

He stayed upstairs for about 15 minutes and returned in the company of Commandante Peniero and the man he had pointed out to me as the Chief of the Secret Police of Tanzania. Mansur and Peniero walked to a deserted side of the hotel that led to the cafeteria and talked for three or four minutes, then the two of them passed back through the lobby and went out of the hotel through the door leading to the Polinesia Dining Room. Even though he knew I was there waiting for him, he did not return that night. The next day when I saw him, I asked him why he did not return. He said for me not to worry and voluntarily injected that he had not discussed my business with Commandante Peniero because, "I know these people don't like you and are working against you, but 'the red beard' is a friend of mine and I went out to talk to him." He said that his friend 'red beard' was the head of the Cuban Secret Police.

He told me later, after the Tri-Continental Conference that he served as guide and translator for Osmany and other Cubans who were visiting and working in Africa. He also told me that the Cuban Government, in conjunction with the Soviet Government was trying to break relations and wreck the union between Tananyika and Zanzibar, because the Cubans, Soviets and East Germans wanted to use Zanzibar as a base to operate in Africa to try to subvert the African governments. He said that there were two factions in the government in Dar es Salaam and that one faction, backed by Cuba and the Soviets, was working against President Nyerere and they wanted to break up the union because they felt that Zanzibar would be more useful to them as an independent country.

Mansur also stated to me that the Cuban Government was responsible for a lot of trouble in the Congo, Leopoldville. That they had sent many black Cuban troops there disguised as Congolese and that these black troops fought in the Congo and had a base in Tanzania where they received their food and supplies and often came for rest.

He went on to say that the Cuban Government was using these black troops in Africa to engender political influence on behalf of the Soviet Union and that most of these troops were massacred, slaughtered because the imperialists discovered their presence. He claimed that the Cubans and Russians were giving pro-Moscow African leaders weapons to fight against the nationalists, and that instead of fighting against the imperialists, they were fighting against the revolutionary nationalists in the Congo in order to prevent a nationalist revolution that would not have been under the influence and domination of the Soviet Union.

I asked Mansur why he had turned against the Cubans since his last visit and he said it was because he found out that the Cubans were no good after working with them directly through the Embassy of Cuba in Dar es Salaam. He claimed that Cuba had a black Cuban there as ambassador who had to take orders from a white Cuban who was the first secretary and that this proved the Cubans to be racists who did not believe in equality of the black man, but were using black puppets to further their own political interests, and those of the Soviet Union. I asked him why he had come to Cuba and he said that the Party had brought him there to work as an advisor on African affairs and to set up broadcasts and often laughed about it afterwards because none in Radio Havana understood what he was broadcasting in Swahili. I discovered him to be very reactionary and he laughed about the bad conditions he created in Radio Havana and how he alienated and antagonized a lot of the workers there. He told me that the director of Radio Havana asked him what could Cuba do to counteract the Chinese influence in Africa, and that he should work for them in trying to do so.

Mansur, while living in the Hotel Capri, created a lot of friction between himself and the Cuban workers. He struck a Cuban waiter with his fist in the Capri dining room because the waiter did not serve him "fast enough" and then had the Party make the victim apologize to him! He was extremely rude with the workers. He demanded that the director of the Hotel Capri secure a prostitute for him. When he was informed that prostitution had been abolished in Cuba by the Revolutionary Government, he told the director that that was a lie and that most any Cuban woman on the street would sleep with him for money. He then called officials of the Party and told them that he wanted one of the chorus girls working in the show at the Club in the Capri. The officials of the Party forced an unwilling show girl to submit to his demands for a prostitute in order to pacify him.

I told Mansur that I had never known a guest of Cuba to come there before and get away with such shameful conduct and abuse, and I asked him how could he get away with such action. He replied that he had information on officials of the Cuban Government and the subversive activity that they were carrying on in Africa and that they dared not bother him.

He ostentatiously went into the hotel bar and invited many people to drink with him and told them to drink all they wanted because it was free and being paid for the Cuban Government.

While Mansur was using these threats to divulge this so-called secret information, to intimidate high officials of the Cuban Party, he boasted that this information had already been sold to Finnish television men who were then visiting Cuba and that in the future it was going to be published under a pseudonym.

After one week of observing Mansur's reactionary conduct, I became apprehensive of his trustworthiness and called and discovered that neither the money nor the letter had arrived there. I went back to D.H. Mansur to ask him about the "Chief of the Secret Police" who was supposed to have taken the money and communique to New York. He said that if the message and money had not arrived yet that maybe the man did not go directly to New York, and that maybe he went first to some other place, or maybe he stopped over in Mexico. I said well maybe that was possible. I waited another week and called New York again to find out that NO SUCH PERSON HAD COME to the Tanzanian Mission to the United Nations, so I went back again to D.H. Mansur. He then said that he had to personally go to Tanzania himself to get the money because he did want anyone to think he was a thief. In the meantime, becoming more suspicious of Mansur, I sent cables off to Minister "Babu", with whom I was acquainted and to President Nyerere. Minister "Babu" responded immediately, replying that Mansur did not represent the Government of Tanzania and that he had no official position in the Government of Tanzania.

When I went to Mansur and faced him again he broke down and started crying, begging for me to please shoot him. He promised that he would get the money back and that he would even get the Cuban Party to pay it back. He begged me not to involve his government and his president in this matter because the Government of Tanzania may kill his family or put them all in prison and kill him or put him in prison. I told him that all I wanted was the money and the message back, that his money was supposed to go to our people in New York and that we had sent a secret coded message and I wanted to know what he had done with the communique. He then said that it was possible that he gave the money and the communique to a Cuban official. I then said to him that in that case there would be no problem because if he gave it to a Cuban official that we would be able to get it back because I thought they would cooperate with me.

He then stated that he did not think we could get it back because the Cuban official that he gave it to may have been working with the CIA. I kept insisting that I wanted the money back and the message and he continued crying and then suggested that I go together with him to the British Reuters news service and the Associated Press office in Havana and that he would write a confession in the presence of the agents there saying that he had received the money from me and that the money had been lost and that he would be responsible for making restitution.

I asked him why did he want to go to the British and Americans who were our enemies and the enemies of his country, especially since his president had denounced the activity of the A.P. there in Tanzania as a subversive counterrevolutionary agency working against the government. He said that President Nyerere only denounced one correspondent of the A.P. and that the reason he wanted to go there and get them involved was because he was working with the two news services and that this would be a form of collateral or assurance for the money. I then asked how could he be a loyal supporter of his government and his president while working for the British and American news agencies.

His sinister maneuver was obvious. The fact was that the coded message, sent along with the money, was signed by a code name. Legally there was no evidence to connect Afro-American freedom fighters with Cuba or with me. It was obvious that Mansur and other agents had devised a conspiracy to create a state of hysteria and journalistic sensationalism by attempting to link U.S. civil rights forces with foreign interests and portray me as an intermediary of foreign intrigue and subversion.

Mansur had told me that Cuban Government officials were plotting to get rid of me and that I should not rule out the possibility that they would readily murder me and that, though I may doubt that they were capable of this, he could assure me that they were capable of this because he worked for and had close contact with them. He said that they were soliciting others, including himself, in their malicious campaign to discredit and silence me. Obviously, he assumed after telling me all this that I was sufficiently against the Cuban Revolution to the extent that he could afford to admit to me that he was working for the British and Americans.

When the African students studying in Havana, who were also friends of Mansur, were informed that Mansur had stolen money entrusted to him for the Afro-American movement, they confronted him as a delegation to investigate the veracity of the charges. Mansur confessed to them that he had had the money but not being aware of its source of origin he became frightened at the amount and turned it over to the Cuban authorities.

An African woman freedom fighter, wife of a diplomat, reported to me that Mansur had approached her and some of her Cuban friends and tried to bribe them into taking him to places where he claimed he had heard from foreign sources that Lesbian women frequented. She said he told them that he had plenty of money, ostentatiously flaunted Cuban bills in 50 peso denominations, and said he would pay them if they would take him where he could take pictures showing this type of life in Cuba. These women were shocked and became highly suspicious of his mission in Cuba. Mansur had told me that he had forced African freedom fighters from Angola out of Dar es Salaam by publishing photographs he had taken of them in undesirable places enjoying night life.

It was more than obvious that he was seeking pictures of African freedom fighters that he could use to compromise and blackmail them on the continent.

After I began to question Mansur more about the money and the coded message and discovered all of these things about him, I found that he had suddenly requested permission to leave the country even though he was supposed to remain there another month to set up the Swahili broadcasts and to await the arrival of two other Tanzanians to take over from him. Despite the fact that his services were supposedly indispensable to Radio Havana, he was hurriedly sent on a trip to the interior of Cuba by party officials. When I discovered that he was back and planning to leave right away, I called Commandante Vallejo.

During the interim, I had talked to a Congolese woman freedom fighter who was in search of Mansur whom she thought to be a true African brother and revolutionary, to give him confidential information and organizational communiques to be taken by him to Dar es Salaam to be sent to revolutionary forces inside the Congo. In order to prevent her from becoming another victim of D.H. Mansur I related to her what he had done about our message and money that were sent to our friends in the United States and disclosed to her the secrets that Mansur was openly telling about the Congo. She became horrified and after a long discussion on the matter, the Congolese revolutionary stated that they had been trying to ascertain how the imperialist forces obtained information about their movement and the arrival of black Cuban soldiers in the Congo. She said that Mansur represented the missing link that they had been searching for, and that it was now obvious to her that he was the man who had caused many revolutionaries to be massacred and their campaign to be frustrated. I immediately called Commandante Vallejo again and asked for an urgent emergency conference.

Commandante Vallejo came to my house and I told him that I had talked with the Congolese freedom fighter and that we were both convinced that Mansur was an agent of the imperialists and was the one responsible for the massacre of Congolese and Cuban revolutionaries in the Congo by revealing secrets to the imperialists. I showed him the cable from Minister Babu of the Tanzanian Government. I discussed all the aforementioned facts, at length, and asked him to report this directly to you, Fidel. I also asked Commandante Vallejo to prevent Mansur from leaving Cuba until he could be questioned more by me and the Cuban officials about the theft of the money, my missing communique and his direct connections with the A.P., Reuters, officials of the Cuban Communist Party and the circle of Finnish television men whose woman informer claimed to be an intimate girl friend of yours, Fidel. Commandante Vallejo informed me that he would take it directly to Fidel.

He left hurriedly. The following night at 12:30 a.m. two men from G-2 came to my house. In a belligerent manner they demanded that I tell them what I had told Commandante Vallejo.

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I inquired as to what office they were from and they said Commandante Peniero's office. I told them to tell Commandante Peniero that I did not deal with crooks and that anything I had to say I would tell to Fidel. One of the men stated that they did not have to stay there and listen to my insults and that Mansur was a "good revolutionary friend of Cuba" who only "talked too much". As the two security men left my house, one was heard to say that Williams had better "watch out". It was obvious that Vallejo, who had been appointed by you personally to aid me with my problems was not reporting my problems and informees to you but instead was turning my complaints over to the same man that I was complaining against for sabotaging our struggle or allowing it to be sabotaged by his subordinates. After I revealed that I had become convinced that Commandante Peniero and Captian Osmany were working with subversive elements and shielding agents of the U.S. and British imperialists I was unable to make contact with Commandante Vallejo again. He refused to see me and refused to relay my messages to you. I was unable to see any responsible official in the Cuban Government and D.H. Mansur was sped out of the country by official representatives of the Cuban Government. I continuously sent telegrams, made telephone calls and requests to talk to you, Fidel. I also called President Dorticos' office and the office of Dra. Celia Sanchez seeking an audience that I was never granted.

I could only see the same people from Peniero's office who had all along been instrumental in helping to sabotage my work in Cuba. I was only granted aueiences with petty functionaries from Peniero's office who displayed an attitude of indifference and laughed at the whole affair as if it were come comedy, but this was a serious matter to our struggle and it should have been a serious matter to Cuba because I could not understand how a government or an official of a government like Vallejo, Peniero or Osmany could see Cuban soldiers, even if they were black, wiped out, salughtered and massacred in the Congo and here was the man who was responsible for it right there in Cuba and they refused to apprehend him or to even take him into custody and question him. Here was a man who had stolen \$1,550 dollars from a struggle that Cuba claimed to be supporting and they refused to bring this thief in, even for questioning, which meant that he, as well as other pirates, as well as Cuban pirates, had the right to practice piracy against our liberation struggle. He had impunity granted him under the power and authority of the Cuban Government. So the fact was that even though this man was a thief, it made no difference, he was an honored guest who among other things had stolen from the Afro-American struggle which these officials of Cuba were opposed to and to which they had been in opposition all along and had done everything they could to sabotage. One of the main characters in this sabotage was Commandante Peniero. We expected more consideration from Commandante Vallejo but we found him to be working hand in glove with Commandante Peniero and Captain Osmany.

I think it also important to note that much of the secret organizational information that I had filed with Commandante Peniero's was later cynically cited to be by an official of one of the so-called free world embassies in Havana.

It was also positively obvious that through Commandante Peniero and Commandante VALLEJO, a flippantly promiscuous north American woman was transmitting all confidential matters related to her by them pertaining to my activities to this same so-called free world embassy.

I had had much more difficulty before then. I had been invited to Sweden on a speaking tour and I had asked for permission to leave Cuba but permission was never granted, no cooperation was given me whatever. Finally, the people working with the Party had begun to do all manner of things to handicap and hinder our struggle and their actions were beginning to become antagonistic whenever I had contact with them. During my last months in Cuba, hostility toward me by members of the Party became very intense. They displayed much resentment toward the fact that I was receiving a small stipend in pesos as the government's support of me and my activities in behalf of the Afro-American struggle. Due to the fact that this stipend was used to make me appear a part of the new class of those enjoying the dulce vida in Cuba, while at the same time piratical Party officials were robbing us of the direct material support received from the revolutionary people of the United States and deliverately and viciously sabotaging all our efforts in our struggle, I refused to continue accepting this stipend from the Party.

Despite the fact that I had evidence that D.H. Mansur was a thief, a charlatan, an unprincipled counterrevolutionary and an admitted agent of the imperialist forces, and I had personally found him to be unscrupulous, anti-socialist, anti-Nyerere and an outright bandit of the worst sort, functionaries of the Party and of Commandante Peniero's office insisted that he was an "honest man", a "revolutionary" and a guest of the Cuban Government who just "talked too much." From Mansur's point of view he felt safe and secure in the fact that he had connections with officials high in the Cuban Government. He suggested to me that if I wanted aid, any special favor or permission to leave Cuba that I had better direct my efforts more toward Captain Osmany Cienfuegos because his power was on the rise and Fidel's was on the decline and it would be only a matter of time before Fidel would be completely powerless.

I can't believe that Osmany, Peniero and Vallejo, I do not believe that they have accurately, truly and faithfully informed you of what was and is transpiring because I cannot conceive of your being aware of this matter and of all of these things that were going on, not only against our struggle but also against the Cuban Revolution, and the Cuban people and remain indifferent.

I write you this correspondence now because of my support of the Cuban people and the Cuban Revolution. As desperately as the \$1550 dollars are needed by impoverished Afro-American freedom fighters, I know that it is now an irretrievable loss and that those racist officials of the Cuban Government, who so effectively sabotaged our struggle were glad that we lost the money and they deem it a great victory for whatever cause they serve.

The only ones who could possibly profit from this are those who work for the CIA and U.S. imperialism.

I deem it my revolutionary duty to bring these facts to your attention. I want to be sure that you know this because I also see in this a conspiracy against the Cuban Revolution and yourself and I am convinced that if you are, and remain, unaware of these corrupt and sinister machinations taking place around you, you will soon be in the same predicament as Nkrumah, Ben Bella, or Sukarno and the Cuban Revolution will be subverted and destroyed from within.

I think that you owe it to the cause of the Cuban Revolution and to the revolutionaries throughout the world and especially to the revolutionaries throughout the world and the western hemisphere to let us know if these reactionary scoundrels of your government were acting in accordance with your concept of revolutionary conduct as a part of your ruling clique or whether they are usurpers engaged in unscrupulous subversive activities contrary to your beliefs and ideas.

Again I say that I support the Cuban Revolution and I am grateful for the hospitality and friendship that the Cuban people have shown me. I hope that these demoralizing and agonizing experiences do not indicate a new fascist tendency on the part of the Cuban Revolution. The only complaint that I make to you is on behalf of my people, the Afro-American people who are engaged in a struggle for survival, liberation, equality and freedom inside the USA. I make this complaint to you because of the fact that your government has allowed saboteurs to sabotage our struggle and have set us back for a number of years and have allowed them to frustrate and demoralize our people in our struggle against our oppressive enemy.

I also make this complaint as a revolutionary obligation to the Cuban people themselves who have sacrificed their lives, their blood and their loved ones and gone to great lengths to promote the Cuban Revolution and to make it a living reality. I think that I owe it to them that I bring this matter to your attention so that you may deal personally with it or place it into the hands of the people so that they may know about the characters and personalities of those persons who are supposed to be leaders of the Cuban Revolution; people like Commandante Vallejo, Peniero and Osmany. They should know the caliber of these men who represent them before the world, these men who are either outright thieves and crooks themselves or who keep company with and give aid and comfort to crooks who are enemies of the Cuban people and revolutionaries throughout the world.

Personally, my stay in Cuba turned out quite well and my stay in Cuba, as far as my relationship with the Cuban people, was quite enjoyable, but I deeply resent the fact that a revolutionary government that came to power through revolution would sink to the level that it would give aid and comfort to imperialist agents, thieves and pirates who practice piracy against freedom movements, freedom fighters and those struggling for liberty and equality.

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There are many other things that I feel should be brought out; things I should say to you but I am not sure that this correspondence will reach you, but if it is impossible to reach you this way, I feel that it is my revolutionary duty to reach you in whatever manner I possibly can, even if it must be through the mass media of the world.

I am doing this completely on my own initiative. I have not discussed this with any other official or individual nor with members or officials of my organization inside the United States. This is a personal matter that I am taking upon myself and I assume full responsibility. I feel that this is my duty because I feel a personal obligation, a personal duty and a personal loyalty to the Cuban Revolution and the Cuban people and I hope that I will be more fortunate in reaching you than I was in the more than four years that I resided in Cuba.

I hope at least this time you feel that what I have to say is important enough for a personal response and I hope you will not commit this very important and serious matter to the hands of the same racist, degenerate, counterrevolutionary agents of U.S. imperialism who are responsible for frustrating and subverting that part of the Afro-American freedom struggle that was being conducted from the revolutionary territory of Cuba.

Revolutionarily yours,

Robert F. Williams

NOTE: This letter was presented in September 1966 to the Cuban Embassy in Peking for immediate transmittal to Fidel Castro. The Cuban Embassy refused to accept the letter. Another copy was mailed by the author directly to Castro, but there is no evidence to indicate that he ever received it. In these circumstances the author has decided to make the letter public.

RAM

For Immediate Release:

P.L. admits being an enemy of Robert F. Williams

On May 20, 1967, in Workshop I, "America is the Blackman's Battleground", of the National Black Power Conference held in Washington D.C., David Douglas, a member of the Harlem branch of P.L.P. (Progressive Labor Party) admitted in a heated debate with a black nationalist that P.L. was opposing Robert William's internationally because of their (P.L.) differing with Robert Williams over ideology. Douglas said, "It's a matter of ideology". This admittance by Douglas came after he was charged with not being a revolutionary black nationalist which he sometimes calls himself, not having black people's interest his foremost thought and of being a uncle tom flunky, counter-revolutionary for the ofay left.

The Black nationalist spokesman said that Robert F. Williams had informed him that the ofay left, including P.L. is working to prevent Black Brothers from swinging on the international scene; that they are trying to fix things so that if Blacks make the international scene, they will have to make it through them; that a lot of dirty work is going on through P.L. and that the ofay left wants Brother Rob to stay in exile, because they know that he knows the rotten role they are playing against the brothers on the world scene.

P.L. has confused many of our people by publicizing and stating in words that they are in agreement with Brother Robert Williams. But in a burst of anger Douglas admitted that P.L. was blocking Brother Rob. Realizing what he had said, he cut his statement short, but the Truth had slipped through.

We release this news so that all the freedom loving peoples of the world will know that P.L., along with the American Communist Party stand united against Brother Robert Williams and RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement). Though these organizations may spout words of unity and talk of helping revolutionary Black nationalists, they secretly are working to destroy all revolutionary Black Nationalists Forces so that they can control our liberation movement.

We release this information to the freedom loving peoples of the world so that they may watch for snakes (masters at deception) and know their real friends and their real enemies.

BLACK GUARD ORGANIZERS MANUAL

1. WHAT IS THE BLACK GUARD:

THE BLACK GUARD IS A BLACK YOUTH GROUP DEDICATED TO BLACK POWER, BLACK UNITY AND SELF-DEFENSE. THE BLACK GUARD RESOLVES ANY CONTRADICTION WHICH MAY ARISE IN CARRYING OUT VANGUARD DIRECTION, AND TO MOBILIZE AND LEAD THE MASSES. THE GUARD SERVES AS THE PRINCIPAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE MASSES AND THE VANGUARD. THE BLACK GUARD IS THE FORERUNNER OF A BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.

2. BLACK GUARD SELECTION

ALL RECRUITMENT IS MADE BY PERSONAL CONTACT. BLACK GUARD RECRUIT MUST SHOW A SELF SACRIFICING SPIRIT AND BOUNDLESS LOYALTY TO THE BLACK NATION. SHOULD POSSESS POLITICAL VISION AND CAPABILITY. BLACK GUARD RECRUITS SHOULD SHOW HIGH REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, STRICT OBSERVANCE OF VANGUARD DISCIPLINE. HAVE INTIMATE CONNECTION WITH THE MASSES, ABILITY TO WORK INDEPENDENTLY AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK AND UNSELFISHNESS.

3. BLACK GUARD SCREENING

A RECRUIT SHOULD BE EXAMINED CAREFULLY, AND THOROUGHLY BY THE LEADERSHIP AS TO HIS CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS, HIS MERITS AND DEFECTS, HIS WHOLE PERSONAL HISTORY, AND HIS WORK. SECONDLY, RECRUIT SHOULD FILL OUT APPLICATION BLANK AND MAKE COPY OF THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING AND SIGN IT. ALL INFORMATION GIVEN SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY.

4. BLACK GUARD PROMOTION

RIGID PROMOTION STANDARDS, TOGETHER WITH CONSTANT REVOLUTIONARY BLACK NATIONALIST TRAINING AND INDOCTRINATION ENABLES THE VANGUARD TO STRENGTHEN AND SECURE THE BACKBONE OF R.A.M. PROMOTION SHOULD BE BASED ON INDIVIDUAL AND UNIT DISCIPLINE, LOYALTY, AND DEDICATION TO THE VANGUARD R.A.M.

5. BLACK GUARD PRE-ORIENTATION

ORIENTATION TAKES FROM 6 TO 8 WEEKS DEPENDING ON RECRUITS DEGREE OF SELF-DISCIPLINE AND CONSISTENCY. RECRUITS WILL BE ORIENTATED AROUND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VANGUARD R.A.M. AND THE MOVEMENT. THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK LIBERATION FROM 1442 - 1967. EVERY RECRUIT WILL BE TAUGHT THE NATURE OF THE BLACK CULTURAL REVOLUTION. AFTER TWO OR THREE ORIENTATION SESSIONS RECRUITS WILL BE GIVEN A LETTER, (YOU ARE NOW A BLACK GUARD), AND OTHER INFORMATION FOR NEW RECRUITS. THE RECRUIT IS THEN REQUESTED TO GO TO HIS DRAFT BOARD OBTAIN A SS 150 CO FORM (PENDING ON HIS DRAFT STATUS). HE IS THEN GIVEN COPIES OF LETTERS "AMERICA IS THE BLACKMAN'S BATTLEGROUND" FOR HIM TO USE AS GUIDELINES TO WRITE A LETTER IN HIS OWN WORDS TO THE DRAFT BOARD. THE RECRUIT MAY USE ANY PART OF THE LETTERS THAT HE WISHES. AFTER COMPLETING THE LETTER HE IS TO BRING IT TO NEXT ORIENTATION CLASS ALONG WITH CO FORM FOR APPROVAL FROM HIS AREA ORGANIZER OR SECTION LEADERS. THE ORGANIZER HAS COPIES MADE, PUBLISHED, DISTRIBUTED ETC.. AFTER THE LETTER OF C.O. HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND THE C.O. FORM WITH LETTER SEND TO THE DRAFT BOARD, RECRUIT RECEIVES LESSONS, OATHS, DUTIES, AND GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BLACK GUARD. HE MUST STUDY THE MATERIAL AND WILL BE QUIZZED ON HIS UNDERSTANDING OF LESSONS IN UNIT MEETINGS AND "UNITY LIBERATION SCHOOLS".

A PROGRESS RECORD IS KEPT ON EACH RECRUIT AND RECRUITS ARE RATED IN SUCH THINGS AS ALERTNESS, DEDICATION, DISCIPLINE, ABILITY TO APPLY THEORY, CONDUCT, POLITICAL PARA-MILITARY DEVELOPMENT, CLEANLINESS, COOPERATION, EFFORT, AND RELIABILITY. EACH RECRUIT, AFTER COMPLETING LEVEL, CAN SEE HIS RATING FOR THAT LEVEL COMPLETION.

6. BLACK GUARD "BASIC TRAINING"

EACH RECRUIT'S BASIC TRAINING WILL LAST FROM 6 TO 8 WEEKS. HE WILL STUDY THE BASIC FUNDAMENTALS OF WAR AND THE FINE ASPECTS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE. BASIC TRAINING WILL CONSIST OF WEEKLY WORKOUTS WHICH WILL TURN INTO DAILY WORKOUTS AT THE CLOSING OF BASIC TRAINING. EACH RECRUIT MUST GO ON A MANUEVER BEFORE HE COMPLETES BASIC TRAINING.

7. TYPES OF BLACK GUARD TRAINING.

THERE ARE THREE BASIC TYPES OF TRAINING IN THE BLACK GUARD THAT EVERY MEMBER IS GRADED IN:

1. POLITICAL TRAINING--IS VERY IMPORTANT TO EVERY BLACK GUARD BECAUSE WITHOUT POLITICAL THEORY A SUCCESSFUL GUERRILLA CAMPAIGN CANNOT BE EXECUTED. POLITICAL TRAINING TEACHES THE RECRUIT (A) WHO HE IS; (B) WHAT HE IS FIGHTING FOR; (C) WHO HE MUST IDENTIFY WITH; (D) WHERE HIS LOYALTY MUST BE; (E) WHAT MUST BE DONE; (F) HOW TO DO IT. POLITICAL TRAINING ALSO TEACHES THE RECRUIT HOW TO ORGANIZE AND MOBILIZE THE COMMUNITY (COLONY); HOW TO RUN AND CONTROL MEETINGS; THE ART OF FRONT ACTIVITY, INFILTRATION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, ETC.

2. PHYSICAL - SPIRITUAL TRAINING

EVERY BLACK GUARD MUST BE WORTH TEN OR MORE OF THE ENEMY. THIS MEANS THAT HE MUST BE SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY IN ALL WAYS. EVERY BLACK GUARD THEN, MUST BE SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY IN ALL WAYS. EVERY BLACK GUARD THEN, MUST BE TRAINED SUPERBLY POLITICALLY, PHYSICAL, SPIRITUALLY, MILITARILY THEN A GREEN BERT - ELITE OF THE U.S. ARMY, THE BLACK BELTS (SERIES) ELITE OF THE NAVY, MARINES, ETC. PHYSICAL TRAINING INCLUDES KARATE (BLACK GUARD MAJOR SPORT) AIKIDO, KUNG FU, JUDO, STICK FIGHTING, ARMED FIGHTING, ETC.

3. PARA-MILITARY TRAINING

PARA-MILITARY TRAINING IS VERY IMPORTANT TO EVERY BLACK GUARD BEING THE BLACK PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY (GUERRILLA ARMY). PARA-MILITARY MEANS IRREGULAR MILITARY OR GUERRILLA TRAINING. PARA-TRAINING CONSISTS OF NOCK AND REAL MANUEVERS AS A GUERRILLA UNIT. IT ALSO INVOLVES TRAINING IN:

- (A) POLITICAL FUNCTIONS OF A PARA-MILITARY UNIT
- (B) SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE
- (C) METHODS OF ORGANIZATION SURVIVAL
- (D) MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION
- (E) RURAL AND URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

8. BLACK GUARD RANK AND COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

LEADERSHIP COMES FROM THE MOST DISCIPLINE AND DEDICATED WITHIN THE BLACK GUARD. LEADERS ARE CHOSEN BY AREA ORGANIZER JUDGING THE RECRUITS FROM PROGRESS CHARTS AND ABILITY. BLACK GUARD LEADERSHIP IS THE BEST OF THE RANK AND FILE. LEADERSHIP IN THE BLACK GUARD IS DESIGNED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, BUT YET UNDER THE COMMAND OF ONE LEADER.

9. BLACK GUARD STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

A. THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE BLACK GUARD IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. UNIT - THE UNIT CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) MEN WITH ONE LEADER. EACH UNIT SELECTS ITS OWN LEADER. THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE BLACK GUARD IS THE UNIT. THE UNIT CONSISTS OF FIVE MEN AND FUNCTIONS AS A SELF-DEFENSE GUERRILLA UNIT. THE BLACK GUARD IS STRUCTURED INTO UNITS BECAUSE IT IS A GUERRILLA ARMY OR BLACK PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY. A GUERRILLA ARMY IS STRUCTURED INTO UNITS IN ORDER THAT THAT MAXIMUM SECURITY CAN BE MAINTAINED, MAKING IT HARD FOR THE ENEMY TO PENETRATE OUR RANKS AND OBTAIN BLACK GUARD SECRETS. EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT HAS FIVE MEN TRAINED IN THE FIVE BASIC AREAS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE; THEREFORE, EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT IS A LIBERATION ARMY WITHIN ITSELF.
2. SQUAD - THE SQUAD CONSISTS OF TEN(10) MEN EACH. THE SQUAD IS THE COMBINATION OF TWO UNITS FROM THE SAME SECTION. THE TWO UNITS SELECT A LEADER.
3. PLATOON - THE PLATOON CONSISTS OF TWENTY (20) MEN. THE PLATOON IS THE COMBINATION OF FOUR UNITS OR TWO SQUADS FROM THE SAME SECTION. THE PLATOON CHOOSES ONE LEADER AND ONE ASSISTANT LEADER. THE PLATOON IS ORGANIZED MAINLY FOR MANUEVERS.
4. SECTION - THE SECTION CONSISTS OF SIXTY (60) MEN, TWELVE UNITS, OR SIX SQUADS OR THREE PLATOONS FROM THE SAME AREA. THE SECTION SELECTS ONE LEADER AND TWO ASSISTANT LEADERS. EACH UNIT IN THE SECTION SELECTS A BROTHER TO BE ON THE SECTION COUNCIL WHICH GOVERNS OVER THE SECTION. THE SECTION COUNCIL IN RETURN RECOMMENDS WHO IS TO BE SECTION LEADERS AND ASSISTANT LEADERS. THEY THEN TAKE IT BACK TO THE UNIT FOR FINAL APPROVAL OR CHANGE.
5. AREA - THE AREA IS MADE UP OF ONEHUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN OR MORE. A CITY WILL BE STRUCTURED INTO AREAS. THE IDEAL NUMBER OF AREAS IS THREE, BUT THIS MAY DIFFER ACCORDING TO THE CITY. IF THE NUMBER OF BLACK GUARDS BECOMES TOO LARGE FOR FLEXIBLE GUERRILLA MOBILITY IN A GIVEN AREA, THAT AREA MAY HAVE TO BE MADE INTO TWO AREAS. EACH AREA WILL HAVE AN AREA COUNCIL WITH TWO OR THREE MEN FROM EACH SECTION COUNCIL SELECTED BY THE SECTION COUNCIL. THIS KEEPS THE AREA COUNCIL TIGHT UNIT. THE AREA COUNCIL MAKES DECISIONS FOR THE AREA AND IS COMPLETE AUTHORITY FOR THE AREA.
6. CITY COUNCIL - THE CITY COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF TWO OR THREE SELECTED FROM EACH AREA COUNCIL. THE CITY COUNCIL IS THE DECISION MAKING BOARD FOR THE CITY PROGRAM, ACTIVITY, ACTION, STRATEGY, AND TACTICS OF THE BLACK GUARD. IT IS THE LAST WORK IN THE CITY.
7. COUNTY COUNCIL - THE COUNTY COUNCIL IS THE COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE NEIGHBORING CITY COUNCILS IN A STATE THAT ARE IN THE SAME COUNTY. NUMBER OF COUNTY COUNCIL WILL VARY ACCORDING TO CITY. THE PURPOSE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL IS TO COORDINATE ACTIVITY IN NEIGHBORING CITIES WITHIN A GIVEN STATE.

8. STATE COUNCIL - THE STATE COUNCIL CONSISTS OF EITHER ONE BROTHER FROM EACH CITY COUNCIL OR TWO FROM EACH COUNTY. THE STATE COUNCIL WOULD MAKE DECISIONS AND POLICY FOR THE STATE COORDINATING STATE WIDE ACTIVITY.
9. REGIONAL COUNCIL - THE REGIONAL COUNCIL CONSISTS OF TWO OR THREE BROTHERS SELECTED FROM EACH STATE COUNCIL. THEY WILL COMBINE WITHIN THEIR REGIONS TO MAKE REGIONAL COUNCILS. THERE ARE FOUR REGIONS: (1) WESTERN, (2) MIDWESTERN, (3) EASTERN, (4) SOUTHERN.
10. NATIONAL COUNCIL - THE NATIONAL COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF THREE BROTHERS SELECTED FROM EACH REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THOSE APPOINTED AS ADVISORS BY THE VANGUARD. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BLACK GUARD. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WILL FUNCTION INDEPENDENT EXCEPT WHEN ADVISED OTHERWISE BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, CENTRAL SECRETARIAT OR THE SOUL CIRCLE OF THE VANGUARD. THE SOUL CIRCLE OF THE VANGUARD WILL AT ALL TIMES REMAIN IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE BLACK GUARD.

THE SOUL CIRCLE IS THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY OF THE VANGUARD. ALL POWER IS IN AND COMES FROM THE SOUL CIRCLE WHICH HAS DICTATORIAL POWER. THE SOUL CIRCLE IS SECRET. THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT IS THE NEXT HIGHEST BODY OF POWER; THEN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL IF NEEDING HELP FROM THE VANGUARD, WILL ASK THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE VANGUARD; IN EXTREME CASES, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WILL REFER THE MATTER TO THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT, AND IF NECESSARY TO THE SOUL CIRCLE.

B. THE FIVE SECTIONS OF THE BLACK GUARD:

FIELD OPERATION (MILITARY) DEFENSE, PROPAGANDA, PUBLIC RELATIONS INTELLIGENCE; POLITICAL

THESE FIVE SECTIONS ARE THE BASIC AREAS OF GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION. EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT HAS THESE FIVE SECTIONS MAKING EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT A GUERRILLA ARMY WITHIN ITSELF. BEING STRUCTURED IN THIS MANNER ANY OR EVERY BLACK GUARD UNIT CAN REBUILD THE ENTIRE ARMY AND CARRY OUT THE REVOLUTION.

1. POLITICAL

THE POLITICAL SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OVERALL STRATEGY AND TACTICS, PROGRAM, METHODS, ANALYSIS FOR THE BLACK GUARD. THIS INCLUDES BOTH MILITARY AND NON-MILITARY ACTIVITY. THE POLITICAL SECTION WOULD COORDINATE FRONT ACTIVITY WITH NON-PUBLIC ACTIVITY, NON-MILITARY WITH MILITARY, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION, ETC.

2. FIELD OPERATIONS (MILITARY)

THE FIELD OPERATIONS (MILITARY) SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TRAINING OF BLACK GUARD'S TRAINING PROGRAM AND THE APPLYING (PUTTING INTO ACTION) THE TACTICS, PLANS PROGRAM, OR MANUEVERS OF THE BLACK GUARD.

3. DEFENSE (Protective)

The defense (protective) section is responsible for the protection of vanguard and Black Guard leaders, members, and property in all situations. The defense section is responsible for the defense of the Black Nation coordinating its activities with other sections. The defense section also functions as the enforcer squad; enforcing the vanguard and Black Guard discipline, and also enforcing the will of the vanguard and Black Guard. The name of the defense section is the the I.I.I. (Liau Lau).

4. PROPAGANDA - Public Relations

The propaganda-public relations section is responsible for the development of psychological warfare campaigns, organization, drafting of all propaganda and the organization of all front (public) activity. It is also responsible for fund raising activities, the organization of speakers to other groups, unity with other groups, diplomatic relations and affairs and the planning, coordination and organization of infiltration, coordinated with the intelligence section.

5. INTELLIGENCE

The intelligence section is responsible for the securing, collecting, analyzing and organization of information on all friends and enemies activity, and is also responsible for the development of an intelligence and securities system inside and outside of the Black Guard.

C. LEVELS OF THE BLACK GUARD:

There are four (4) levels of organization in the Black Guard. Level one (1) is the Green Star; level two is the Red Star; level three is the Black Star, and level four is the RAII Star.

1. Green Star

To get a Green Star a Black Guard recruit must complete orientation one (basic training). Basic training will take six weeks to two months, depending upon the discipline of the recruit. Basic training will give the recruit an understanding of the Black Guard; develop self discipline, and teach the recruit some basic methods of self-defense. Basic training will introduce the recruit to self defense. There are three stages within the Green Star level which, if the recruit studies the Black Guard lessons and trains, he will easily pass. Each recruit has a progress chart which his organizer grades him by and is used to help him in his development.

2. Red Star

In order to achieve a Red Star a Black Guard recruit has to complete orientation two which takes ten weeks to three months to complete. In orientation two the recruit broadens his understanding of self defense and self discipline, and a better understanding of people's war.

3. Black Star

To get the Black Star the recruit must pass orientation three. Orientation three will take the recruit into a higher level physically and mentally; translating theory into practice, etc. To achieve the Black Star, the recruit must have been in training for at least five months.

4. RAM Star

To obtain a RAM Star, the recruit must have completed orientation four; must know lessons and know how to apply lessons; must know Black Guard manual; and must have been in Black Guard training for eleven months. Once passing test he will receive RAM Star. The recruit should have the equivalent of a Brown Belt Karatist, and should be a good self-disciplined guerrilla soldier with knowledge of different aspects of self-defense warfare.

D. STAGES

There are twelve (12) stages of development within the Black Guard. Three (3) each in the four levels of organization. After completing each orientation and achieving the Star, there are three stages in each Star. These three stages symbolize the RAM'S head inside the star. Leadership is chosen by level and stage achieved. Stages and levels are achieved by execution of orders and understanding, loyalty; ability to apply the political, spiritual, and cultural economic lessons; and the military, political spiritual, and physical training of the program.

THREE DEGREE RAM STAR

When a Black Guard has achieved his third degree RAM star (usually two years) he will be qualified to govern any society, be in any guerrilla movement in the world, and will be prepared to lead the NEW WORLD.

10. BLACK GUARD RECRUITS DAILY AND WEEKLY ACTIVITY

- A. HAVE ONE NIGHT OR DAY FOR GENERAL POLITICAL ORIENTATION CALLED "COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION". IN THIS DISCUSSION THE ORGANIZER WILL GIVE THE BLACK GUARDS A GENERAL POLITICAL ORIENTATION, THE SECOND HALF OF THE ORIENTATION WILL BE OPEN FOR QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION CONCERNING PROBLEMS OF MASS MOBILIZATION. THE ORGANIZERS CAN ALWAYS BRING OTHER BROTHERS TO THESE SESSIONS TO TALK TO THE RECRUITS ABOUT SPECIFIC FIELDS OF ORGANIZING AND MASS MOBILIZATION. AT ALL TIMES BROTHERS AND SISTERS ORIENTATION SHOULD BE SEPARATE, EXCEPT FOR SPECIAL BLACK GUARD MEETINGS AT THESE ORIENTATIONS BLACK GUARD BROTHERS AND SISTERS SHOULD BE IN SEPARATE UNITS UNLESS DESIGNATED OTHERWISE.
- B. ONE NIGHT SHOULD BE FOR UNIT OR SQUAD MEETINGS, CALLED "LIBERATION SCHOOLS" DEPENDING UPON NUMBER OF RECRUITS. EACH LIBERATION SCHOOL WILL BE HELD IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE GIVEN AREA. ALL UNIT AND SQUAD ACTIVITIES WILL BE DISCUSSED AND RECRUITS WILL STUDY MILITARY STRATEGY, GUERRILLA WARFARE, ETC.
- C. TWO DAYS OR NIGHTS A WEEK SHOULD BE FOR SELF DEFENSE CLASSES - DEALING WITH KARATE, KUNG FU, AIKIDO, STICK FIGHTING ETC.
- D. ONE DAY FOR PHYSICAL WORKOUTS. WORKOUTS WILL CONSIST OF CALISTENICS, RUNNING OF 2 TO 5 MILES DEPENDING ON UNIT OR SQUAD'S DEVELOPMENT IN RUNNING AS A TEAM. EVERY WORKOUT WILL CONSIST OF SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING AND SPARRING.
- E. ONE NIGHT FOR MANUVERS, INTELLIGENCE OR COMMUNICATIONS.

- F. All Black Guard recruits will do the twelve basic Black Guard Karate Exercises daily and practice the basic fundamentals of Karate. Daily and weekly Black Guard Activity will change according to rank and level of individual Black Guard.

11. How Black Guards Should Organize in High School

High, and Jr. High Schools should first be flooded with cultural, revolutionary, and Black Guard propaganda. Propaganda may be gotten inside the schools through young brothers attending the various schools in the area or section. After making contact with brothers in the school a meeting should be set up.

At the meeting you can discuss setting up Black History Clubs (Marcus Garvey, Nat Turner, Malcolm X) or Black Power Committees etc. which will act as front groups, a organization for the Black Guard. These groups will raise the awareness of the Student by putting out newspapers, and other revolutionary proper propaganda. Cultural committees can put on cultural programs, bazaars plus, etc. Brothers who have developed their revolutionary attitudes, discipline, and awareness will be screened for the Black Guard.

12. Organizing Gangs, the Base for the Black Guard

The organizer should have knowledge of all the gangs in his area or section. Where they are at, How many brothers are in them, who is the leader and who are the most influenial brothers in the gangs. Brothers can go rap with the gang leaders about consolidating their forces with other gang leaders to control the whole area rather than certain sections. Stress the need for brothers to stop fighting among themselves and explain why the Devil wants to keep them fighting. Give them Black Guard literature and stress the need and importance of a "Liberation Army" and the need for "Self Defense". These brothers may be reached in pool rooms, bars, parties, jails and barber shops can be bases for Black Guard propaganda. All the brothers that show interest at the beginning of the next recruitment. All orientation. Brothers should be in contact with organization until the next recruitment.

13. Finding Elite Black Guard

- (A) As units develop begin to establish a series of tests to create more discipline among the leadership of the Black Guard. Have them go on a series of Field maneuvers, plus, fast every Saturday, juice diet etc. Have units train recruits and hold orientations sessions and workouts.
- (B) Summer training courses will include maneuvers at 4 or 5 A.M. or 2 or 3 A.M. etc. -- intructions for E.S.T.C. will be included in separte manual.
- (C) Have Black Guard study vanguard material and memorize lessons at "General Orientations". Quiz recruits. Those who memorize best and can articulate Black Guard line, show signs of discipline and who measure up in workouts and maneuvers become elite of Black Guard and are eligible for Vanguard cadre material.

14. Have Black Guards Study Writings of Brother Rob

A Material to be studied by all Black Guards

1. The Black Guard Manual
2. The Black Guard Lessons
3. The Black Power Manifesto by Chairman Rob

B Study material should be structural in lesson form.

1. Black Power Manifesto
2. Black People with Guns
3. What is Black Power
4. Black America, Aim for a War of Self Defense and Survival
5. Black Guard History Notes
6. The Struggle for Black State Power
7. World Black Revolution

15. Black Guard Demonstrations against the Draft

The Organizer should get the most aware of the Black Guard and begin to demonstrate against the U.S. drafting of African-American captive enslaved colonized Black men in the Armed Forces, using the two Slogans, for most of the posters

1. America Is The Blackman's Battleground!
2. Unite Or Perish!

16. Black Guard Call for Black Liberation Front

The Black Guard will call for a Black Liberation Front in the Black community and for the destruction of the forms and all the Western elements in the Black community. Toms will be visited by the Black Guard etc. After having propagandizing the community for the destruction of the Toms and the creation of a Black Liberation Front. Have the Black Guard hold mass demonstrations rallies. At first they will be small but will grow, always have the red, black and green flag (Nation's Flag and Black Guard Flag) at all Mass demonstrations and rallies.

17. Have Black Guard create fronts for fund raising and mobilization

The Black Guard will be publicly in own as the Black Brotherhood. The Black brotherhood will consist of respectable brothers from the community and those brothers that have not reached the level of the Black Guard (Revolutionary Nationalist). The brotherhood will be used for fund raising and mobilizing the community through benefits propaganda, etc. The youth groups inside the High Schools B.P.C. History Clubs can have parties and other affairs to raise money for the Guard (Liberation Army). The Afro-American Women's Cultural Association will be the publicized name of the sisters Guard whose function will be like that of the Brotherhood.

18. Establish Black Guard Liberation Schools

During the summer months the S.G. can set up liberation schools in the communities using someone's home or renting a store front. Out of these liberation schools will come propaganda, ideological training for the Black Guard and also serve as a base for the Black Guard. These schools

18. Continued

will teach African and African American history and the philosophy of Brother Rob. The schools will also serve as mobilization center for Black Guard recruitment.

19. Have Black Guard propaganda and revolutionize the Black Community

Have the Black Guard keep the community flooded with propaganda. Posters should be made in big bold letters and hung up all over the community. The community should be leafleted at least twice a week and a newsletter should be printed weekly which will eventually become Black Guard's newspaper. Black Guards inside of the Junior High and High schools can leaflet inside schools. Black Guards outside of the school shouldn't leaflet schools they should be restricted to the community. If Black Guard are arrested for passing out leaflets etc. in the schools then they come outside the jurisdiction of the administration however Black Guard inside the schools will probably be suspended or left alone.

20. How to Make Lots of Propaganda for Little Money

Most groups make 8" by 11" two page leaflets with a lot of words. Most of our people don't read the leaflet because they are too wordy. Make all Black Guard literature plain, bold simple and to the point.

Make lots of little leaflets take an 8" by 11" page and make two leaflets out of it by folding the paper in half and making two prints out of one sheet of paper. Cut the leaflets in two, instead of 500 leaflets to a ream of paper you have 1,000. Above all always keep leaflets Plain and always Clean and clear

21. Actions For Black Guards to Take if Arrested

The organizer should teach the Black Guards to avoid being arrested because it drains our resources and only helps our enemies. But the organizer must be aware that some brothers will be arrested regardless. The Organizer must begin to prepare now for such a move by racist cops. Always teach Black Guard never to admit they are in the Black Guard or RII and never reveal any information but their name, address and right to consul. But if arrested and jailed to organize and spread the message of Black Revolution and the Black Guard. Train and teach the Brothers physically and mentally.

22. What to do if other groups want to Organize The Black Guard

Any group can help organize the Black Guard if they agree with the Vanguard's philosophy and program, Rob Williams and are willing to follow the Brotherhood's Guidelines of Organization for the Black Guard.

If the Group wants to help they should be orientated by the organizer who would supervise the organizing. If the group wants to unite with the Vanguard the organizer will encourage them to — but will always discourage a group from disbanding or ceasing autonomy. The Organizer will always practice unity. This is to keep a healthy atmosphere.

23. What types of Supplies will the Organizer need?

The Organizer Basic qualifications and supplies will consist of political visions, discipline, capability to talk, speak and move from a revolutionary point of view understand all Black Guard lessons, structure, manuals and writings of Brother Rob. The Organizer will need supplies and an outlet like a "Youth Center". For the Black Guard The Basic supplies are

1. Mimeograph machine
2. Paper 8" by 11"
3. Ink
4. Stencil
5. Typewriter

24. How to Hold a Meeting and Speak to Recruits

- (1) The Organizer will save himself untold effort in his presentation of the Black Guard. By realizing how he wants his recruits to react to his presentation. He wants his recruits to understand, believe, and to act, So the Organizer's Aim is to be Clear. To Be Sold On. The Guard Himself and to get the recruits to take action.
- (2) Always prepare and plan your meetings so you will not be caught off guard. It's important to know and understand your topic so you will be prepared to answer any questions that may arise in your meetings. Speak with authority, and always speak loud enough so every recruit present can hear you.
- (3) The Organizer can have others brothers rap to recruits also. Give all meetings as much content as possible. Make sure all recruits understand and get something out of your presentation. There should always be a Question and Answer periods on Discussions.

H. Jackson
Lt Shattler
atlanta Police Dept
atlanta Ga.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK GUARD ORGANIZERS MANUAL

Determined to be an
administrative marking

By AF On 11/13/09

1. WHAT IS THE BLACK GUARD:

THE BLACK GUARD IS A BLACK YOUTH GROUP DEDICATED TO BLACK POWER, BLACK UNITY AND SELF-DEFENSE. THE BLACK GUARD RESOLVES ANY CONTRADICTION WHICH MAY ARISE IN CARRYING OUT VANGUARD DIRECTION, AND TO MOBILIZE AND LEAD THE MASSES. THE GUARD SERVES AS THE PRINCIPAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE MASSES AND THE VANGUARD. THE BLACK GUARD IS THE FORERUNNER OF A BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.

2. BLACK GUARD SELECTION

ALL RECRUITMENT IS MADE BY PERSONAL CONTACT. BLACK GUARD RECRUIT MUST SHOW A SELF SACRIFICING SPIRIT AND BOUNDLESS LOYALTY TO THE BLACK NATION. SHOULD POSSESS POLITICAL VISION AND CAPABILITY. BLACK GUARD RECRUITS SHOULD SHOW HIGH REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, STRICT OBSERVANCE OF VANGUARD DISCIPLINE. HAVE INTIMATE CONNECTION WITH THE MASSES, ABILITY TO WORK INDEPENDENTLY AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK AND UNSELFISHNESS.

3. BLACK GUARD SCREENING

A RECRUIT SHOULD BE EXAMINED CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY BY THE LEADERSHIP AS TO HIS CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS, HIS MERITS AND DEFECTS, HIS WHOLE PERSONAL HISTORY, AND HIS WORK. SECONDLY, RECRUIT SHOULD FILL OUT APPLICATION ~~BLACK~~ AND MAKE COPY OF THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING AND SIGN IT. ALL INFORMATION GIVEN SHOULD BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY.

4. BLACK GUARD PROMOTION

RIGID PROMOTION STANDARDS, TOGETHER WITH CONSTANT REVOLUTIONARY BLACK NATIONALIST TRAINING AND INDOCTRINATION ENABLES THE VANGUARD TO STRENGTHEN AND SECURE THE BACKBONE OF R.A.M. PROMOTION SHOULD BE BASED ON INDIVIDUAL AND UNIT DISCIPLINE, LOYALTY, AND DEDICATION TO THE VANGUARD R.A.M.

5. BLACK GUARD PRE-ORIENTATION

ORIENTATION TAKES FROM 6 TO 8 WEEKS DEPENDING ON RECRUITS DEGREE OF SELF-DISCIPLINE AND CONSISTANCY. RECRUITS WILL BE ORIENTATED AROUND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VANGUARD R.A.M. AND THE MOVEMENT. THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK LIBERATION FROM 1442 - 1967. EVERY RECRUIT WILL BE TAUGHT THE NATURE OF THE BLACK CULTURAL REVOLUTION. AFTER TWO OR THREE ORIENTATION SESSIONS, RECRUITS WILL BE GIVEN A LETTER (YOU ARE NOW A BLACK GUARD) AND OTHER INFORMATION FOR NEW RECRUITS. THE RECRUIT IS THEN REQUESTED TO GO TO HIS DRAFT BOARD, OBTAIN A SS 150 CO FORM (PENDING ON HIS DRAFT STATUS). HE IS THEN GIVEN COPIES OF LETTERS "AMERICA IS THE BLACKMAN'S BATTLEGROUND" FOR HIM TO USE AS GUIDELINES TO WRITE A LETTER IN HIS OWN WORDS TO THE DRAFT BOARD. THE RECRUIT MAY USE ANY PART OF THE LETTERS THAT HE WISHES. AFTER COMPLETING THE LETTER HE IS TO BRING IT TO NEXT ORIENTATION CLASS ALONG WITH CO FORM FOR APPROVAL FROM HIS AREA ORGANIZER OR SECTION LEADERS. THE ORGANIZER HAS COPIES MADE, PUBLISHED, DISTRIBUTED, ETC. AFTER THE LETTER OF C.O. HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND THE C.O. FORM WITH LETTER SEND TO THE DRAFT BOARD, RECRUIT RECEIVES LESSONS, OATHS, DUTIES AND GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BLACK GUARD. HE MUST STUDY THE MATERIAL AND WILL BE QUIZZED ON HIS UNDERSTANDING OF LESSONS IN UNIT MEETINGS AND "UNITY LIBERATION SCHOOLS".

A PROGRESS RECORD IS KEPT ON EACH RECRUIT AND RECRUITS ARE RATED IN SUCH THINGS AS ALERTNESS, DEDICATION, DISCIPLINE, ABILITY TO APPLY THEORY, CONDUCT, POLITICAL PARA-MILITARY DEVELOPMENT, CLEANLINESS, COOPERATION, EFFORT, AND RELIABILITY. EACH RECRUIT, AFTER COMPLETING LEVEL, CAN SEE HIS RATING FOR THAT LEVEL COMPLETED.

6. BLACK GUARD "BASIC TRAINING"

EACH RECRUITS BASIC TRAINING WILL LAST FROM 6 TO 8 WEEKS. HE WILL STUDY THE BASIC FUNDAMENTALS OF KARATE AND THE FINE ASPECTS OF GUERILLA WARFARE. BASIC TRAINING WILL CONSIST OF WEEKLY WORKOUTS WHICH WILL TURN INTO DAILY WORKOUTS AT THE CLOSING OF BASIC TRAINING. EACH RECRUIT MUST GO ON A MANUEVER BEFORE HE COMPLETES BASIC TRAINING.

7. TYPES OF BLACK GUARD TRAINING

THERE ARE THREE BASIC TYPES OF TRAINING IN THE BLACK GUARD THAT EVERY MEMBER IS GRADED IN:

1. POLITICAL TRAINING - IS VERY IMPORTANT TO EVERY BLACK GUARD BECAUSE WITHOUT POLITICAL THEORY A SUCCESSFUL GUERRILLA CAMPAIGN CANNOT BE EXECUTED. POLITICAL TRAINING TEACHES THE RECRUIT (A) WHO HE IS (B) WHAT HE IS FIGHTING FOR (C) WHO HE MUST IDENTIFY WITH (D) WHERE HIS LOYALTY MUST BE (E) WHAT MUST BE DONE (F) HOW TO DO IT. POLITICAL TRAINING ALSO TEACHES THE RECRUIT HOW TO ORGANIZE AND MOBILIZE THE COMMUNITY (COLONY); HOW TO RUN AND CONTROL MEETINGS; THE ART OF FRONT ACTIVITY, INFILTRATION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, ETC.
2. PHYSICAL - SPIRITUAL TRAINING - EVERY BLACK GUARD MUST BE WORTH TEN OR MORE OF THE ENEMY. THIS MEANS THAT HE MUST BE SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY IN ALL WAYS. EVERY BLACK GUARD THEN, MUST BE SUPERIOR TO THE ENEMY IN ALL WAYS. EVERY BLACK GUARD THEN, MUST BE TRAINED SUPERBLY POLITICALLY, PHYSICALLY, SPIRITUALLY, MILITANTLY THAN A GREEN BERET - ELITE OF THE U.S. ARMY, THE BLACK BERETS (SEALS) ELITE OF THE NAVY, MARINES, ETC. PHYSICAL TRAINING INCLUDES KARATE (BLACK GUARD MAJOR SPORT) AKIDO, KUNG FU, JUDOM STICK FIGHTING, ARMED FIGHTING, ETC.
3. PARA-MILITARY TRAINING - PARA-MILITARY TRAINING IS VERY IMPORTANT TO EVERY BLACK GUARD BEING THE BLACK PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY (GUERRILLA ARMY). PARA-MILITARY MEANS IRREGULAR MILITARY OR GUERRILLA TRAINING. PARA-TRAINING CONSISTS OF MOCK AND REAL MANUEVERS AS A GUERRILLA UNIT. IT ALSO INVOLVES TRAINING IN:
 - (A) POLITICAL FUNCTIONS OF A PARA-MILITARY UNIT
 - (B) SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE
 - (C) METHODS OF ORGANIZATION SURVIVAL
 - (D) MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION
 - (E) RURAL AND URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

8. BLACK GUARD RANK AND COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

LEADERSHIP COMES FROM THE MOST DISCIPLINE AND DEDICATED WITHIN THE BLACK GUARD. LEADERS ARE CHOSEN BY AREA ORGANIZER JUDGING AND THE RECRUITS FROM PROGRESS CHARTS AND ABILITY. BLACK GUARD LEADERSHIP IS THE BEST OF THE RANK AND FILE. LEADERSHIP IN THE BLACK GUARD IS DESIGNED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, BUT YET UNDER THE COMMAND OF ONE LEADER.

9. BLACK GUARD STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

A. THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE BLACK GUARD IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. UNIT - THE UNIT CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) MEN WITH ONE LEADER. EACH UNIT SELECTS ITS OWN LEADER. THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE BLACK GUARD IS THE UNIT. THE UNIT CONSISTS OF FIVE MEN AND FUNCTIONS AS A SELF-DEFENSE GUERRILLA UNIT. THE BLACK GUARD IS STRUCTURED INTO UNITS BECAUSE IT IS A GUERRILLA ARMY OR BLACK PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY. A GUERRILLA ARMY IS STRUCTURED INTO UNITS IN ORDER THAT MAXIMUM SECURITY CAN BE MAINTAINED, MAKING IT HARD FOR THE ENEMY TO PENETRATE OUR RANKS AND OBTAIN BLACK GUARD SECRETS. EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT HAS FIVE MEN TRAINED IN THE FIVE BASIC AREAS OF GUERRILLA WARFARE; THEREFORE, EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT IS A LIBERATION ARMY WITHIN ITSELF.
2. SQUAD - THE SQUAD CONSISTS OF TEN (10) MEN EACH. THE SQUAD IS THE COMBINATION OF TWO UNITS FROM THE SAME SECTION. THE TWO UNITS SELECT A LEADER.
3. PLATOON - THE PLATOON CONSISTS OF TWENTY (20) MEN. THE PLATOON IS THE COMBINATION OF FOUR UNITS OR TWO SQUADS FROM THE SAME SECTION. THE PLATOON CHOOSES ONE LEADER AND ONE ASSISTANT LEADER. THE PLATOON IS ORGANIZED MAINLY FOR MANUEVERS.

4. SECTION - THE SECTION CONSISTS OF SIXTY (60) MEN, TWELVE UNITS, OR SIX SQUADS OR THREE PLATOONS FROM THE SAME AREA. THE SECTION SELECTS ONE LEADER AND TWO ASSISTANT LEADERS. EACH UNIT IN THE SECTION SELECTS A BROTHER TO BE ON THE SECTION COUNCIL WHICH GOVERNS OVER THE SECTION. THE SECTION COUNCIL IN RETURN RECOMMENDS WHO IS TO BE SECTION LEADERS AND ASSISTANT LEADERS. THEY THEN TAKE IT BACK TO THE UNIT FOR FINAL APPROVAL OR CHANGE.
5. AREA - THE AREA IS MADE UP OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN OR MORE. A CITY WILL BE STRUCTURED INTO AREAS. THE IDEAL NUMBER OF AREAS IS THREE, BUT THIS MAY DIFFER ACCORDING TO THE CITY. IF THE NUMBER OF BLACK GUARDS BECOMES TOO LARGE FOR FLEXIBLE GUERRILLA MOBILITY IN A GIVEN AREA, THAT AREA MAY HAVE TO BE MADE INTO TWO AREAS. EACH AREA WILL HAVE AN AREA COUNCIL WITH TWO OR THREE MEN FROM EACH SECTION COUNCIL SELECTED BY THE SECTION COUNCIL. THIS KEEPS THE AREA COUNCIL TIGHT UNIT. THE AREA COUNCIL MAKES DECISIONS FOR THE AREA AND IS COMPLETE AUTHORITY FOR THE AREA.
6. CITY COUNCIL - THE CITY COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF TWO OR THREE SELECTED FROM EACH AREA COUNCIL. THE CITY COUNCIL IS THE DECISION MAKING BOARD FOR THE CITY PROGRAM, ACTIVITY, ACTION, STRATEGY, AND TACTICS OF THE BLACK GUARD. IT IS THE LAST WORK IN THE CITY.
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B. THE FIVE SECTIONS OF THE BLACK GUARD:

FIELD OPERATION (MILITARY) DEFENSE, PROPAGANDA, PUBLIC RELATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, POLITICAL.

THESE FIVE SECTIONS ARE THE BASIC AREAS OF GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION. EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT HAS THESE FIVE SECTIONS MAKING EACH BLACK GUARD UNIT A GUERRILLA ARMY WITHIN ITSELF. BEING STRUCTURED IN THIS MANNER ANY OR EVERY BLACK GUARD UNIT CAN REBUILD THE ENTIRE ARMY AND CARRY OUT THE REVOLUTION.

1. POLITICAL

THE POLITICAL SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE OVERALL STRATEGY AND TACTICS, PROGRAM, METHODS, ANALYSIS FOR THE BLACK GUARD. THIS INCLUDES BOTH MILITARY AND NON-MILITARY ACTIVITY. THE POLITICAL SECTION WOULD COORDINATE FRONT ACTIVITY WITH NON-PUBLIC ACTIVITY, NON-MILITARY WITH MILITARY, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND MOBILIZATION, ETC.

2. FIELD OPERATIONS (MILITARY)

THE FIELD OPERATIONS (MILITARY) SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TRAINING OF BLACK GUARD'S TRAINING PROGRAM AND THE APPLYING (PUTTING INTO ACTION) THE TACTICS, PLANS PROGRAM, OR MANUEVERS OF THE BLACK GUARD.

3. DEFENSE (PROTECTIVE)

THE DEFENSE (PROTECTIVE) SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF VANGUARD AND BLACK GUARD LEADERS, MEMBERS, AND PROPERTY IN ALL SITUATIONS. THE DEFENSE SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE BLACK NATION COORDINATING ITS ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER SECTIONS. THE DEFENSE SECTION ALSO FUNCTIONS AS THE ENFORCER SQUAD; ENFORCING THE VANGUARD AND BLACK GUARD DISCIPLINE, AND ALSO ENFORCING THE WILL OF THE VANGUARD AND BLACK GUARD. THE NAME OF THE DEFENSE SECTION IS THE M.M. (MAU MAU).

4. PROPAGANDA - PUBLIC RELATIONS

THE PROPAGANDA-PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE CAMPAIGNS, ORGANIZATION, DRAFTING OF ALL PROPAGANDA AND THE ORGANIZATION OF ALL FRONT (PUBLIC) ACTIVITY. IT IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES, THE ORGANIZATION OF SPEAKERS TO OTHER GROUPS, UNITY WITH OTHER GROUPS, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND AFFAIRS AND THE PLANNING, COORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF INFILTRATION, COORDINATED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION.

5. INTELLIGENCE

THE INTELLIGENCE SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SECURING, COLLECTING, ANALYZING AND ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION ON ALL FRIENDS AND ENEMIES ACTIVITY, AND IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITIES SYSTEM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE BLACK GUARD.

C. LEVELS OF THE BLACK GUARD

THERE ARE FOUR (4) LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION IN THE BLACK GUARD. LEVEL ONE (1) IS THE GREEN STAR; LEVEL TWO IS THE RED STAR; LEVEL THREE IS THE BLACK STAR, AND LEVEL FOUR IS THE RAM STAR.

1. GREEN STAR - TO GET A GREEN STAR A BLACK GUARD RECRUIT MUST COMPLETE ORIENTATION ONE (BASIC TRAINING). BASIC TRAINING WILL TAKE SIX WEEKS TO TWO MONTHS, DEPENDING UPON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE RECRUIT. BASIC TRAINING WILL GIVE THE RECRUIT AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BLACK GUARD; DEVELOP SELF DISCIPLINE, AND TEACH THE RECRUIT SOME BASIC METHODS OF SELF-DEFENSE. BASIC TRAINING WILL INTRODUCE THE RECRUIT TO SELF-DEFENSE. THERE ARE THREE STAGES WITHIN THE GREEN STAR LEVEL WHICH, IF THE RECRUIT STUDIES THE BLACK GUARD LESSONS AND TRAINS, HE WILL EASILY PASS. EACH RECRUIT HAS A PROGRESS CHART WHICH HIS ORGANIZER GRADES HIM BY AND IS USED TO HELP HIM IN HIS DEVELOPMENT.
2. RED STAR - IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A RED STAR, A BLACK GUARD RECRUIT HAS TO COMPLETE ORIENTATION TWO WHICH TAKES TEN WEEKS TO THREE MONTHS TO COMPLETE. IN ORIENTATION TWO THE RECRUIT BROADENS HIS UNDERSTANDING OF SELF-DEFENSE AND SELF-DISCIPLINE, AND A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE'S WAR.

3. BLACK STAR - TO GET THE BLACK STAR THE RECRUIT MUST PASS ORIENTATION THREE. ORIENTATION THREE WILL TAKE THE RECRUIT INTO A HIGHER LEVEL PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY; TRANSLATING THEORY INTO PRACTICE, ETC. TO ACHIEVE THE BLACK STAR, THE RECRUIT MUST HAVE BEEN IN TRAINING FOR AT LEAST FIVE MONTHS.

4. RAM STAR - TO OBTAIN A RAM STAR, THE RECRUIT MUST HAVE COMPLETED ORIENTATION FOUR; MUST KNOW LESSONS AND KNOW HOW TO APPLY LESSONS; MUST KNOW BLACK GUARD MANUAL; AND MUST HAVE BEEN IN BLACK GUARD TRAINING FOR ELEVEN MONTHS. ONCE PASSING TEST HE WILL RECEIVE RAM STAR. THE RECRUIT SHOULD HAVE THE EQUIVALENT OF A BROWN BELT KARATIST, AND SHOULD BE A GOOD SELF-DISCIPLINED GUERRILLA SOLDIER WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SELF-DEFENSE WARFARE.

D. STAGES

THERE ARE TWELVE (12) STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE BLACK GUARD. THREE (3) EACH IN THE FOUR LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION. AFTER COMPLETING EACH ORIENTATION AND ACHIEVING THE STAR, THERE ARE THREE STAGES IN EACH STAR. THESE THREE STAGES SYMBOLIZE THE RAM'S HEAD INSIDE THE STAR. LEADERSHIP IS CHOSEN BY LEVEL AND STAGE ACHIEVED. STAGES AND LEVELS ARE ACHIEVED BY EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND UNDERSTANDING, LOYALTY; ABILITY TO APPLY THE POLITICAL, SPIRITUAL, AND CULTURAL ECONOMIC LESSONS; AND THE MILITARY, POLITICAL SPIRITUAL, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE PROGRAM.

THREE DEGREE RAM STAR

WHEN A BLACK GUARD HAS ACHIEVED HIS THIRD DEGREE RAM STAR (USUALLY TWO YEARS) HE WILL BE QUALIFIED TO GOVERN ANY SOCIETY, BE IN ANY GUERRILLA MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD, AND WILL BE PREPARED TO LEAD THE NEW WORLD.

10. BLACK GUARD RECRUITS DAILY AND WEEKLY ACTIVITY

- A. HAVE ONE NIGHT OR DAY FOR GENERAL POLITICAL ORIENTATION CALLED "COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION". IN THIS DISCUSSION THE ORGANIZER WILL GIVE THE BLACK GUARDS A GENERAL POLITICAL ORIENTATION, THE SECOND HALF OF THE ORIENTATION WILL BE OPEN FOR QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION CONCERNING PROBLEMS OF MASS MOBILIZATION. THE ORGANIZERS CAN ALWAYS BRING OTHER BROTHERS TO THESE SESSIONS TO RAP TO THE RECRUITS ABOUT SPECIFIC FIELDS OF ORGANIZING AND MASS MOBILIZATION. AT ALL TIMES BROTHERS AND SISTERS ORIENTATION SHOULD BE SEPARATE, EXCEPT FOR SPECIAL BLACK GUARD MEETINGS AT THESE ORIENTATIONS BLACK GUARD BROTHERS AND SISTERS SHOULD BE IN SEPARATE UNITS UNLESS DESIGNATED OTHERWISE.
- B. ONE NIGHT SHOULD BE FOR UNIT OR SQUAD MEETINGS, CALLED "LIBERATION SCHOOLS" DEPENDING UPON NUMBER OF RECRUITS. EACH LIBERATION SCHOOL WILL BE HELD IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE GIVEN AREA. ALL UNIT AND SQUAD ACTIVITIES WILL BE DISCUSSED AND RECRUITS WILL STUDY MILITARY STRATEGY, GUERRILLA WARFARE, ETC.
- C. TWO DAYS OR NIGHTS A WEEK SHOULD BE FOR SELF-DEFENSE CLASSES - DEALING WITH KARATE, KUNG FU, AKIDO, STICK FIGHTING, ETC.
- D. ONE DAY FOR PHYSICAL WORKOUTS. WORKOUTS WILL CONSIST OF CALISTENTICS, RUNNING OF 2 TO 5 MILES DEPENDING ON UNIT OR SQUAD'S DEVELOPMENT IN RUNNING AS A TEAM. EVERY WORKOUT WILL CONSIST OF SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING AND SPARRING.
- E. ONE NIGHT FOR MANUEVERS, INTELLIGENCE OR COMMUNICATIONS.
- F. ALL BLACK GUARD RECRUITS WILL DO THE TWELVE BASIC BLACK GUARD KARATE EXERCISES DAILY AND PRACTICE THE BASIC FUNDAMENTALS OF KARATE. DAILY AND WEEKLY BLACK GUARD ACTIVITY WILL CHANGE ACCORDING TO RANK AND LEVEL OF INDIVIDUAL BLACK GUARD.

11. HOW BLACK GUARDS SHOULD ORGANIZE IN HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH, AND JR. HIGH SCHOOLS SHOULD FIRST BE FLOODED WITH CULTURAL, REVOLUTIONARY, AND BLACK GUARD PROPAGANDA. PROPAGANDA MAY BE GOTTEN INSIDE THE SCHOOLS THROUGH YOUNG BROTHERS ATTENDING THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS IN THE AREA OR SECTION. AFTER MAKING CONTACT WITH BROTHERS IN THE SCHOOL A MEETING SHOULD BE SET UP.

AT THE MEETING YOU CAN DISCUSS SETTING UP BLACK HISTORY CLUBS (MARCUS GARVEY, MAT TURNER, MALCOLM X) OR BLACK POWER COMMITTEES, ETC., WHICH WILL ACT AS FRONT GROUPS, AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE BLACK GUARD. THESE GROUPS WILL RAISE THE AWARENESS OF THE STUDENT BY PUTTING OUT NEWSPAPERS, AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA. CULTURAL COMMITTEES CAN PUT ON CULTURAL PROGRAMS, BAZAARS PLUS, ETC. BROTHERS WHO HAVE DEVELOPED THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ATTITUDES, DISCIPLINE, AND AWARENESS WILL BE SCREENED FOR THE BLACK GUARD.

12. ORGANIZING GANGS, THE BASE FOR THE BLACK GUARD

THE ORGANIZER SHOULD HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF ALL THE GANGS IN HIS AREA OR SECTION. WHERE THEY ARE AT, HOW MANY BROTHERS ARE IN THEM, WHO IS THE LEADER AND WHO ARE THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BROTHERS IN THE GANGS. BROTHERS CAN GO RAP WITH THE GANG LEADERS ABOUT CONSOLIDATING THEIR FORCES WITH OTHER GANG LEADERS TO CONTROL THE WHOLE AREA RATHER THAN CERTAIN SECTIONS. STRESS THE NEED FOR BROTHERS TO STOP FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES AND EXPLAIN WHY THE DEVIL WANTS TO KEEP THEM FIGHTING. GIVE THEM BLACK GUARD LITERATURE AND STRESS THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF A "LIBERATION ARMY" AND THE NEED FOR "SELF-DEFENSE". THESE BROTHERS MAY BE REACHED IN POOL ROOMS, BARS, PARTIES, JAILS AND BARBER SHOPS CAN BE BASES FOR BLACK GUARD PROPAGANDA. ALL THE BROTHERS THAT SHOW INTEREST AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEXT RECRUITMENT. ALL ORIENTATION. BROTHERS SHOULD BE IN CONTACT WITH ORGANIZATION UNTIL THE NEXT RECRUITMENT.

13. FINDING ELITE BLACK GUARD

- (A) AS UNITS DEVELOP BEGIN TO ESTABLISH A SERIES OF TESTS TO CREATE MORE DISCIPLINE AMONG THE LEADERSHIP OF THE BLACK GUARD. HAVE THEM GO ON A SERIES OF FIELD MANUEVERS, PLUS, FAST EVERY SATURDAY, JUICE DIET ETC. HAVE UNITS TRAIN RECRUITS AND HOLD ORIENTATIONS SESSIONS AND WORKOUTS.
- (B) SUMMER TRAINING COURSES WILL INCLUDE MANUEVERS AT 4 OR 5 A. M. OR 2 OR 3 A. M. ETC. -- INTRATIONS FOR E.S.T.C. WILL BE INCLUDED IN SEPARATE MANUAL.
- (C) HAVE BLACK GUARD STUDY VANGUARD MATERIAL AND MEMORIZE LESSONS AT "GENERAL ORIENTATIONS". QUIZ RECRUITS. THOSE WHO MEMORIZE BEST AND CAN ARTICULATE BLACK GUARD LINE, SHOW SIGNS OF DISCIPLINE AND WHO MEASURE UP IN WORKOUTS AND MANUEVERS BECOME ELITE OF BLACK GUARD AND ARE ELIGIBLE FOR VANGUARD CADRE MATERIAL.

14. HAVE BLACK GUARDS STUDY WRITINGS OF BROTHER ROB

A. MATERIAL TO BE STUDIED BY ALL BLACK GUARDS

- 1. THE BLACK GUARD MANUAL
- 2. THE BLACK GUARD LESSONS
- 3. THE BLACK POWER MANIFESTO BY CHAIRMAN ROB

B. STUDY MATERIAL SHOULD BE STRUCTURAL IN LESSON FORM.

- 1. BLACK POWER MANIFESTO
- 2. BLACK PEOPLE WITH GUNS
- 3. WHAT IS BLACK POWER
- 4. BLACK AMERICA, AIM FOR A WAR OF SELF DEFENSE AND SURVIVAL
- 5. BLACK GUARD HISTORY NOTES
- 6. THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK STATE POWER
- 7. WORLD BLACK REVOLUTION

15. BLACK GUARD DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE DRAFT

THE ORGANIZER SHOULD GET THE MOST AWARE OF THE BLACK GUARD AND BEGIN TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE U.S. DRAFTING OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN CAPTIVE ENSLAVED COLONIALIZED BLACK MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES, USING THE TWO SLOGANS, FOR MOST OF THE POSTERS.

1. AMERICA IS THE BLACKMAN'S BATTLEGROUND!
2. UNITE OR PERISH!

16. BLACK GUARD CALL FOR BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

THE BLACK GUARD WILL CALL FOR A BLACK LIBERATION FRONT IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY AND FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FORMS AND ALL THE WESTERN ELEMENTS IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY. TOMS WILL BE VISITED BY THE BLACK GUARD, ETC. AFTER HAVING PROPAGANDIZING THE COMMUNITY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOMS AND THE CREATION OF A BLACK LIBERATION FRONT. HAVE THE BLACK GUARD HOLD MASS DEMONSTRATIONS RALLIES. AT FIRST THEY WILL BE SMALL BUT WILL GROW, ALWAYS HAVE THE RED, BLACK AND GREEN FLAG (NATION'S FLAG AND BLACK GUARD FLAG) AT ALL MASS DEMONSTRATIONS AND RALLIES.

17. HAVE BLACK GUARD CREATE FRONTS FOR FUND RAISING AND MOBILIZATION

THE BLACK GUARD WILL BE PUBLICLY IN OWN AS THE BLACK BROTHERHOOD. THE BLACK BROTHERHOOD WILL CONSIST OF RESPECTABLE BROTHERS FROM THE COMMUNITY AND THOSE BROTHERS THAT HAVE NOT REACHED THE LEVEL OF THE BLACK GUARD (REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALIST). THE BROTHERHOOD WILL BE USED FOR FUND RAISING AND MOBILIZING THE COMMUNITY THROUGH BENEFITS PROPAGANDA, ETC. THE YOUTH GROUPS INSIDE THE HIGH SCHOOLS B.P.C. HISTORY CLUBS CAN HAVE PARTIES AND OTHER AFFAIRS TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE GUARD (LIBERATION ARMY). THE AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN'S CULTURAL ASSOCIATION WILL BE THE PUBLICIZED NAME OF THE SISTERS GUARD WHOSE FUNCTION WILL BE LIKE THAT OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

18. ESTABLISH BLACK GUARD LIBERATION SCHOOLS

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THE S.G. CAN SET UP LIBERATION SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITIES USING SOMEONE'S HOME OR RENTING A STORE FRONT. OUT OF THESE LIBERATION SCHOOLS WILL COME PROPAGANDA, IDEALOGICAL TRAINING FOR THE BLACK GUARD AND ALSO SERVE AS A BASE FOR THE BLACK GUARD. THESE SCHOOLS

18. CONTINUED

WILL TEACH AFRICAN AND AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF BROTHER ROB. THE SCHOOLS WILL ALSO SERVE AS MOBILIZATION CENTER FOR BLACK GUARD RECRUITMENT.

19. HAVE BLACK GUARD PROPAGANDA AND REVOLUTIONIZE THE BLACK COMMUNITY

HAVE THE BLACK GUARD KEEP THE COMMUNITY FLOODED WITH PROPAGANDA. POSTERS SHOULD BE MADE IN BIG BOLD LETTERS AND HUNG UP ALL OVER THE COMMUNITY. THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE LEAFLETED AT LEAST TWICE A WEEK AND A NEWSLETTER SHOULD BE PRINTED WEEKLY WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME BLACK GUARD'S NEWSPAPER. BLACK GUARDS INSIDE OF THE JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOLS CAN LEAFLET INSIDE SCHOOLS. BLACK GUARDS OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL SHOULDN'T LEAFLET SCHOOLS THEY SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE COMMUNITY. IF BLACK GUARD ARE ARRESTED FOR PASSING OUT LEAFLETS ETC. IN THE SCHOOLS THEY THEY COME OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION; HOWEVER, BLACK GUARD INSIDE THE SCHOOLS WILL PROBABLY BE SUSPENDED OR LEFT ALONE.

20. HOW TO MAKE LOTS OF PROPAGANDA FOR LITTLE MONEY

MOST GROUPS MAKE 8" BY 11" TWO PAGE LEAFLETS WITH A LOT OF WORDS. MOST OF OUR PEOPLE DON'T READ THE LEAFLET BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO WORDY. MAKE ALL BLACK GUARD LITERATURE PLAIN, BOLD, SIMPLE, AND TO THE POINT.

MAKE LOTS OF LITTLE LEAFLETS TAKE AN 8" BY 11" PAGE AND MAKE TWO LEAFLETS OUT OF IT BY FOLDING THE PAPER IN HALF AND MAKING TWO PRINTS OUT OF ONE SHEET OF PAPER. CUT THE LEAFLETS IN TWO, INSTEAD OF 500 LEAFLETS TO A REAM OF PAPER YOU HAVE 1,000. ABOVE ALL ALWAYS KEEP LEAFLETS PLAIN AND ALWAYS CLEAN AND CLEAR.

21. ACTIONS FOR BLACK GUARDS TO TAKE IF ARRESTED

THE ORGANIZER SHOULD TEACH THE BLACK GUARDS TO AVOID BEING ARRESTED BECAUSE IT DRAINS OUR RESOURCES AND ONLY HELPS OUR ENEMIES. BUT THE ORGANIZER MUST BE AWARE THAT SOME BROTHERS WILL BE ARRESTED REGARDLESS. THE ORGANIZER MUST BEGIN TO PREPARE NOW FOR SUCH A MOVE BY RACIST COPS. ALWAYS TEACH BLACK GUARD NEVER TO ADMIT THEY ARE IN THE BLACK GUARD OR RAM AND NEVER REVEAL ANY INFORMATION BUT THEIR NAME, ADDRESS, AND RIGHT TO COUNSEL. BUT IF ARRESTED AND JAILED TO ORGANIZE AND SPREAD THE MESSAGE OF BLACK REVOLUTION AND THE BLACK GUARD. TRAIN AND TEACH THE BROTHERS PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY.

22. WHAT TO DO IF OTHER GROUPS WANT TO ORGANIZE THE BLACK GUARD

ANY GROUP CAN HELP ORGANIZE THE BLACK GUARD IF THEY AGREE WITH THE VANGUARDS PHILOSOPHY AND PROGRAM, ROB WILLIAMS AND ARE WILLING TO FOLLOW THE BROTHERHOOD'S GUIDELINES OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE BLACK GUARD.

IF THE GROUP WANTS TO HELP THEY SHOULD BE ORIENTATED BY THE ORGANIZER WHO WOULD SUPERVISE THE ORGANIZING. IF THE GROUP WANTS TO UNITE WITH THE VANGUARD THE ORGANIZER WILL ENCOURAGE THEM TO -- BUT WILL ALWAYS DISCOURAGE A GROUP FROM DISBANDING OR CEASING AUTONOMY. THE ORGANIZER WILL ALWAYS PRACTICE UNITY. THIS IS TO KEEP A HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE.

23. WHAT TYPES OF SUPPLIES WILL THE ORGANIZER NEED?

THE ORGANIZER BASIC QUALIFICATIONS AND SUPPLIES WILL CONSIST OF POLITICAL VISIONS, DISCIPLINE, CAPABILITY TO TALK, SPEAK AND MOVE FROM A REVOLUTIONARY POINT OF VIEW UNDERSTAND ALL BLACK GUARD LESSONS, STRUCTURE, MANUALS AND WRITINGS OF BROTHER ROB. THE ORGANIZER WILL NEED SUPPLIES AND AN OUTLET LIKE A "YOUTH CENTER". FOR THE BLACK GUARD THE BASIC SUPPLIES

23. CONTINUED

ARE:

1. MIMOGRAPH MACHINE
2. PAPER 8" BY 11"
3. INK
4. STENCIL
5. TYPEWRITER

24. HOW TO HOLD A MEETING AND SPEAK TO RECRUITS

- (1) THE ORGANIZER WILL SAVE HIMSELF UNTOLD EFFORT IN HIS PRESENTATION OF THE BLACK GUARD. BY REALIZING HOW HE WANTS HIS RECRUITS TO REACT TO HIS PRESENTATION. HE WANTS HIS RECRUITS TO UNDERSTAND, BELIEVE, AND TO ACT, SO THE ORGANIZER'S AIM IS TO BE CLEAR. TO BE SOLD ON THE GUARD HIMSELF AND TO GET THE RECRUITS TO TAKE ACTION.
- (2) ALWAYS PREPARE AND PLAN YOUR MEETINGS SO YOU WILL NOT BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD. IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW AND UNDERSTAND YOUR TOPIC SO YOU WILL BE PREPARED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT MAY ARISE IN YOUR MEETINGS. SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY, AND ALWAYS SPEAK LOUD ENOUGH SO EVERY RECRUIT PRESENT CAN HEAR YOU.
- (3) THE ORGANIZER CAN HAVE OTHERS BROTHERS RAP TO RECRUITS ALSO. GIVE ALL MEETINGS AS MUCH CONTENT AS POSSIBLE. MAKE SURE ALL RECRUITS UNDERSTAND AND GET SOMETHING OUT OF YOUR PRESENTATION. THERE SHOULD ALWAYS BE A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD ON DISCUSSIONS.