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02a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	4	3/1/68	A
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09a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/19/68	A
10a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	3	2/16/68	A

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Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)

Folder Title Liaison - FBI - Miscellaneous Reports [Feb. - March 1968]

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11a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/15/68	A
12a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	3	2/14/68	A
13a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	4	2/13/68	A
14a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/12/68	A
15a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/9/68	A
16a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/8/68	A
17a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	5	2/7/68	A
18a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	6	2/6/68	A
19a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	4	2/5/68	A
20a	report	Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances	C	3	2/2/68	A

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 4, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 4, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, DAYTON, OHIO

Major Grover O'Connor, Chief of Line Operations, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, advised that a disturbance broke out on March 1, 1968, in Dayton after a basketball game between Beaver Creek High School and Dunbar High School. Both schools have predominantly Negro student bodies. The disturbance erupted after a Beaver Creek High School student was stabbed by an unknown Negro male. Subsequently, groups of Negro students threw bricks and stones at cars. Three additional people were stabbed and a total of 30 individuals were injured, including four policemen. One individual died as a result of a heart attack during the disturbance. The disturbance lasted for approximately one hour. One adult was arrested and five juveniles were taken into custody for questioning.

DEMONSTRATION AND BOYCOTT, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

On March 2, 1968, about 250 demonstrators marched from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University to Courthouse Square in Nashville, Tennessee. Brief speeches were made at the courthouse and the individuals returned peacefully to the university. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the march and rally were a continuation of the economic boycott in Nashville protesting alleged police brutality, lack of suitable housing for Negroes, and unemployment. The Student

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, distributed literature before the march. The literature was critical of the Tennessee National Guard maneuvers which are scheduled in the Nashville vicinity on March 9, 1968, and claimed that the presence of the National Guard near Nashville will heighten tension and fear and may spark a "blood bath." There were no incidents during the march or rally.

RUMOR OF VIOLENCE, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

Monroe Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Campus Police, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, reported that several hundred students gathered at the College Union Building on March 1, 1968, and that rumors were circulating among the group that students would "tear up the campus" and then "tear up the town." Assistant Chief Mitchell advised the reason for the student unrest is vague but may stem from the Orangeburg, South Carolina, incident in which three Negro students were killed during a disturbance in that city in early February, 1968.

Assistant Chief Mitchell also stated he has been informed that Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has been invited to appear at Tuskegee Institute on March 11, 1968. He had no further details concerning Carmichael's appearance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 1, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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2a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 1, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SCHEDULED TO VISIT AFRICA IN
APRIL OF 1968

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney Young of the National Urban League have been requested to visit three African countries during the period April 16-20, 1968. The identities of the countries are not known at this time. They have been requested to serve as "mediators" apparently in connection with a dispute among the three countries concerned. Information furnished by our source suggested that King had been requested to participate in this matter some time ago but was reluctant to do so because of the "Washington Spring Project," a massive civil disobedience demonstration scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., during April of 1968. King's decision to visit Africa was motivated in part by his feeling that a declination would imply that he had no interest in African affairs.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-32

By in, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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GROUP 1

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

"WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that support for the "Washington Spring Project" has been expressed by Father James E. Groppi, a Roman Catholic priest, who has been leading marches and demonstrations in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in favor of open-housing legislation. Father Groppi will assist by utilizing "his people" to recruit demonstrators from Milwaukee for the "Washington Spring Project."

PHILADELPHIA APPEARANCE OF DICK GREGORY ON FEBRUARY 27, 1968

Sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that Dick Gregory, a Negro entertainer active in civil rights and antiwar activities, appeared before 250 people in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 27, 1968. The meeting was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Peace and Freedom Ticket for the purpose of obtaining signatures to place Gregory's name on the ballot as a candidate in the Presidential election. Gregory stated that, if elected, he would paint the White House black and "bring the boys back from Vietnam." He stated, "We don't want integration, we want liberation." Many of his remarks were jeered by black nationalists in the audience but his candidacy was endorsed at the meeting.

ANONYMOUS REPORT OF PLAN TO ASSASSINATE MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Cleveland, Ohio, Office of this Bureau received an anonymous telephone call yesterday that six members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang of California had made plans to assassinate Carl B. Stokes, Mayor of Cleveland, within the next few days. The caller hung up before details could be determined.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Hell's Angels gang is attempting to organize an affiliated gang in Cleveland. This move is opposed by an East Coast motorcycle gang known as God's Children and the two gangs have "declared war" on each other. The Hell's Angels motorcycle gang is anti-Negro, while God's Children is interracial. There is a possibility that racial violence could erupt as a result of this gang war. One Negro and one white in Cleveland were shot to death in the early morning hours of February 28, 1968, allegedly as a result of this gang war. A spokesman for the Cleveland Police Department advised that there are reports that the Hell's Angels gang has left Cleveland and he does not anticipate racial violence to result from the gang war.

H. RAP BROWN

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on February 29, 1968, that H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, stated, "New Orleans was ready to go," and that "Baton Rouge, particularly Southern University there, was hot." Brown stated that only time was necessary to mobilize forces and has requested his attorney, William Kunstler, to contact Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and request him to come to New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 2, 1968. Brown is presently incarcerated in Orleans Parish Prison, New Orleans, in lieu of bond awaiting action by the United States District Court.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is located at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is apparently the school to which Brown referred.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 29, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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3a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 29, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL
CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Dick Gregory, a Negro entertainer, who is active in civil rights and antiwar activities, claims that he has received \$50,000 from Bertrand Russell, British pacifist philosopher, who conducted mock war trials in Denmark condemning United States policy in Vietnam. According to Gregory, the money is to be used for transporting and feeding Negroes who will be willing to go to Chicago, Illinois, in August of 1968 and participate in activities directed against the Democratic National Convention. Ralph Schoenman, secretary to Russell, was in Chicago in January of 1968 assisting in making arrangements for the activities in August. Gregory has disclosed plans to have simultaneous demonstrations at various locations miles away from the convention site in order to pull police units away from the convention area. In the immediate area of the convention approximately 150 militants, who reportedly will be armed, are to create a violent demonstration, according to Gregory.

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Luis John Cuza, active in Chicago's Puerto Rican community, stated plans are being made to disrupt the Democratic National Convention through demonstrations to be held three days prior to the beginning of the convention. Cuza expects that the delegates will then have time to react to such demonstrations and translate their reactions to their activities during the convention.

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GROUP 1

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-32

By id, NARA, Date 7-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

"WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that Bernard Lafayette, Program Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is in Washington, D. C., organizing the "Washington Spring Project," a massive civil disobedience demonstration planned for April, 1968. According to Lafayette, the "Washington Spring Project" will not start on April 1, 1968, because of recruiting problems. Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Lafayette's assistant stated that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had secretly set April 27, 1968, as the tentative date for the demonstration. This date can be either advanced or postponed depending on future developments.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE AMONG STUDENTS, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

A spokesman for the Trenton, New Jersey, Police Department stated that yesterday a racial disturbance occurred at Trenton Central High School in Trenton. Fighting broke out between Negro and white students and it was necessary to close the school for the day. Thirty-seven students were injured, one seriously enough to be hospitalized with a possible concussion. Property damage was limited to broken windows in the school. Some students gathered at City Hall for about 15 minutes after the disturbance but disbanded without incident. By 4:30 p.m. yesterday the situation was quiet.

REPORTED ARSON AND GUNFIRE AT MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

A spokesman for the Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department advised that a wooden parsonage of a Negro church

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

in Meridian was extensively damaged by fire at about 3 a.m. yesterday. The house was unoccupied at the time and there were no injuries. The fire probably resulted from a flammable ingredient placed on the front and rear porches and at the side of the building. The parsonage is located next to the church which is rented to the Mississippi Action for Progress, Incorporated, a State-controlled, partially Federally funded antipoverty program. According to a church official, no civil rights activity is conducted at the church.

Johnny Ray Moore, a Negro male, reported that at 10:45 p.m., Tuesday, a shotgun was fired into his bedroom window. No one was injured. Moore is a contract bus driver for the Mississippi Action for Progress, Incorporated. His work involves two other Negro churches in Meridian and no connection is known between his work and the church where the parsonage was burned. According to Moore, considerable animosity has been created by the high turnover in personnel in the Mississippi Action for Progress, Incorporated, and a number of threats have been received by various officials of the program; however, Moore has received no threats and is unable to furnish any information concerning suspects or motives for the incident.

SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOME OF UNITED STATES
REPRESENTATIVE JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, NEW YORK CITY

A spokesman for the New York City Police Department advised that the Committee for a Winter Confrontation with Congress plans to picket the home of United States Representative Jonathan B. Bingham in New York City on March 4, 1968.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that James Haughton, Director of the Harlem Unemployment Center in New York City, at a press conference on February 18, 1968, called for "rebellion or jobs" and announced that the Committee for a Winter Confrontation with Congress planned picketing demonstrations against four United States Representatives in the New York City area.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 28, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 28, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

PLANS MADE TO PROTECT MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AT "WASHINGTON
SPRING PROJECT"

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference met at Atlanta, Georgia, on February 24 and 25, 1968, to plan for the "Washington Spring Project," a massive civil disobedience demonstration in Washington, D. C., during April of 1968. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, did not attend. Eight representatives from various areas of the country were present. The principal topic at both meetings was the problem of security concerning King during the course of the demonstration. Although no specific threats toward King were referred to and no individuals or groups were specifically mentioned as a source of concern in regard to King's activity, those present said both black people and white people were to be watched. No bodyguards are to be assigned; however, one official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said people would be present at the "Washington Spring Project" with guns to protect King. Those present at the meetings discussed inner and outer circles of people who were to be placed around King at the demonstration to protect him with their own bodies.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5

NIJ/RAC 10-32

By id, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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GROUP 1

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE DISRUPTS CITY COUNCIL
MEETING, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Bobby George Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, a militant black nationalist organization, and five other individuals were arrested on February 25, 1968, in Berkeley, California, and charged with conspiracy to commit murder. Yesterday evening a crowd of about 300 individuals led by Bobby George Seale disrupted and took over a city council meeting.

Mayor Wallace Johnson, because of the disturbance, recessed the meeting and requested Captain Bruce Baker of the Berkeley Police Department to clear the council chamber. Captain Baker, because of the number of individuals present and their militant attitude, requested help from the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, the California Highway Patrol, and the Oakland, California, Police Department. He also recalled all Berkeley policemen to duty. Captain Baker described the scene as "potentially riotous." At about 9:15 p.m. Seale concluded a short speech by announcing that the Black Panthers would leave peaceably since the "racist pigs" were gathering forces. The group dispersed and there were no arrests.

COURT HEARING, NEW YORK CITY, FOR BLACK NATIONALISTS

A hearing was held yesterday in Queens County Supreme Court, Borough of Queens, New York City, on the demurrers to the indictments against members of the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, 14 of whom were arrested in New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in June of 1967, on

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

various charges stemming from a plot to assassinate moderate civil rights leaders. Herman Ferguson and Arthur Harris pleaded not guilty to conspiring to commit murder in the first degree. The judge asked Ferguson's attorney if she knew about Ferguson's statement made last week at a school in East Harlem, New York City, urging Negroes to obtain weapons for self-defense against white people. His attorney said Ferguson was misquoted by the press and said she had a recording of the actual statement. Bond for Ferguson was placed at \$100,000 and he was immediately incarcerated in lieu of this bond. The judge said he would reduce the bond if the recording shows that Ferguson was misquoted. A trial in this case has not yet been scheduled.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club is a subsidiary of the Revolutionary Action Movement. The Revolutionary Action Movement is an all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist oriented organization which follows the Chinese-communist line and advocates achieving Negro rights by violence, if necessary.

DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY NEGRO YOUTHS AND ADULTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A spokesman for the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that yesterday afternoon 44 Negro juveniles and 16 Negro adults were arrested on an elevated train platform in Chicago. The majority of the Negroes were students from a high school located in a predominantly white neighborhood. The students created such a disturbance on the train that employees of the Chicago Transit Authority and other passengers left the train at a station in Chicago's Loop area. The police were called and made the arrests when their orders to cease the disorderly conduct were ignored. There were no injuries that required hospitalizing and there was no damage to the train or the station.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATION PLANNED AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, MARCH 4, 1968

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Black Antidraft Union at New York City plans to demonstrate outside Madison Square Garden in New York City on March 4, 1968, prior to the scheduled heavyweight boxing match between Buster Mathis and Joe Frazier. The purpose of the demonstration is to express support for Cassius Clay, former World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, whose title was vacated following his arrest on a Selective Service charge. Handbills have been distributed in New York City encouraging demonstrations in other communities outside of New York City on the same date. The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in New York City will participate in the demonstration at Madison Square Garden. The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is a communist-inspired, Marxist-oriented youth club.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 27, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

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5a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 27, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE TO HOLD MIDWEST
MEETING AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will hold its first Midwest orientation meeting in Chicago, Illinois, tomorrow in preparation for the "Washington Spring Project" to be held in April of 1968 in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the meeting is to begin the training of the 300 individuals who will be the nucleus of the Washington demonstrations and who will engage in civil disobedience while in Washington.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL AMONG A GROUP IN BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA,
SUPPORTING MEMBERS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE

A spokesman for the Berkeley, California, Police Department has advised that Bobby George Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, a militant black nationalist organization, and five others were arrested on February 25, 1968, in Berkeley and were charged with conspiracy to commit murder. Huey Newton, also affiliated with the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, is presently awaiting trial for the murder of a policeman and the wounding of another. Yesterday 200 people, including Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, gathered in the vicinity of the Berkeley-Albany, California, Municipal Court. The group expressed its support of Newton. The arraignment of Seale and the others is scheduled for today.

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GROUP 1

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 10-32
By 101, NARA, Date 1-22-10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

The demonstrators plan to return for this arraignment. There was no violence yesterday and there were no arrests.

PROPOSED PICKETING DEMONSTRATION AT RESIDENCE OF JUDGE IN
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Tulane University Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society has planned a picketing demonstration at the residence of United States District Judge Lansing Mitchell in New Orleans, Louisiana. No date or time has been set for the demonstration. Judge Mitchell presided at H. Rap Brown's hearing in New Orleans on February 21, 1968, for violation of travel restrictions set by the court. Brown has been charged in New Orleans with violation of the Federal Firearms Act. H. Rap Brown is National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

The Students for a Democratic Society is a militant youth group which Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, has described as a group the Party has "going for us."

DISTURBANCE, WELLS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

John Halaska, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department, advised that at noon yesterday students of the Wells Junior High School created a disturbance in the school cafeteria because of the lack of "soul food." The students threw food, trays, and chairs. About 100 additional students staged a march outside the school building. Twelve students were arrested and turned over to juvenile authorities.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

The "Milwaukee Journal," a daily newspaper in Milwaukee, carried a news item yesterday which set forth information that two 13-year-old Wells Junior High School students were caught by police in the school on Sunday, February 25, 1968, after they caused damage estimated at more than \$5,000 during a four-hour rampage. The school's public address system, bell alarms, office equipment, and musical instruments were damaged.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 26, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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6a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 26, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

BLACK STUDENT CONFERENCE AT CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY,
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

A Black Student Conference organized by George Ware, Campus Coordinator of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, opened at Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, last Friday with registration followed by a dance. The purpose of the conference was reportedly to unify black students nationally and regionally. The conference was to emphasize solutions to problems in communities and to unify community action. Two hundred fifty Negroes attended the opening session of the conference on Saturday. The conference was well-organized and representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee played a large role. The general theme of the conference was Negro economics and politics. About 100 Negroes attended the conference on Sunday. The general theme of this session was how to get the community involved with the college. Because of disagreements and organizing problems, the conference became disorganized at this point and for all practical purposes this session was a failure. Today is to be devoted to planning regional activities. No incidents have occurred to date at the conference.

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GROUP 1

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 10-32
By il, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATION AT UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK CITY

On Saturday, February 24, 1968, 150 picketers demonstrated at the United Nations Building in New York City in sympathy for the students who were killed at Orangeburg, South Carolina, during a disturbance on February 8, 1968. The demonstration was organized by a group known as the Concerned Group for Students from Orangeburg. The demonstration commenced at 1 p.m. and consisted of a silent vigil at the United Nations Building. The group then marched to the Grand Central Station area of New York City and returned to the United Nations Building at 2:30 p.m. when most of them dispersed. Twelve demonstrators remained to conduct a memorial service for the slain students in the vicinity of the United Nations Plaza. This activity lasted about 15 minutes.

Some of the demonstrators participated in a larger separate demonstration in the same vicinity which protested the United States involvement in Vietnam. One of the speakers at the war protest rally identified himself as a representative of the Concerned Group for Students from Orangeburg. Another speaker at the larger demonstration was Julius Lester of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He read a letter received last Friday from H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who is in prison in New Orleans, Louisiana. In the letter Brown said that for every Orangeburg there would be ten Detroits. He urged revenge for the shedding of Negro blood. He alleged he was being held as a political prisoner.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

FIRE BOMBING OCCURS IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A spokesman for the 13th Precinct, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department advised that at 3:42 a.m., Saturday, a fire bomb was thrown through a window of an apartment in an all-Negro apartment building in Detroit. There was extensive damage but no injuries. The police have no suspects and no motive is apparent at this time.

A spokesman for the 14th Precinct, Detroit Police Department, advised that a fire bomb was thrown at 2:05 a.m., Sunday, at an intersection in Detroit, exploding about 35 yards in front of a police scout car. There was no damage. The police have no suspects at this time.

DISTURBANCE IN CONNECTION WITH SANITATION WORKERS' STRIKE,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

A spokesman for the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department advised that a mass meeting concerning a strike of sanitation workers in Memphis was held last Friday afternoon. Various Negro leaders representing divergent Negro political factions in Memphis attended. The head of the Unity League, a Negro political group, blamed the lack of settlement in the strike on the white power structure and the white press. After the meeting 600 sanitation workers marched toward a meeting place where a large rally was scheduled. En route some of the marchers attempted to turn over a squad car of the Memphis

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Police Department. The police used "Mace" gas to disperse the crowd. There was no property damage. Seven Negroes were arrested and charged with "night-riding" and assault with intent to murder. The strikers later claimed the incident occurred after the squad car ran over the toes of a Negro woman.

ATTEMPTED BURNING OF NEGRO CHURCH, MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

A spokesman for the Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department advised that a wing of a Negro church in Meridian was damaged by fire at 1:30 a.m., Sunday. The damage was confined to one room. A windowpane was broken and the room smelled of an unknown flammable ingredient. The church has been used by the "Headstart" program for the past year. The police have no suspects.

NEGRO COMMUNITY, NORTH PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, TO
PROTEST LACK OF ACTION BY SCHOOL BOARD

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Negro community in North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has scheduled a demonstration today at 2 p.m. at the School Administration Building during a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Education. The group will protest the failure of the school board to pursue condemnation proceedings against the property of white residents in order to enlarge a predominantly Negro high school. A spokesman of the Philadelphia Police Department advised that his department will make adequate plans to prevent a recurrence of a disturbance which occurred last November when Negro high school students gathered at the School Administration Building and demonstrated.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

ANNUAL NATION OF ISLAM CONVENTION

The Annual Muslim Convention of the Nation of Islam was held without incident on February 25, 1968, at the Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, Illinois. The attendance was estimated at 7,000 to 7,400 including former heavyweight champion Cassius Clay who spoke in opposition to the war in Vietnam. Nation of Islam leader, Elijah Muhammad, was the featured speaker and he spoke on the subject, "Can We Survive? How Strong is the Foundation?" He urged all black men to get behind him claiming that black men would then be on a solid foundation. The Nation of Islam is an all-Negro semireligious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 23, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 23, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, HIGH SCHOOLS

A spokesman for the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that on February 21, 1968, several outsiders appeared at Calumet High School in Chicago, and one Negro male, aged 19, made a speech in the school cafeteria in an effort to have the students commemorate the death of Malcolm X, a black nationalist leader who was assassinated on February 21, 1965. Some students resented the speech and commenced throwing chairs and dishes. Cafeteria property was damaged and three white students and one Negro student were slightly injured. The police were called and school was dismissed.

Several students then marched to a neighboring high school where several windows were broken by stones thrown by the students. The windshield of one police squad car was broken. Four Negroes were arrested including one female. All were charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Order was restored in the area by 2 p.m. on February 21, 1968. Calumet High School has an enrollment of 2,500 students and is 95 per cent Negro.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

MALCOLM X MEMORIALS, NEW YORK CITY

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that a memorial to the late Malcolm X, reportedly sponsored by the Afro-American Students Association, was held at an intermediate school in New York City on February 21, 1968. About 700 persons, mostly Negro adults, attended. One of the speakers was Leroi Jones. He talked about the need of getting a gun. He said everyone should know how to use guns. Leroi Jones is a Negro playwright and a black nationalist who is currently free on bail pending appeal of a two-and-one-half-to three-year sentence on a charge of illegal possession of weapons. He was arrested on this charge during the Newark, New Jersey, riot in July, 1967. Another speaker was Herman Ferguson, who identified himself as president of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club. Ferguson said he was familiar with guns and told those present that they should know how to use their weapons when "they go deer hunting this summer."

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club is a subsidiary of the Revolutionary Action Movement. The Revolutionary Action Movement is an all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist oriented organization which follows the Chinese-communist line and advocates achieving Negro rights by violence, if necessary.

Other sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that other memorial services for Malcolm X took place on February 21, 1968, at

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

a public school in the Harlem section of New York City and in the Memorial Hall of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York. About 125 people attended the memorial service in the Harlem section of New York City and approximately 450 people attended the meeting at Pratt Institute. The theme of both meetings was Negro unity. No incidents occurred.

FIRE BOMBING OF TWO NEGRO RESIDENCES, DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
FEBRUARY 22, 1968

A spokesman for the Detroit, Michigan, Police Department advised that on February 22, 1968, fire bombs were thrown into the front windows of the residences of two Negroes in Detroit. One Negro is the proprietor of a motel and the other Negro is the proprietor of a restaurant in Detroit. The police department conjectures that the fire bombings may have been connected with the fact that both of the victims had their businesses open on February 21, 1968, known as "Malcolm X Memorial Day"; however, the police have no evidence to substantiate this and there are no suspects.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, spoke on the afternoon of February 21, 1968, at Merritt College, Oakland, California, at a rally sponsored by the Black Students Union. The audience was predominantly Negro, consisting of about 1,000 individuals. Carmichael spoke of genocide of the Negro race and said, "Whites are against all people of color." The main theme of his speech was "survival of Africans depends upon each of us having love for our race."

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Later in the evening he again spoke to a predominantly Negro audience of about 1,000 individuals at Merritt College. The theme of his speech was the same as during his afternoon talk.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO EXPAND
ACTIVITIES ON NEGRO COLLEGE CAMPUSES

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised there has been a policy change in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which calls for expanded activity on predominantly Negro college campuses throughout the country. The stimulus for the policy change is the reaction being felt in the Atlanta, Georgia, community and particularly at the Atlanta University Center with regard to the killing of the students at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The source advised that staff members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee believe the use of local and state police and the National Guard for quelling disturbances on college campuses will bring about almost immediate riot conditions.

AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY CONFERENCE, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY,
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a representative of the Black Panther Party at Los Angeles, California, and a representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, both of which are militant black

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

nationalist organizations, are expected to attend an Afro-American Unity Conference at Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, this weekend.

Sheriff Russell Bradley, Greene County, Xenia, Ohio, advised that the racial situation remains tense at Central State University and the personnel of his office are being kept on a standby basis during the entire weekend.

NATION OF ISLAM ANNUAL CONVENTION

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the annual convention of the Nation of Islam will be held on Sunday, February 25, 1968, at the Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, Illinois. The Nation of Islam leader, Elijah Muhammad, will be the main speaker and his speech is to be transmitted by telephone to his followers in Los Angeles, California. The Nation of Islam is an all-Negro semireligious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race.

DISTURBANCE, PACOIMA, CALIFORNIA

Sergeant Norman Sulflow, Foothill Division, Los Angeles, California, Police Department, advised that at about 11 p.m. on February 21, 1968, a report was received that a fight was taking place in Pacoima, California, and participants were using shotguns. A police patrol arriving on the scene immediately asked for additional help and all available units responded. Sergeant Sulflow said that about 300 Negroes were milling about an intersection and began shouting and throwing rocks at the police officers as they arrived. The windshield of one vehicle was broken.

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AND DISTURBANCES

One young Negro, James Lee Townsend, urged the crowd to "get" the officers. Townsend was very militant in his attitude and continued shouting obscenities at the officers. He was restrained and arrested and charged with inciting to riot. While he was being removed from the scene, several other Negroes attempted to rescue him; however, they were repulsed. After Townsend was removed from the scene, the crowd dispersed and there were no further arrests or incidents. Sergeant Sulflow said the cause of the disturbance is not known.

SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOME OF UNITED STATES
REPRESENTATIVE EDNA F. KELLY, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Committee for a Winter Confrontation with Congress plans to picket the home of United States Representative Edna F. Kelly in Brooklyn, New York, on February 24, 1968.

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that James Haughton, Director of the Harlem Unemployment Center in New York City, at a press conference on February 18, 1968, called for "rebellion or jobs" and announced that the Committee for a Winter Confrontation with Congress planned picketing demonstrations against four United States Representatives in the New York City area.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 21, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
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February 21, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

STUDENTS AND POLICE EXCHANGE GUNFIRE, ALCORN AGRICULTURAL
AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, LORMAN, MISSISSIPPI

A spokesman for the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol advised three Negro male students were expelled from Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lorman, Mississippi, on February 16, 1968, for being intoxicated and disrespectful to the president of the college. On February 18, 1968, the three students returned to the campus. They were escorted from the campus a short time later by the campus security police. On February 20, 1968, the three students again returned and a large group of Negro males assembled on the campus. Last night a small group of Negro students began throwing glass bottles from a campus building and the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol sent 25 uniformed patrolmen, armed with shotguns and tear gas, to the campus.

At 12:55 a.m. today two Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol officers in a patrol car observed bottles being thrown at them from the same campus building. They were not struck but heard gunfire which appeared to be from an automatic weapon. They observed a small fire on the campus and approximately 200 students converged near the campus building. Several shots were heard by the

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By il, NARA, Date 9-22-70

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officers coming from the vicinity of the student groups. The shots struck trees near the officers but the officers were not injured. The students then charged toward the officers and were dispersed when the officers fired shot-guns and tear gas canisters toward them. Three students were reportedly injured. At 2 a.m. today the situation was quiet and the crowd had dispersed. No arrests were made and there were no injuries to police officers. No leaders of the group have been identified and police do not know the whereabouts of the three expelled students.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR THE NEGROES KILLED IN ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

A spokesman for the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that 200 students from Crane High School in Chicago marched four blocks in the area of the school yesterday to express sympathy for the three Negro students who were slain at Orangeburg, South Carolina, during a disturbance on February 8, 1968. The same group will conduct a memorial ceremony at Crane High School today in memory of the death of Malcolm X, a black nationalist leader who was assassinated on February 21, 1965.

A spokesman for the New York City Police Department advised that a march and rally are scheduled at the United Nations Building in New York City at 1 p.m., Saturday, February 24, 1968. Three thousand people are expected to participate. The purpose of the march and rally is to protest the shooting of the Negro students who were killed in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The march and rally are to be sponsored by a group which calls itself the "Concerned Group for Students from Orangeburg, South Carolina."

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

STOKELY CARMICHAEL SCHEDULED TO SPEAK AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

A publication of Merritt College, Oakland, California, contained an item yesterday that Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, is to make two speaking appearances at the college today to observe "Malcolm X Memorial Day." The appearances are sponsored by two student groups, the "Soul Students Advisory Council" and the "Northern Regional Alliance of Black Students Unions."

REPORT OF POSSIBLE VIOLENCE, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY,
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

Sheriff Russell Bradley, Greene County, Xenia, Ohio, has advised that a memorial will be held for Malcolm X at Central State University at Wilberforce, Ohio, today, followed by a black power conference from February 23 through 25, 1968. He stated racial tension is mounting at the university because of the recent killing of the students in the Orangeburg, South Carolina, incident. He stated his office has received information that in the event of a disturbance at Central State University a police officer will be killed. He was unable to furnish any additional information in this regard.

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Marvin Wilson, a representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who recently arrived in Dayton, Ohio, has been working very closely with students of Central State University during the past few days. The source

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
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said that in the recent past Wilson has mentioned the need for guns. The source further advised that James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has been invited to attend an Afro-American Unity conference at Central State University which is to begin on February 23, 1968, and that Stokely Carmichael has also indicated an interest in attending.

PROPOSED KLAN DEMONSTRATION, CONNECTICUT COLLEGE, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

Information was received from an employee of the "New London Day," a newspaper in New London, Connecticut, that officials of the newspaper had received a telegram from John Bellmore, Hamden, Connecticut, who identified himself as "head of the KKK in Connecticut." In the telegram, Bellmore claimed that the Ku Klux Klan would stage a demonstration at Connecticut College in New London on February 25, 1968, in connection with a speech to be given at the college by Dick Gregory, a Negro comedian and civil rights leader.

"WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is holding a workshop in Miami, Florida, this week to train Negro ministers in urban leadership.

In his opening address King stressed nonviolence. He stated that efforts would be made to try and reconcile the term "black power" with the overall civil rights movement.

King explained to those assembled that this workshop was not scheduled for the purpose of recruiting

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people for the trip to Washington, D. C., to demonstrate in the "Washington Spring Project." He also related the "Washington Spring Project" would not be a topic of discussion at this workshop.

The Reverend Andrew Young, an aide to King, reportedly stated he does not expect Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, both of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, to attend this workshop; however, he added: "If Stokely and Rap come we won't throw them out."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 19, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 19, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
SUPPORTS MEMPHIS STRIKE

Sanitation workers in Memphis, Tennessee, have been on strike since February 12, 1968. All known strikers are Negroes. The strikers are demanding wage increases, vacation pay, and other benefits. Negotiations between union leaders and city officials are continuing.

On February 16, 1968, the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People injected itself into the strike and a spokesman stated that organization will conduct an all-night vigil at city hall beginning at 6 p.m. today to emphasize its support of the strikers. The organization also plans a massive telephone call campaign to city hall and to the fire and police departments in an effort to tie up all incoming telephone lines. In addition, plans have been formulated for a massive boycott and picketing of leading merchants in an effort to force business leaders of the community to bring pressure on the Mayor and the city council to give in to the strikers' demands.

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NLJ/RAC 10-32

By id, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATION, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Assistant Chief Inspector Henry Piggot, New York City Police Department, advised that on February 16, 1968, approximately 300 people participated in a demonstration at Madison Square Garden in New York City during a track meet which was being sponsored by the New York Athletic Club. The demonstration was to protest the club's "racist policy against Negroes." There was some scuffling between the police and the demonstrators and ten individuals were arrested.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that about 20 of the individuals present were members of the Communist Party or the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is a communist-inspired, Marxist-oriented youth club.

HARLEM GROUP PICKETS CONGRESSMAN JAMES J. DELANEY

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that James Haughton, Director of the Harlem Unemployment Center in New York City, at a press conference on February 18, 1968, called for "rebellion or jobs" and announced the Committee for a Winter Confrontation with Congress would stage a picketing demonstration at the residence of United States Representative James J. Delaney. According to our source, Haughton has planned weekly demonstrations against four Congressmen and Representative Delaney is his first target.

On February 18, 1968, about 50 individuals staged a picketing demonstration at the residence of Representative Delaney. There were no incidents during the demonstration.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

MALCOLM X MEMORIALS

Sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that memorials are scheduled for Malcolm X, the deceased black nationalist leader, on February 21, 1968. Present plans call for these memorials at three locations in New York City. Lieutenant Fencel of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department advised that memorial services for Malcolm X are scheduled at a number of Negro churches and community gathering places in Philadelphia on February 21, 1968.

Malcolm X, also known as Malcolm Little, was a former leader of the Nation of Islam who broke away from that organization and formed his own black nationalist group known as the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, which advocated a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States and the white race. He was assassinated on February 21, 1965, during a meeting of his organization in New York City.

* YOUTH GANG MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR MURDER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A spokesman for the Homicide Division of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that on February 15, 1968, Nick Dorenzo and Paul Hawkins, both Negroes, were arrested and charged with the murder of a young Negro female in connection with a shooting incident that took place on February 14, 1968. Two other Negro youths were wounded during the shooting incident which was an outgrowth of a rumble between the "Blackstone Rangers" and the "Disciples," both of which are Negro youth gangs operating in the Woodlawn-Englewood area of Chicago. Dorenzo and Hawkins are members of the "Disciples."

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

Nick Dorenzo is reportedly employed by The Woodlawn Organization as an assistant director and an instructor in its educational program. Dorenzo receives an annual salary of \$5,200. The Woodlawn Organization is a project funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Woodlawn Organization is comprised of numerous religious, business, and civic groups which are attempting to improve the general welfare of Negroes in the Chicago area. It was organized by Saul David Alinsky, Executive Director of Industrial Areas Foundation, in 1961. Alinsky is a self-described "professional radical and agitator."

BLACK NATIONALIST ACTIVITY IN CALIFORNIA

On February 17 and 18, 1968, respectively, James Forman, Stokely Carmichael, and H. Rap Brown, leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, spoke before large gatherings at Oakland and Los Angeles, California. Approximately 4,500 individuals attended the Oakland meeting and approximately 3,500 individuals were in attendance at the Los Angeles rally. Before these audiences, which were predominantly Negro, Forman, Carmichael, and Brown made a number of highly inflammatory antiwhite statements.

DISTURBANCE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco, California, Police Department advised that on February 18, 1968, a disturbance broke out in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco. The disturbance started when white "hippies" sat down at an intersection and refused to move. When the police attempted to clear the intersection, they were pelted with bottles and other items; however, the police cleared the intersection.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATIONS CONCERNING RACIAL SITUATION,
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

On February 16, 1968, demonstrations were held in a number of cities protesting the "Orangeburg Massacre." The demonstrations in each of the cities were peaceful and in several of the cities the demonstrators carried three black coffins to represent the three deaths which occurred during the recent Orangeburg, South Carolina, disturbances. These demonstrations took place in Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, and Greensboro, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; Louisville, Kentucky; and New York City. In the Louisville demonstration Carl James Braden, a former Louisville Communist Party leader and Executive Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, and Miriam Nicholas, Associate Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, took part. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, was formerly known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist-front organization.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 16, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE


Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 16, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

THREATS OF VIOLENCE AT TRACK MEET, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

A representative of the New York City Police Department advised that H. Rap Brown and John Wilson, both of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, spoke at Butler Hall, Columbia University, New York City, yesterday. The meeting was sponsored by the Afro-American Students Association at Columbia University. Brown said that picketing at the New York Athletic Club Track Meet at Madison Square Garden would be effective but bombing the "Garden" would be more effective. The New York Athletic Club is sponsoring a track meet at Madison Square Garden today.

On February 15, 1968, Brown and Harry Edwards, a professor at San Jose State College, San Jose, California, held a press conference in New York City. Harry Edwards has been the leader in efforts to have Negro athletes boycott the Olympic Games in Mexico City, Mexico, this summer. Edwards said that he plans to sponsor a boycott against the New York Athletic Club and white America. He said a picketing demonstration will start at Madison Square Garden at 5:30 p.m. today to protest the "racist policy against Negroes" of the club. H. Rap Brown, at the press conference, said: "We should blow the new Garden up. We don't want anybody to run in the meet."

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

Mr. Ray Lumpp of the New York Athletic Club advised that he had been informed that Mr. J. W. "Bill" Orwig, Athletic Director, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, received a telephone call yesterday from Marshall Brown, a Negro who reportedly was at one time track coach at Plainfield High School, Plainfield, New Jersey. Marshall Brown allegedly warned Mr. Orwig not to bring any Negro athletes to compete in the track meet at Madison Square Garden on February 16, 1968. He reportedly stated that if Mike Goodrich, a Negro member of the Indiana University track team, competes he will have acid thrown in his face.

It has been determined that Marshall Brown is the same individual who made an allegedly threatening telephone call of a similar nature to Mr. Wayne Arthur Vandenburg, track coach at the University of Texas at El Paso, Texas, on February 14, 1968. This Bureau is investigating the allegedly threatening telephone calls.

SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATIONS

On February 15, 1968, Negroes in various widely scattered cities in North Carolina staged demonstrations to express their sympathy for the three Negro students who were killed during the recent disturbance at Orangeburg, South Carolina. The demonstrations took place at Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The demonstrations in most of the cities were peaceful and were conducted by students of colleges and universities. In three of the cities demonstrators carried mock coffins.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

At Durham approximately 300 Negroes took part in a march. They set fire to trees in a park in the center of the city. Demonstrators locked arms and surrounded the trees to hinder fire department operations. Firemen turned water hoses on the demonstrators to reach the fires, which were subsequently extinguished. Police were sent to the scene to disperse the demonstrators. Howard Lamar Fuller, a leader of the demonstration, who is affiliated with the United Organization for Community Improvement, a local antipoverty agency, assaulted an officer and was arrested. Two other individuals were also arrested.

KING SEEKS SUPPORT FOR "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is encountering serious difficulty in the northern states in recruiting participants for the "Washington Spring Project" of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The "Washington Spring Project" is a massive civil disobedience demonstration being planned for Washington, D. C., in early April, 1968. A decision has been made by the organization to concentrate its recruiting efforts in southern states. The organization is also reportedly having financial problems in connection with the "Washington Spring Project."

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, made two appearances in southern states yesterday in support of the "Washington Spring Project." He addressed a biracial meeting of 50 people representing Negro groups in the Jackson, Mississippi, area. The meeting was held at Edwards which is about 20 miles from Jackson. Last evening he addressed 600 members of a civil rights organization at a church in Birmingham, Alabama.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 15, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 15, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The student body of Bowman High School at Wadesboro, North Carolina, consists of about 570 Negro and 360 white students. At a recent assembly the Negroes voted against a school constitution because it permitted the school principal to have veto power over proposed functions. According to Chief of Police W. J. Aubry, Jr., of the Wadesboro Police Department, there were a number of disputes between the Negro and white students yesterday. In one of the incidents a Negro student allegedly told a white female student that Negroes do not want white students at the school because Bowman High School is for Negroes. Approximately 100 white students did not report to school yesterday. Chief of Police Aubry stated that tension exists at the school and that violence could erupt.

Sergeant John O'Malley, Human Relations Unit, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that students of the May and Spencer Elementary Schools did not attend classes yesterday but were sent by their parents to "Freedom Schools" held in various churches in the community. A picketing demonstration was conducted at the May Elementary School protesting Chicago's proposed plan to bus students from predominantly Negro schools to predominantly white schools. At the Spencer Elementary School three women and one man, all Negroes, were arrested for advising children not to attend school. Those arrested were not booked but were given warnings not to interfere with children attending school.

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GROUP 1

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 10.32

By 128, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

A source of this Bureau who has furnished insufficient information to determine his reliability received information indicating that Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, is attempting to find some men who are willing to go to Orangeburg. The purpose of Shelton's attempts to find these men is not known to our source.

MEETING OF BLACK UNITED FRONT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised a meeting of the Black United Front was held last evening at the New School for Afro-American Thought which has been used as a meeting place by black nationalists in Washington, D. C. There were approximately 100 people in attendance. The Black United Front is a coalition of Negro civil rights leaders organized by Stokely Carmichael. Carmichael called the meeting last evening to order. A "Memorandum of Purpose" of the Black United Front was read. This memorandum indicated that the Black United Front was formed to expand lines of communication among the black people; to obtain a proportionate share of representation in the government of the city; and to obtain a proportionate share of economic control within the black community.

The group voted to support Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights organization, in connection with King's "Washington Spring Project," a massive civil disobedience campaign to take place in April of 1968; however, the degree of support by the Black United Front is to be determined by the Steering Committee of that organization.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

The press was barred from the meeting last evening and those in attendance were instructed not to reply to any inquiries about the meeting. A press conference is to be held today on some of the points discussed at the meeting.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

"NEGRO HISTORY WEEK," TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that David X Bradley, an attorney who is the minister of the Nation of Islam group in Cincinnati, Ohio, spoke at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 13, 1968, and was well received. Tuskegee Institute is holding "Negro History Week" from February 12 to February 16, 1968, and various speakers have been invited. The Nation of Islam is an all-Negro semireligious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race.

PROPOSED PICKETING DEMONSTRATION, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB
MEET, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Mr. Ray Lumpp of the New York Athletic Club advised that on Friday, February 16, 1968, his club is sponsoring a track meet at Madison Square Garden in New York City in which a track squad of nine men from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will participate. He said that recently there have been rumors that Negro militant groups may stage some sort of demonstration at the track meet protesting the lack of Negro members in the New York Athletic Club.

On February 14, 1968, Mr. Wayne Arthur Vandenburg, track coach at the University of Texas at El Paso, Texas, advised he received a telephone call yesterday from an unknown individual who told him that if his team competes in the New York Athletic Club meet at Madison Square Garden, he will be blacklisted and never get another Negro athlete for his team. Six members of the University of Texas team are Negroes. The caller told Mr. Vandenburg that there will be a picket line and possible violence at the meet and that

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

the Negro athletes on his team are "going against their own people." The caller informed him that this was a warning about what might happen if his team participates.

The New York City Police Department which has been furnished the above information has advised that it has received no information regarding any planned demonstration at the track meet.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 14, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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12a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 14, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SITUATION AT ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

No incidents occurred yesterday in connection with the racial situation in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, is raising money nationwide for the purpose of posting bond for those persons recently arrested in Orangeburg. Cleveland Sellers, Jr., former Program Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was arrested in Orangeburg on February 8, 1968, and presently is in custody in lieu of \$50,000 bond. Largely because Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was in Dayton, Ohio, on February 7 and 8, 1968, about \$1,200 was collected in that area. The money raised is to be sent to New York City and subsequently taken personally by representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to Orangeburg.

Student demonstrations to express sympathy for the Negro students in Orangeburg are scheduled today in front of the courthouse in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and tomorrow at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

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GROUP 1

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NLJ/RAC 10-32

By iel, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Sergeant O'Malley advised that a campaign was inaugurated yesterday by Mrs. Albert Westerfield, a member of a parents' group, to send telegrams to President Lyndon B. Johnson protesting the busing of students. He said that Mrs. Westerfield indicated that the protest is being carried to the White House because the United States Office of Education insists that the Nation's school systems be integrated by any means.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY, ORANGEBURG,
SOUTH CAROLINA, SITUATION

The Berkeley Chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America has scheduled a rally at the University of California, Berkeley, California, to express sympathy for the victims of the "Orangeburg Massacre." A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that speakers will include Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, Jim Nabors of the Afro American Student Union, Bettina Aptheker, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The rally is scheduled for February 16, 1968.

The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is a communist-inspired, Marxist-oriented youth club. The Afro American Student Union is an approved student organization at the University of California. The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee are militant black nationalist organizations.

On February 14, 1968, Major C. H. Fleming of the Spartanburg, South Carolina, Police Department said permits were issued to students of Claflin University and South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, South Carolina, who reside in the Spartanburg area, to hold a demonstration. Major Fleming

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

stated that the demonstration was scheduled for February 14, 1968; however, it has now been rescheduled for February 15, 1968. He said no reason was given for the change of date.

On February 14, 1968, about 20 persons staged a demonstration outside the Federal Building at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to protest the use of the South Carolina National Guard at Orangeburg. The demonstration was peaceful.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION, FORT MC PHERSON, GEORGIA

A meeting was held at the Mount Moriah Church, Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday and about 100 persons were in attendance. Vincent Harding, a teacher at Atlanta University, was moderator. Harding asked that those in attendance appear at Fort McPherson, Georgia, at 9 a.m., February 15, 1968, to protest the court-martial proceedings against a Negro soldier. Harding stated that picket signs will be provided. In his comments to the audience, Harding made several references to Orangeburg, South Carolina, and stated that Negroes should prepare themselves in order that there will be no repeat of the Orangeburg activity at Fort McPherson. He suggested that demonstrators obtain guns.

Harding also suggested that a coalition of the black community be formed to back the antidraft movement. A subsequent meeting was planned for the afternoon of February 15, 1968, to urge the closing of Atlanta University for one day of mourning for the Negroes who died at Orangeburg.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 13, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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13a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 13, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

TENSION CONTINUES, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Funeral services were held on February 12, 1968, in Orangeburg, South Carolina, for Delano Middleton, one of the three students who were killed by gunfire on February 8, 1968, during a disturbance near the campus of South Carolina State College. About 300 persons, most of whom appeared to be college students, attended the funeral. There were no incidents.

The 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew is still in effect in Orangeburg and South Carolina State College and Claflin University campuses remain closed. There were no incidents in Orangeburg yesterday; however, tension continues.

According to local authorities, the boycott of white merchants which was initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday appeared to be unsuccessful because Negroes continued to trade with these merchants. The purpose of the boycott was to emphasize the demands for the suspension of the police officers who were involved in the shooting of the Negro students on February 8, 1968; the integration of the bowling alley where the disturbances first occurred; and the removal of the National Guard.

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GROUP 1

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5
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By 21, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATION, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday three students of Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, appeared at the office of the Mayor and were granted a permit for a march in front of the Federal Building. About 22 individuals took part in the march, each carrying a placard protesting police action at Orangeburg, South Carolina. One of the individuals who took part in the march was June Manning, a Negro student at Furman University, who is the daughter of the President of Claflin University at Orangeburg. Joseph A. Vaughn, the apparent leader, advised news representatives that the group had prepared a petition which it plans to present to a Department of Justice representative requesting that the owner of the bowling alley where the disturbances started be prosecuted for a civil rights violation; that Negro students at Orangeburg be deputized; and that Cleveland Sellers, Jr., be released. Sellers is former Program Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization. He was arrested on February 8, 1968, during the disturbances and charged with inciting to riot.

BLACK UNITED FRONT MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a meeting of the Black United Front is scheduled for the evening of February 13, 1968, at the New School for Afro-American Thought which has been used as a meeting place by black nationalists in Washington, D. C.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A regional action conference of the Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights organization, was held at Kansas City, Missouri, on February 9-11, 1968. Floyd McKissick, National Director, and 30 other registered delegates attended. During the conference discussions were held concerning the changing of the constitution of the organization and the developing of a new ideology. One of the points discussed was to make the Congress of Racial Equality an all-black organization. Wilfred Ussery, National Chairman, was most outspoken in voicing his views in favor of excluding whites from the organization. The majority of those in attendance were in agreement with Ussery.

It was the consensus of those in attendance that the white power structure would make no effort to alleviate problems of Negroes in the United States but would spend more money and time developing riot control devices. They also discussed the possibility of the detention of Negroes in camps if rioting continues.

Additional meetings to prepare a new constitution are scheduled. The national convention of the Congress of Racial Equality will be held on July 4, 1968, at Columbus, Ohio.

"WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

Recently representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights organization, were in Chicago, Illinois, attempting to explain to potential recruits the massive civil disobedience

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

campaign being organized by Martin Luther King, Jr., called the "Washington Spring Project." The Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Vice President and Treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, related that during this project demonstrators would set up tents on the White House lawn. The Reverend James Bevel, National Officer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, advised that the White House does not belong to President Johnson, that it was God-given to the people.

The Reverend Ralph Abernathy and the Reverend James Bevel advised they would remain in the "confines" of the White House until Congress agrees to King's demands, one of which is a guaranteed annual income for black people.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 12, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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14a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 12, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

In Orangeburg, South Carolina, disturbances erupted last week because the owner of a bowling alley would not admit Negroes. Students from South Carolina State College and Claflin University took part in the disturbances. Three students were killed and a number of others wounded on February 8, 1968, as a result of gunfire. A full investigation has been instituted by the FBI into these shootings.

On February 9, 1968, classes at both schools were suspended and students were encouraged by the faculty to return to their homes. South Carolina Governor Robert E. McNair declared a state of emergency on Friday and ordered a curfew in Orangeburg, effective between the hours of 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. each day until the situation stabilizes. The Governor issued orders confining the students who did not return to their homes to their respective campuses. About 170 law enforcement officers and 500 National Guardsmen were on duty in Orangeburg during the past weekend. Relative calm prevailed in Orangeburg during the weekend; however, tension continued.

Cleveland Sellers, Jr., former Program Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, who was arrested on Thursday, February 8, 1968, was removed to the South Carolina State Penitentiary in Columbia, South Carolina, where he remains in custody in lieu of \$50,000 bond. The

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By 128, NARA, Date 7-22-10

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

charges against Sellers included inciting to riot, arson, assault and battery with intent to kill, and destruction of property.

J. Preston Strom, Chief of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, advised yesterday that there will be no classes at South Carolina State College or Claflin University this week.

The funeral for Delano Middleton, one of the three students killed during the disturbances, has been scheduled for the afternoon of February 12, 1968. Rumors that various "black power" groups are en route to Orangeburg from cities as far away as Los Angeles, California, have prompted law enforcement officers to take extra precautions during the funeral because of the possibility of demonstrations or disturbances.

At a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Orangeburg yesterday, one of the recommendations made was that the Negro population initiate a boycott of white merchants in that city and continue the boycott until certain demands are met. Among the demands are the suspension of the police officers who were involved in the shooting of the Negro students; the integration of the bowling alley where the disturbances first occurred; the removal of the National Guard; and restitution to the families of the Negroes who were killed during the disturbances.

On February 9, 1968, approximately 150 students of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, blocked an Alabama State highway that passes through the Tuskegee Institute campus and refused to permit any traffic to pass.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

The Tuskegee Police Department advised that the action was taken by the students to protest the shootings at Orangeburg.

On February 10, 1968, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America sponsored a picketing demonstration at the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, in New York City, protesting the arrest of Cleveland Sellers, Jr., in Orangeburg. About 85 individuals, Negro and white, took part in the demonstration. The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is a communist-inspired, Marxist-oriented youth club.

H. RAP BROWN SPEAKS IN NEW YORK CITY

H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, at a press conference in New York City on February 9, 1968, stated that the events of the last four days in Orangeburg, South Carolina, make it evident that the United States Government has no interest in seeing that legitimate grievances of "blacks" are resolved. He said the killing of three "black" students and the injuring of 50 others, including Cleveland Sellers, Jr., emphasizes that fact. He said: "If we seek redress of our grievances through having a pray-in, we will be shot down. If we seek funds for our schools so we can get some kind of jive education, we will be shot down and murdered. If we try to go to a bowling alley, we will be shot down and murdered." He said it is obvious the time for marching, demonstrating, demanding, praying, and petitioning is over. Brown said: "If we are going to be murdered for acting peacefully, we might as well be murdered for trying to kill a few white honkies. Everyday the paper tells us how the Vietnamese are taking care of business and they aren't doing it by bowing their heads to billy clubs. If we must die, let us die with the

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

enemy's blood on our hands. If we must die, then let us die like men, fighting back. Let white America know that the name of the game is tit-for-tat, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life."

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Previous information received by this Bureau indicated that Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is to appear on February 17, 1968, in Oakland, California. His appearance is being sponsored by the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, an extremely militant Negro organization. The Los Angeles, California, Police Department advised that Stokely Carmichael is expected to be in Los Angeles on February 18-21, 1968. He is scheduled to be the featured speaker at a mass rally sponsored by the Peace Action Council, a clearinghouse for anti-Vietnam war and civil rights organizations, and the Black Congress, an organization representing the majority of the black nationalist organizations in Los Angeles. Carmichael is expected to speak at the Sports Arena. Among the other scheduled speakers is Ron Karenga, founder and Chairman of the Los Angeles-based, militant black nationalist organization US.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Marvin Davies, Florida Field Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, advised that plans have been formulated by his organization for state-wide protests in connection with Negro History Week, February 12 through 16, 1968. He

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

said these protests are to be peaceful and are to take the form of distributing leaflets encouraging pupils at schools to turn in their textbooks. The purpose, according to Davies, is to protest segregation manifestations in the textbooks and the absence of an adequate portrayal of Negro accomplishments. He said that in Pinellas County plans have been made to burn some textbooks. The burning of textbooks is to be on a small scale and will be a symbolic gesture.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE AT LACKAWANNA, NEW YORK, HIGH SCHOOL

A spokesman of the Lackawanna, New York, Police Department has reported that racial tension has been mounting at the Lackawanna High School for some time. On Friday morning, February 9, 1968, a white student of Lackawanna High School was beaten by a group of eight to ten Negro youths, including one youth who was not a student. The incident followed the white student's being bumped in the hall of the high school by the nonstudent. When two police officers arrived at the school, one of them was hit by a pie and both were threatened. One police officer struck one of the Negroes with his club. No arrests were made, but three Negroes were removed from the cafeteria. Because of the mounting tension, school was dismissed at about 2 p.m. One Negro broke a school window with his fist as he left school. There were no further incidents.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 9, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
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15a

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 9, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Violence erupted again last night in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Yesterday students attended classes in a routine manner; however, the atmosphere continued to be tense. During the early evening a Negro youth walking past the campus of South Carolina State College was shot by a sniper, but was not seriously wounded. The sniper fire originated from the campus of Claflin University, which is adjacent to South Carolina State College.

About 200 Negro students, assembled near the entrance to the campus of South Carolina State College during the evening, tore boards from an unoccupied dwelling and built a large bonfire. The fire spread to the unoccupied dwelling and also caused a grass fire. The Orangeburg Fire Department was called to extinguish the blaze. Armed police, backed up by South Carolina National Guardsmen with unloaded rifles, accompanied the fire truck to protect the firemen. As the fire truck approached the area the Negroes scattered and reportedly fired handguns at the officers who returned the fire. Three of the Negroes were reported fatally wounded and twelve others were admitted to the Orangeburg Regional Hospital for treatment of wounds.

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GROUP 1

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-32

By id, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Cleveland Louis Sellers, Jr., former Program Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, has been observed at South Carolina State College during the past several evenings and local authorities are of the opinion that his removal from the area would increase the chances of resolving the students' grievances. Sellers has been in contact with the Black Awareness Coordinating Committee, a self-professed black power group connected with South Carolina State College. During the gunfire near the entrance to the college, Sellers was wounded. His wounds were not considered serious. He was later arrested by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and charged with inciting to riot.

Police received a report yesterday that Negroes were planning to burn the home of Bert S. Hartzog, the white man who fired a shotgun at people who were running through his yard on the evening of February 7, 1968. Police are affording protection to the Hartzog residence. Following the gunshots at the fire near the entrance to South Carolina State College, about 500 National Guardsmen who were on duty in Orangeburg last night were issued ammunition for their rifles. Orangeburg had returned to normal at about 2 a.m. today.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MILITANT CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY MEET TO PLAN ACTIVITIES DURING DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL CONVENTION

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that discussions were held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 6, 1968, among

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

representatives of militant civil rights groups, the Communist Party, the Students for a Democratic Society, and the National Conference for New Politics to make plans for organizing demonstration activities by both Negro and white groups in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention next August.

The Students for a Democratic Society is a militant youth group which the General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, has described as a group the Party "has going for us." The National Conference for New Politics was formed in June, 1966, reportedly to enable those who work for peace, civil rights, and an end to poverty to register the greatest impact by concentrating money and manpower on direct political action. Its national council includes former members of the Communist Party, the Students for a Democratic Society, and the Revolutionary Workers League, which has been cited as being subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A recent attempt to hold a meeting for the same purpose in New York City failed because it lacked Negro participation. Discussions at the Chicago meeting included plans to persuade Negroes and whites to work as a single unit or to support each other's separate activities and to set up an office in Chicago with about 40 full-time workers, including traveling organizers. The Communist Party is expected to be the major financial contributor to the effort. Further organizing meetings to plan activities during the convention are to follow.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, accompanied by a member of that organization, William Hall, arrived in Dayton, Ohio, during the late evening of February 7, 1968. They proceeded to the residence of Charles and Florence Tate, militant black nationalists, in the Dayton area. A meeting about the racial situation in Dayton was in progress at the time of their arrival. About 28 persons were present. During the meeting Carmichael, Hall, and George Ware, a field representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, discussed the new policy of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which is to attain unity among all Negro groups. Carmichael said the organization is presently taking a soft line on black power in order to bring all Negroes into the fold. He said the new approach will be to decrease conferences and speeches, and members will now work directly with the people.

Carmichael said the "rebellion" is already in its final phase throughout the world and the only ones not prepared are the Negroes in the United States. He said Vietnam and Korea already have their "rebellions" and Asian, African, and South American countries are preparing for "rebellions." He also stated that an analysis of all the riots in the United States during the past few years disclosed they were unorganized and had no leadership.

Carmichael, Hall, and Ware left Dayton at about 2:30 a.m. and arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, at about 4 a.m., February 8, 1968, where they registered

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

at a local hotel. A three-day convention is being held in Cincinnati by the National Conference of Negro Methodist Ministers, and R. J. Palmer of Sumter, South Carolina, who is attending the conference, is staying at the same hotel where Carmichael and his party registered.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 8, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 8, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina State College and Claflin University students, following a disturbance in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on the night of February 6, 1968, requested permission from the city for a march in downtown Orangeburg yesterday. Permission for the march was not granted and city representatives appeared on the campus of South Carolina State College yesterday and addressed members of the faculty and student bodies of the two schools. The city officials were not well received and students were not receptive to the remedies offered for resolving their grievances.

A number of incidents took place in Orangeburg last night which police attributed to the racial tension which exists in the city. Among the incidents were shootings, fires, and a limited amount of looting. A warehouse in the vicinity of the South Carolina State College was set afire with crudely made fire bombs consisting of gasoline-filled bottles. The fire was extinguished with little damage to the warehouse. The window of a liquor store was broken. A bottle filled with kerosene was found inside but it had not been ignited. Some liquor was stolen and empty liquor cases were set afire outside the store. A white resident near the South Carolina State College campus fired three shots from a shotgun when he observed people running across his yard after his home had been repeatedly pelted with stones. Three Negroes received minor wounds.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

An unoccupied house was set afire but only minor damage was caused. Police received reports of damage to at least 12 vehicles which were struck by objects as they passed the campus of the South Carolina State College during the late evening of February 7, 1968.

The Orangeburg Unit of the South Carolina National Guard consisting of 270 men was deployed around the shopping center containing All Star Lanes, Incorporated, the bowling alley where the disturbances in Orangeburg started because of the refusal of the owner to serve Negroes. Police reported that by 1:30 this morning the situation in Orangeburg had quieted down and the majority of the Orangeburg Unit of the National Guard returned to the National Guard Armory but remained on the alert.

CARMICHAEL, KING, AND BROWN CONFER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, arrived in Washington, D. C., from New York about noon yesterday and spent the afternoon with Stokely Carmichael, the former National Chairman of that organization, at the headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Washington, D. C. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Brown and Carmichael conferred with Martin Luther King, Jr., Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, at a local motel starting at 6:30 p.m., for two hours. They then separated and Carmichael departed for Dayton, Ohio, at 9:30 p.m.

King was the main speaker at a mass fund-raising meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at a Washington, D. C., church last evening. He stressed

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

support for his Washington Spring Project in April. He did not discuss specific plans for the project but he implied it will be nonviolent and will continue until satisfactory results are obtained.

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that King is scheduled to be in Birmingham, Alabama, on February 15, 1968, for a meeting with Negro civil rights leaders and for a mass meeting in Birmingham on the Washington Spring Project.

THREAT TO BURN FORT MC CLELLAN, ALABAMA

The words "Black Power" were painted on the barracks walls of the 22nd Chemical Company at Fort McClellan, Alabama, during the night of February 6, 1968. On the afternoon of February 7, 1968, an anonymous call was received at the Post Commander's office during which the caller stated that it had been decided at a meeting that Negroes were being treated in a discriminatory manner for no apparent reason. The caller said that only Negroes are being assigned to night duty on the post and that there are no Negro military police and no Negro teachers and "We are going to burn Fort McClellan." At this point the caller terminated the call. This matter is being investigated by the Security Section at Fort McClellan. The local police department at Anniston, Alabama, has been advised.

DEMONSTRATION IN SOCIAL CIRCLE, GEORGIA

Negroes in Social Circle, Georgia, have been protesting against conditions in the county schools there. A police department spokesman advised that yesterday morning

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

over 100 Negroes demonstrated in Social Circle for about an hour. They lay down in the street in front of two school buses and the police used tear gas to disperse them. No arrests were made. The Negroes met last night to air their demands and to consider additional demonstrations. They decided to meet with county officials this morning on their demands, but would not commit themselves to call off a demonstration planned for this morning.

SCHOOL CONTROVERSY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On February 7, 1968, picketing continued at the Mount Greenwood School in Chicago, Illinois, where seven Negro students were recently enrolled. In two other predominantly Negro schools students boycotted classes yesterday in an effort to pressure the Board of Education into passing a proposed plan to bus Negro students to predominantly white schools. Fifteen individuals also conducted a peaceful picketing demonstration at the Board of Education building claiming the principal and vice principal of Crown Elementary School are racists and charging improper classroom procedures at that school. No incidents took place.

DEMONSTRATION, POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised yesterday that approximately 20 individuals will stage a demonstration in front of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Headquarters on February 12, 1968. The leader of the group allegedly will be Ronald Sahara, an independent candidate for State Representative of Chicago's 21st District. The purpose of the demonstration is to protest what Sahara terms "Unlawful stop and frisk."

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

He alleged that he had witnessed numerous occasions where white police officers stopped Negroes and searched them for no apparent reason.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 7, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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17a

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 7, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

During the evening of February 6, 1968, about 40 Negroes entered the All Star Lanes, Incorporated, a bowling alley in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and after repeated instructions by law enforcement officers at the scene, approximately 20 departed. The individuals who refused to leave were placed under arrest.

About 300 Negroes had assembled outside the bowling alley and numerous catcalls, jeering, and heckling of police officers took place. Several individuals attempted to quiet the crowd while others urged the Negroes to interfere with the arresting officers. A general melee took place outside the bowling alley during which one police officer and several Negroes were injured. Police ordered the Negroes who had assembled in the area to disperse and order was restored.

The large group of Negroes, most of whom were students of the South Carolina State College at Orangeburg, returned to the campus; however, almost every window in stores along the route was broken with the exception of those stores which were known to be operated by Negroes. No looting was reported. At the campus of the South Carolina State College, a rally was held with about 600 Negroes present.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

The rally ended just before midnight at which time the Chief of Police at Orangeburg received a telephone call from an individual who requested permission for a march on February 7, 1968, by about 1,400 individuals comprised of the entire student bodies of the South Carolina State College and Claflin University at Orangeburg. The march is to take place from the campus of the South Carolina State College to downtown Orangeburg. The Chief of Police advised that permission for such a march must come from city officials and that if such permission is not granted this morning, the marching group will be confronted by local and State law enforcement officers and the South Carolina National Guard. Two units of the South Carolina National Guard were placed on alert last night.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, arrived in Washington, D. C., yesterday and participated in a vigil at Arlington National Cemetery and a meeting at a local church, both of which were sponsored by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, an antiwar organization. He then met with the Executive Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that last night Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, was among 200 people who heard King speak at a meeting sponsored by King's organization at a church in Washington, D. C. King said he wanted to help all poor black people and asked those present to assist

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**SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES**

or at least not hinder his "Washington Spring Project" demonstrations in Washington, D. C., in April of 1968. Carmichael had a large following in the crowd. He commented following King's talk that any discussion that evening should be restricted to the "Washington Spring Project." Carmichael appeared bored at the meeting. According to our source, King and Carmichael are scheduled to meet privately today.

GEORGE WARE TO VISIT DAYTON AND CINCINNATI, OHIO

Previous information has been developed that George Ware, a field representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, would spend six weeks in southern Ohio organizing in that area. According to a source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past, Ware is to arrive in Dayton today but will go on to Cincinnati, Ohio, to make hotel arrangements for another person whom he inferred to be Stokely Carmichael who will arrive in Cincinnati tonight. Ware is to try to heal the rift in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in Cincinnati. The purpose of the other person's visit is unknown.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Previous information received by this Bureau in the nature of a rumor indicated that Stokely Carmichael sold an interview to "The Saturday Evening Post" magazine for \$7,500. This Bureau has now received information indicating that Stokely Carmichael and James Forman, International Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, had discussed with an official of "The Saturday Evening Post" an article to be written by Carmichael concerning

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

his travel abroad. The agreed price for the article was \$7,500 which was to be paid to James Forman. Technical difficulties arose and "The Saturday Evening Post" has canceled any plans to publish an article by Carmichael.

BETTER HOUSING DEMONSTRATION, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a group of individuals from the North Square area of Waterbury, Connecticut, which is predominantly Negro, plans to stage a sit-in at city hall today demanding better housing. Our source stated that approximately 40 families would be represented in the group. Subsequent information received indicates that some of the families involved in the sit-in may be prepared for a four- or five-day stay at city hall if demands are not met.

DISTURBANCES AT SCHOOLS

Police department spokesmen reported that school disturbances occurred yesterday at Hillhouse and Richard C. Lee High Schools, both in New Haven, Connecticut; North Division High School in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Lanier Senior and Junior High School in Macon, Georgia; and Wendell Phillips High School in Chicago, Illinois. Fights between Negro and white students erupted at both New Haven high schools and the Macon school. Four students were arrested at Richard C. Lee High School and ten were injured, one requiring hospital attention. Thirteen students were arrested at Lanier Senior and Junior High School where several students received minor injuries.

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AND DISTURBANCES**

The police controlled all of the disturbances promptly. Causes of the disturbances included demands for action by Negro students to eliminate discrimination; a protest of the lack of Negro history classes; and support of students in another school over the transfer of two teachers.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 6, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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18a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 6, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

MASS RALLY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, OVER SHOTGUN KILLING OF
A NEGRO

A spokesman for the Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department advised that a Negro male, aged 25, was killed by a shotgun blast on February 3, 1968, at a service station in Pontiac. A white male, aged 41, was arraigned on February 5, 1968, on a charge of first-degree murder. He is in the county jail without bail. An estimated 1,000 Negroes attended a mass rally over the shooting incident on February 4, 1968. The Reverend Albert B. Cleage, a black nationalist, reportedly spoke at the rally.

On February 5, 1968, approximately 425 Negro adults and children gathered at the Pontiac City Hall. They gave no motives, made no demands, and carried no placards. Police believed the demonstration was caused by the shooting. The demonstration was peaceful and no arrests were made. The demonstration lasted about three hours.

JAMES FORMAN SPEAKS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

James Forman, International Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

black nationalist organization, spoke on February 2, 1968, at an antidraft rally in Los Angeles, California. Forman stated the black liberation movement would support the antidraft and antiwar movement. He spoke for about 35 minutes using obscene language and gesturing wildly, calling for massive Negro uprisings in major cities. He terminated his remarks by stating that if he is assassinated one southern governor, five mayors, and 500 "cops" will be killed.

YOUTH GANG VIOLENCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised yesterday that a disturbance erupted following a dance in Chicago on the night of February 4, 1968. The disturbance took place when about 100 Negro youths boarded a Rapid Transit train and terrorized passengers. The train was stopped by the Chicago Transit Authority Police and 15 youths were taken into custody. On February 5, 1968, 21 Negro teen-agers were arrested after one of them fired a shotgun into the air. This group was also en route home following a dance.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A disturbance broke out at the Dunbar High School in Chicago, Illinois, yesterday following an announcement by the principal that two teachers, one Negro and one white, were being transferred to other schools. Approximately 400 students gathered around the school building, threw rocks, and stopped automobile traffic. The windshields of several automobiles were broken. Police dispatched to the area restored order.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

A Youth Officer of the Chicago Police Department advised that five students of the Bowen High School were struck by shotgun pellets yesterday while in the lunchroom at the school. The injured students were Negroes. The shooting, according to the Youth Officer, resulted from a disagreement that occurred at a teen-age dance on February 2, 1968, between two rival Negro gangs. Approximately 400 persons were in the lunchroom at the time of the shooting. The Chicago Police Department is investigating.

At the Mount Greenwood School, demonstrators opposed to integration continued to stage picketing demonstrations yesterday in Chicago. A group called Women Mobilized for Change staged a counterdemonstration. Women Mobilized for Change is a group of urban and suburban women from religious, civic, human relations, educational, and social groups and accedes to peaceful progress for a racially open city.

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a boycott of the May and Spencer Elementary Schools in Chicago will take place Wednesday, February 7, 1968, for the purpose of advocating that those schools be included in the proposed Board of Education's plan to bus Negroes to white schools.

The New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department advised that a disturbance broke out at the Hillhouse High School in New Haven yesterday afternoon causing the suspension of classes for the day. The Hillhouse student body is predominantly Negro. Police said

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

during the disturbance furniture and windows were broken and trophy cases were smashed. No injuries were reported and police restored order within an hour. According to the police department spokesman, several fights among students took place and on at least one occasion a large group of Negroes chased white students from the school and reportedly "cornered" individual white students and demanded money. No arrests have been made.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MAY LEAVE ATLANTA

Since its inception in 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has had its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. In the past several months there has been an appreciable decline in that organization's activities in Atlanta. Previous information indicated that the telephone and electric services at its headquarters in Atlanta were discontinued for nonpayment of bills. A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised yesterday that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is "pulling out of Atlanta" and will use New York City as its new base of operation. Benetta Ivy, affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at Atlanta, according to our source, is moving to New York City in about two weeks where she will allegedly be connected with the national or international office.

DICK GREGORY RETURNS FROM LONDON, ENGLAND

Sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that Dick Gregory, a Negro entertainer, who has been active in militant civil rights activities, arrived in Chicago, Illinois, from London, England, yesterday afternoon. He left Chicago yesterday

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

afternoon for speaking engagements in Vermillion, South Dakota, yesterday evening, and in San Antonio, Texas, today.

The British Broadcasting Company has contacted Gregory about making a documentary film about the United States next Spring. The film is to include the activities of Gregory and of Father James E. Groppi, a Roman Catholic priest, who has been leading marches and demonstrations in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in favor of open-housing legislation. The British Broadcasting Company feels that the concerns of Gregory and Father Groppi are of great importance and should be expressed by them in a film about the United States. The film is to be shown on television by the British Broadcasting Company prior to the Presidential election in the United States.

KING SEEKS SUPPORT

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, met with Dr. George Wiley, Executive Director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, in Chicago, Illinois, on February 5, 1968. King was attempting to enlist Wiley's support of King's massive civil disobedience campaign called the "Washington Spring Project." At a joint news conference, King announced that he and Wiley's group agree on basic principles such as jobs, income, justice, and democracy and the two groups will work closely together. Wiley announced that his group plans demonstrations throughout the Nation on May 12, 1968; June 30, 1968; and July 1, 1968. The purpose of the demonstrations, according to King and Wiley, is to force Congress to pass additional legislation concerning welfare benefits. King stated that civil disobedience may occur during these demonstrations.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

King further stated there is a possibility that his group will join the demonstrations around the Democratic National Convention scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, in August of 1968. He commented that no commitment has been made; however, he feels it is logical to confront the convention in view of the "war position" of the Democratic President.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 5, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

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Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

19a

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 5, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

NEGROES BOYCOTT WHITE MERCHANTS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

In Crystal Springs, Mississippi, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been boycotting white merchants demanding political, economic, and social equality for Negroes. On February 2, 1968, approximately 300 Negroes attended a meeting advocating the continuation of the boycott in Crystal Springs. Members of the Committee of Concern, a local Negro group opposed to the boycott, were in the area but were barred from the meeting.

On February 3, 1968, about 200 Negroes staged a march in the downtown area of Crystal Springs. The march was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Chief of Police Boyce Ferguson at Crystal Springs advised that tension is high in the community as a result of the boycott.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

In Chicago, Illinois, white women opposed to the integration of the Mount Greenwood School have been demonstrating on a daily basis because seven Negroes were recently enrolled at the school. On Friday, February 2, 1968, the white women continued their demonstrations while a group of individuals favoring integration staged counterdemonstrations.

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NLJ/RAC 10-32

By id, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

On February 2, 1968, Kenneth Earl Bell and two other Negroes started an unprovoked attack on a white male student at Proviso East High School in Maywood, Illinois. The fight was stopped by teachers and battery complaints were filed against the three Negroes by the parents of the white student. No further incidents took place. The Proviso East High School was the scene of racial disorders in September of 1967 during which Kenneth Earl Bell was one of the leaders. Bell was also expelled in October of 1967 for fighting with a white student.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, attended a meeting at the headquarters of the organization in Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1968. At the meeting several topics were discussed, among which were the opening of a bookstore to sell African-type literature; ways of uniting black people; the possibility of holding a Negro history week in February of 1968; and methods of obtaining funds.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will hold a press conference today to refute a statement made in a local radio broadcast in Washington, D. C., indicating that Carmichael would work for and assist Martin Luther King, Jr., in his demonstrations in Washington in the Spring of 1968. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee plans to use the press conference to obtain publicity for the Black United Front, a coalition of Negro civil rights leaders being organized by Carmichael.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Charles and Florence Tate of Dayton, Ohio, contacted the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 2, 1968, in an effort to have Stokely Carmichael or H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, visit the southern Ohio area in the near future. The Tates were advised that George Ware, a field representative of that organization, would spend six weeks in Dayton in the near future organizing Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activities in that area. Charles Tate is employed by the Defense Electronics Supply Center in Dayton, an agency of the Federal Government. He is the founder of the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality, a small militant civil rights group in Dayton. Our source further advised that Carmichael is scheduled to visit Cincinnati on February 8, 1968. The purpose of the visit is not known.

MOLOTOV COCKTAIL THROWN INTO HOME, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

In Gainesville, Florida, tension has been high in the Negro community during the past few weeks because of prison sentences of two individuals on contempt of court charges arising out of a demonstration protesting a grand jury inquiry into allegations against the Gainesville Police Department. On February 4, 1968, a Molotov cocktail was thrown onto the porch of the home of Mack Futch, Assistant State's Attorney, Gainesville, Florida. The Futch family was home at the time. Only minor damage was done to the residence and no one was injured. Futch represented the State during the Alachua County Grand Jury investigation. The Alachua County Sheriff's Office is investigating last night's incident.

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

NEGRO LEADER'S AUTOMOBILE DAMAGED, WADESBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

In Wadesboro, North Carolina, the rear window of the automobile owned by Ada Mae Ford was broken during the early morning hours of February 2, 1968. She is President of the Anson County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The incident took place while the car was parked in front of her residence. The window had just been installed after the automobile had been similarly damaged on January 28, 1968. The Wadesboro Police Department is conducting an investigation.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 2, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE


Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 2, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Lieutenant George Fenc1, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department, advised that students of West Philadelphia High School were released at noon yesterday because of a teachers meeting. A short time after the students were released a disturbance took place at the Carousel Luncheonette where students of West Philadelphia High School and students from West Catholic High School were gathered during the lunch period. The West Catholic High School is predominantly white and the West Philadelphia High School is predominantly Negro. At the luncheonette, plastic seats were cut and a brick was thrown through one of the windows. One of the police officers dispatched to the scene was kicked while arresting the individual who threw the brick.

Police dispersed the students; however, the students had difficulty leaving the area because bus drivers, in an effort to prevent damage to their buses, refused to pick up passengers in the area. A short time later a group of Negroes from West Philadelphia High School entered West Catholic High School and attempted to locate white boys involved in the incident at the luncheonette. Police evicted the intruders. Four teenagers were arrested and 15 others were questioned and released.

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By il, NARA, Date 9-22-10

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SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

In Chicago, Illinois, white women opposed to integration of the Mount Greenwood School have staged daily demonstrations during the past week. Yesterday the seven Negroes enrolled entered the school while about 50 picketers stood by without interfering. At about 3 p.m. Father Carl Lezak, Assistant Pastor of St. Sebastian Church in Chicago, with five other clergymen began picketing at the school in support of integration. Immediately thereafter, two white males opposed to integration attempted to interfere with the clergymen. Both of the white men were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised yesterday that the demonstrations at Mount Greenwood School were instigated and supported by an organization known as Operation Crescent. Operation Crescent is headed by an individual named S. Thomas Sutton who, according to our source, is a bigot and has actively opposed open housing and school integration in Chicago. Our source also stated that Operation Crescent reportedly plans to engage in some type of activity during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August of 1968.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised yesterday that an organization in Germany known as the German Socialist Student League, which is commonly referred to as "SDS," has formulated plans to hold a "giant" anti-Vietnam rally on February 17 and 18, 1968. The plans include arranging for Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, to attend the rally.

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The "SDS" allegedly has been helping United States military personnel who are absent without leave in Europe. Our source stated that the "SDS" is getting financial and moral support from Rudolph Augstein, publisher of "Der Spiegel," a well-known German magazine. Allegedly, "SDS" has transported into France, for subsequent entry into other countries such as Sweden, approximately 600 United States servicemen.

Our source advised that the above information was obtained from a source abroad whose reliability has not been established.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 1, 1968

BY COURIER SERVICE

Mr. Milan Miskovsky
Director of Investigations
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Room 8222, Federal Office Building 7
17th and H Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Miskovsky:

For your information, I am enclosing
a communication which may be of interest to you.

Upon removal of the enclosure, if
classified, this transmittal form becomes
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS
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PROTEST VIGIL, DAYTON, OHIO

Sergeant Robert Burns, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, advised that Force Associates, which is an all-white group, conducted a peaceful vigil in downtown Dayton yesterday. About 80 individuals took part in the vigil. After a short period, the vigil was discontinued and the participants marched three abreast to the Montgomery County Court Building and the Dayton Safety Building where picketing demonstrations were staged protesting alleged police brutality. The purpose of the vigil and demonstrations was to protest the acquittal of Robert Collier, a white police officer, who fatally wounded Robert Barbee, a Negro, in September of 1967. Major H. J. Book, Superintendent, Dayton Police Department, advised that Robert Collier resigned yesterday from his position on the police force.

TENSION, CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

The Pinellas County, Florida, School Systems are desegregated under a Federal court order. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Clearwater, Florida, has been attempting to accelerate the desegregation plan. On January 3, 1968, a demonstration took place at Clearwater High School and an official of the National Association for the

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Advancement of Colored People was arrested when the demonstrators stopped a school bus and told the driver that he could no longer use the route which he had been driving. On January 30, 1968, an individual named Ray Greene and three companions were arrested when they pounded on the windows of the School Administration Building and roamed through the building disrupting normal activities.

Captain Frank Daniels, Clearwater Police Department, advised that yesterday at least four telephone calls were received from unidentified individuals stating that a bomb had been placed in the Clearwater High School and that unless Greene and his companions were released immediately the bomb would be detonated. The school was evacuated and searched but no explosive device was located.

Captain Daniels stated that patrols have been increased in Clearwater recently and that these increased patrols have resulted in additional arrests. He said that most of the arrests followed the throwing of bottles at police cruisers. When the officers stopped to investigate, small groups of Negroes on street corners were arrested for refusing to obey orders to disperse. These arrests have caused increased tension.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Sergeant Mark Schoenbein, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that large groups of women picketers jeered as Negro students entered and departed from the Mount Greenwood School yesterday; however, no

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violence took place. During the afternoon two white males appeared at the Mount Greenwood School carrying placards advocating integration. Because of the tense situation at the school, they were ordered to move on; however, one of the individuals, William Leben, struck a police officer with his placard. Both of the individuals were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The Watch Commander of the 15th District, Chicago Police Department, advised that a disturbance erupted at Austin High School in Chicago yesterday resulting in the arrest of five Negro juveniles. The disturbance followed protests by students against school officials who refused to allow a Negro disc jockey from a local radio station to distribute free phonograph records to students inside the school. The arrests took place after students blocked traffic in the area of the school and threw rocks and bottles at police officers who were attempting to restore order.

Six Congress of Racial Equality representatives staged a picketing demonstration at the Venice Public School in Venice, Illinois, yesterday, again demanding the resignation of John Pier, Superintendent of Schools, and the reopening of the recently closed Lincoln Grade School which had been an all-Negro school and was closed to achieve integration in the Venice public schools.

Captain Mann Tabor of the Muncie, Indiana, Police Department advised that Negro students caused a disturbance for the second day in the halls of Southside High School. Police called to the scene again found it necessary to use tear gas to disperse the students. One white boy and one Negro boy were taken to the principal's office; however, there were no arrests.

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Ed Friend, Chief of Police, Albany, Georgia, advised that a fight took place at the Albany High School on January 29, 1968, between a white student and two Negro students. This was followed by scuffles between small groups of Negro and white students on January 30, 1968. Yesterday the Albany Police Department was called to restore order after an altercation took place between Negro and white students. Police officers arrested four Negro students and charged them with disorderly conduct. Three of the arrested students were juveniles and were later released to their parents. Following the arrests 19 Negro students from Monroe High School, an all-Negro school in Albany, appeared at the Albany High School but were immediately taken into custody by police officers who took them to the city jail and then turned them over to the principal of Monroe High School.

DEMONSTRATION, VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, VALPARAISO, INDIANA

Dale Gott, Chief Security Officer, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, advised that university officials met yesterday with Egbert Addison, a Negro student who had been dropped for academic deficiencies and had threatened to solicit the aid of members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other black nationalists in disrupting the normal routine at the university. At the meeting Addison was given permission to demonstrate in front of the Student Union Building. During midafternoon about 35 individuals, including Addison, staged a picketing demonstration outside the Student Union Building. Some of the demonstrators

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carried placards which read: "Stop intimidation of black students"; "Stop academic lynching at Valparaiso University"; "Investigate the law school"; and "We want Addison back." Chief Security Officer Gott stated that he believes only about one third of the demonstrators were university students. Following the demonstration, most of the demonstrators entered automobiles and departed from Valparaiso.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Sergeant Howard Haussner, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, advised that Cassius Clay arrived in Los Angeles, California, on Sunday, January 28, 1968. Sergeant Haussner said that Clay is scheduled to appear before the local Mosque Number 42 of the Nation of Islam in the Brayton Theater in Long Beach, California, on February 1, 1968, and at a Nation of Islam jazz concert at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on February 6, 1968. According to Sergeant Haussner, Clay reportedly is low on funds since he cannot fight and is attempting to raise money through speaking engagements. He reportedly will appear before the student body at the University of California at Los Angeles on Friday, February 2, 1968. This appearance is being sponsored by the Black Student Union, a recognized campus student group.

The Nation of Islam is an all-Negro semireligious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race.