

## LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 1 of 1

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
<del>02a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>1/31/68</del>	<del>A</del>
					open 1/25/11	
<del>03a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>1/30/68</del>	<del>A</del>
					open 1/25/11	
<del>04a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>8</del>	<del>1/29/68</del>	<del>A</del>
					open 1/25/11	
<del>06a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>S</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>1/25/68</del>	<del>A</del>
		open 8-24-11 NL/RAC 10-31				
<del>07a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>C</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>1/24/68</del>	<del>A</del>
					open 1/25/11	
<del>12a</del>	<del>report</del>	<del>Selected Racial Developments and Disturbances</del>	<del>S</del>	<del>3</del>	<del>1/11/68</del>	<del>A</del>
		open 8-24-11 NL/RAC 10-31				
14b	report	Communist Party USA: Views on the Racial Situation	S	3	1/8/68	A

Collection Title Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)  
Folder Title Liaison - FBI - Miscellaneous Reports [Jan. 1968]  
Box Number E3

## Restriction Codes

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

10/29/2007

Initials

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT RECEIPT

<b>TO</b> (Name and address, including Zip )  <u>Mr. George Trask</u> <i>ggj 12/4/67</i>	<b>TE OF TRANSFER</b>  12/4/67	<b>GSA REGISTER NO.</b> (TOP SECRET only)
<b>FROM</b> (Name and address, including Zip Code) <i>To:</i> Office of Investigations Room 8222 - FOB #7 General Services Administration	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>  CONFIDENTIAL	
<b>TITLE OR IDENTIFICATION</b> (UNCLASSIFIED Description such as File No., Subject, etc.)	<b>NUMBER OF ENCLOSURES</b>	<b>NUMBER OF COPIES</b>  5
<b>THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED MATTER WAS PERSONALLY RECEIVED BY ME:</b>  <i>John F. McLaughlin</i> <b>SIGNATURE</b> (Ink or indelible pencil, if TOP SECRET must be signed by addressee only)  <i>Dec 4, 1967</i> <i>5:10 pm</i> <b>(Date)</b> <b>(Time)</b>		

THIS COPY TO BE RETURNED PROMPTLY TO OFFICE OF SENDER

GSA FORM 1237  
AUG 65


Date: December 4, 1967

Returned to Mr. George Trask on December 4, 1967 the following:

1. FBI Report on Detroit, Michigan, dated July 24, 1967  
Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan, Beginning  
July 23, 1967 (CONFIDENTIAL)
2. FBI Report on Detroit, Michigan, dated July 25, 1967  
Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan, Beginning  
July 23, 1967 (CONFIDENTIAL)
4. FBI Report on Detroit dated July 28, 1967  
Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan,  
Beginning July 23, 1967 (CONFIDENTIAL)
5. FBI Report on Detroit dated August 2, 1967  
Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan  
Beginning July 23, 1967 (CONFIDENTIAL)
6. FBI Report on Detroit, Michigan, dated August 9, 1967  
Re: Rioting, Detroit, Michigan  
Beginning July 23, 1967 (CONFIDENTIAL)

Date: 4 Dec 67

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Classified Documents from the Office of Investigations.

  
George Trask

CONFIDENTIAL

2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 31, 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.

CONFIDENTIAL





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2a

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 31, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED, VALPARAISO, INDIANA

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Egbert Addison, a Negro male, was dropped for academic deficiencies at the Valparaiso University School of Law, Valparaiso, Indiana, at the conclusion of the semester which ended in January, 1968. Addison alleged that the university is using academic means to segregate the university. Our source stated that Addison traveled to Chicago, Illinois, on the evening of Janu 30, 1968, to solicit the aid of members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and other black nation lists to assist him in disrupting registration at the university, conducting a sit-in at the School of Law, and painting "black power" slogans on the university buildings. Our source also stated that Addison allegedly has several sticks of dynamite although he has no information that Addison plans to use them at the university.

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Robert Brown, Acting Chairman of the Chicago Branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, may participate in the proposed activities at Valparaiso University today. Brown is an outspoken militant who in the past has advocated the use of dynamite to bomb the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago during the Summer of 1968. The Valparaiso Police Department and the Indiana State Police have been advised of the above information.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-31

By isl

NARA, Date 1-21-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SCHOOL BUSING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Board of Education in Chicago, Illinois, has proposed a plan for busing Negro students from Chicago's west- and south-side schools which are predominantly Negro to schools with predominantly white student bodies on the northwest and far south sides. The Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago has also announced a plan to furnish bus transportation for Negro students in the inner-city Catholic schools to suburban Catholic schools.

Yesterday morning opponents to the public and Catholic school busing plans formed a motorcade for a demonstration at city hall. The motorcade consisted of approximately 30 vehicles with two floats. On one of the floats James F. Redmond, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, was hung in effigy. At city hall a horn-honking demonstration was staged for about 30 minutes. In addition to the motorcade, about 150 picketers carried signs such as: "To hell with busing" and "Our children not guinea pigs for Redmond experiments."

Sergeant John O'Malley of the Human Relations Division of the Chicago Police Department advised that after the motorcade departed from city hall, ten of the vehicles proceeded to the residence of His Eminence John Cardinal Cody, Archbishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago. No demonstration was conducted in that area because Chicago police officers on the scene stated that demonstrators would be arrested.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Officer Daniel Hurley of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that seven Negro students attended

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

Mount Greenwood School yesterday. As the students arrived at school prior to classes in the morning, 65 women staged a picketing demonstration. In the afternoon when school was dismissed, approximately 200 demonstrators appeared to emphasize their protests of Negro children being admitted to the Mount Greenwood School. Two Negroes in automobiles picked up the Negro students after school and departed from the area without incident. One of the drivers stated that the hostility of the community appeared to be more aggravated yesterday than on the previous day and that the Negroes were returning "in force." The Chicago Police Department has established extra patrols in the vicinity of the school.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People branch at Kankakee, Illinois, met with the St. Anne, Illinois, School Board on the night of January 29, 1968, and reviewed complaints of Negro students attending the St. Anne Community High School. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he does not feel that a boycott or sit-in will take place at St. Anne now that the students' complaints have been furnished to the school board which has advised that it will make changes.

In Venice, Illinois, seven Congress of Racial Equality picketers led by the Reverend O. S. Elridge staged a demonstration at the Venice Public School 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. There were no incidents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

TENSION, CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Chief of Police Carl Clutts, Cairo, Illinois, advised yesterday that the Reverend Larry Potts, white pastor of the Cairo Baptist Church, entered his residence on the afternoon of January 30, 1968, and discovered a Negro in the act of raping Mrs. Potts. The Reverend Larry Potts killed the Negro with a baseball bat. It was later determined that Mrs. Potts had also been slashed about the head with a knife. Chief of Police Clutts stated that Mr. and Mrs. Potts are extremely popular in the community. Following the assault, rumors circulated in the community indicating that feelings are tense among the white citizens. Chief of Police Clutts stated he was taking precautionary steps to guard against any disorder as a result of the incident.

HEADSTART BUILDING BURNED, WESSON, MISSISSIPPI

Roann Hennington, City Marshal, Wesson, Mississippi, advised that a private residence which was being used by the Headstart program in Wesson burned during the early morning hours of January 30, 1968. Marshal Hennington stated the house was a two-story building which was not occupied at the time of the fire. The house was located in a predominantly white neighborhood and was owned by a white woman who resides in Chicago, Illinois. Headstart is an antipoverty program designed to give impoverished children preschool training. The Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol and the Copiah County Sheriff's Office are conducting an investigation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

PROTEST VIGIL, DAYTON, OHIO

The "Journal Herald," a newspaper in general circulation in Dayton, Ohio, carried a news item on January 30, 1968, indicating that an organization known as Force Associates, which is an all-white group, will conduct a vigil in downtown Dayton today. The purpose of the vigil is to show the group's support of the 500 Negroes who participated in a demonstration on January 26, 1968, to protest the acquittal of a white police officer who fatally wounded Robert Barbee, a Negro, in September, 1967.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CLASH, MUNCIE, INDIANA

Chief of Police James P. Carey, Muncie, Indiana, advised on January 30, 1968, that a fight involving approximately 75 Negro students and 100 white students had occurred that morning at the Southside High School in Muncie. He stated that it was necessary for the police to use tear gas to disperse the disorderly youths. Two police officers and several students suffered minor injuries in the melee. Six of the individuals involved in the fight were taken into custody. There was no damage to school property and classes were resumed after the disorder subsided.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3  
CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 30, 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.

CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 30, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

RACIAL TENSION, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that two individuals from Jacksonville, Florida, were in the Negro community of Gainesville, Florida, yesterday discussing plans to form a mock grand jury to air the problems of the Negroes in the community. They also allegedly plan to discuss the case of Irvin Lee Dawkins and Carol Thomas who are serving prison sentences after being convicted on contempt of court charges arising out of the distribution of literature ridiculing the Alachua County Grand Jury, which was looking into allegations made by Dawkins and Thomas against the Gainesville Police Department.

Captain Robert T. Angel, Gainesville Police Department, advised that at a meeting yesterday Negroes discussed holding their own "grand jury" and calling city officials to testify. They claimed that if anyone did not testify when requested the "grand jury" would consider the refusal as an admission of wrongdoing. Captain Angel stated that a leaflet addressed to "white businessmen" was distributed by Negroes to business establishments owned by white people in the Negro business section of Gainesville yesterday. This leaflet refers to the "grand jury" and states, in part, that it had uncovered evidence that the white businessmen were exploiting the black masses. The leaflet recommended that the white businessmen pack up and move from this Afro-American community. The leaflet was signed "Community Grand Jury."

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLI/RAC 10-31

By *isl* NARA, Date 1-21-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A spokesman for the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised yesterday that his department has received information indicating that possible disorders are expected at Harrison High School during the week of January 29 through February 2, 1968. The police department spokesman said that the Assistant Principal of Harrison High School reported rumors among students indicate that an incident will start during the lunch period to call attention to student demands for music in the lunchroom, new textbooks, and more participation by students in matters of policy. Lieutenant John Carroll of the Chicago Police Department advised that 55 per cent of the Harrison High School student body is Negro, 31 per cent is white, and the remainder is Puerto Rican and of other racial extractions. Lieutenant Carroll stated that one city policeman and three board of education officers are assigned to Harrison High School at this time to prevent disorder.

A spokesman for the Chicago Police Department reported that 11 Negro students enrolled at the Mount Greenwood School in Chicago yesterday. As the students were enrolling in the school, 110 picketers opposed to the enrollment carried signs which read, "No permissive transfer." Most of the picketers were women. The spokesman for the Chicago Police Department stated that the Mount Greenwood School has a total enrollment of 857 students. The Negro students enrolled yesterday are the only Negroes attending that school. The Negro students enrolled at the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

Mount Greenwood School under a Chicago Board of Education "permissive transfer plan." Residents of the area in the vicinity of the school shouted insults and jeered at the Negro students as they departed from school at about 3 p.m. Two of the students do not plan to return to the Mount Greenwood School today as their parents have stated they believe the neighborhood is inhospitable. The Chicago Police Department has established extra patrols in the area.

Raymond Benn, Crime Section, Illinois State Police, advised that students of the St. Anne, Illinois, High School have proposed a boycott of classes today while school officials give consideration to a list of student grievances. Benn stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Kankakee, Illinois, has scheduled a meeting with the school board to discuss student grievances at St. Anne.

On the morning of January 29, 1968, the Reverend O. S. Elridge led four Congress of Racial Equality picketers at the Venice, Illinois, Public School demanding the resignation of John Pier, Superintendent of Schools. The picketing demonstration was staged to protest the transfer of Negro children to temporary classrooms in the American Legion Building adjacent to the Venice Public School. At 9:25 a.m. yesterday the Superintendent of the Venice Public Schools received an anonymous telephone call indicating that a bomb had been placed in the school building. The school was immediately evacuated but a search failed to disclose any type of explosive device. The Reverend O. S. Elridge advised that the picketing will continue on January 30, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has scheduled a meeting of his Executive Board for February 6 and 7, 1968, in Washington, D. C. During this period he plans to meet with Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, and seek his aid and endorsement of King's massive civil disobedience program called the "Washington Spring Project." King has confided to some of his aides that he may travel to New York City and meet with H. Rap Brown, present National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, to solicit his cooperation. Several of King's aides feel that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will assist King in this project which is scheduled to start the first week of April, 1968.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

We are in receipt of information in the nature of a rumor that Stokely Carmichael reportedly has sold an interview to "The Saturday Evening Post" magazine for \$7,500. This has not been verified to date.

ALLEGED TRANSPORTATION OF GUNS TO HARLEM AREA OF NEW YORK CITY

A source of this Bureau with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine his reliability has advised one Tecumseh Robinson, a male Negro, was in contact with a group of Negroes in Durham, North Carolina,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

early last year who were involved in the sale of guns and ammunition. In October, 1967, Robinson allegedly purchased 25 guns from the Durham group which he resold to a Negro extremist in the Harlem area of New York City. Our source further alleged that the Durham group brought a large quantity of guns to the Harlem area in January of this year, but he had no specific information in this regard. Our source stated he has been told by a Negro extremist that an incident may occur in the Harlem area during the Spring or Summer of 1968 which will result in bloodshed and that the guns are for use in the shooting of policemen when the time comes.

Law enforcement authorities in New York City and Durham have been advised of the above allegations and this Bureau has initiated an inquiry to determine if there is any substance to the allegations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 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  
classified, this transmittal form becomes  
unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enc.

CONFIDENTIAL





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 29, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

POSSIBLE VIOLENCE, SUMMER OF 1968, AURORA, CHICAGO, AND  
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Fred Allen Hampton, President of the Youth Council of the West Suburban Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Maywood, Illinois, was arrested on two occasions during the Summer of 1967 and charged with mob action during demonstrations at Proviso East High School in Maywood.

Sergeant Edward Williams of the Aurora, Illinois, Police Department advised that he learned from a source that at a meeting on January 23, 1968, in Aurora, Emily Gibson, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Aurora, delivered a speech which she called "The State of the City Address." Gibson introduced Fred Hampton as the leader of the Colored Youth Movement in the western suburbs. Hampton stated, in part: "Aurora is an explosive situation. We will have an explosion here this year. I am tired of being slapped in the face, and am ready to slap back." Hampton stated that his group is armed and that revolutions will take place this summer in Joliet, Aurora, and Chicago, Illinois. At one point during his talk, Hampton said: "We will get what we want by any means available. I don't mind killing for what I want."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-31

By id NARA, Date 1-21-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

Emily Gibson reportedly closed the meeting by stating: "The young Negro is no longer content to stand idly by. This spring and summer we will go for broke." Gibson was arrested by the Aurora Police Department during racial disturbances which occurred in that city during the Summer of 1967.

Richard O'Neill, Detective, Western Springs, Illinois, Police Department, advised that Fred Hampton spoke before a group of approximately 125 persons at the St. James Lutheran Church in Western Springs on January 28, 1968. The audience included five Negro adults and 12 Negro youths who accompanied Hampton to Western Springs. Hampton stated the only way to win Negro rights is by fighting and if he is slapped down by a white man he will kill him. He stated he will not call the police if he has trouble with a white man because he hates and distrusts all policemen. He praised black power advocates Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, both of whom are associated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization. Hampton stated he hopes for riots and incidents during the Summer of 1968 because they make Negroes militant. Following the meeting, Hampton and his followers departed without incident.

## CONTROVERSY OVER BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOL BUSING PLAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Board of Education in Chicago, Illinois, has proposed a plan for busing Negro students from Chicago's west- and south-side schools which are predominantly

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

Negro to schools with predominantly white student bodies on the northwest and far south sides. This plan has caused a controversy with outspoken individuals on both sides. The Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago has also announced a plan to include the busing of Negro students from inner-city Catholic schools to suburban Catholic schools.

A source of the Chicago Police Department advised that property-owner groups on Chicago's northwest and southwest sides, which are predominantly white neighborhoods, have announced plans for a motorcade on Tuesday, January 30, 1968, to protest the pupil-busing plans of the Chicago Board of Education and the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago. The motorcade, according to the source, is to form at the Kennedy Expressway and Addison Street at 9:30 a.m. and is to consist of about 200 cars. The plan calls for the motorcade to proceed to the city hall in the downtown Loop area and then to the residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago.

A second motorcade allegedly has been organized for January 30, 1968, in the Mount Greenwood area on Chicago's southwest side. This motorcade is to proceed to the city hall to protest the proposed busing of Negro students to the Mount Greenwood School. The Chicago Police Department's source reported he has no information indicating that violence might erupt as a result of these motorcades.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

RALLY, DAYTON, OHIO

Tension has been high in Dayton, Ohio, since early last week following the acquittal of a white police officer who shot and killed a Negro in Dayton in September of 1967.

Major H. J. Book, Superintendent, Division of Administration, Dayton Police Department, advised that a rally was held at noon on January 26, 1968, with about 300 Negroes attending. Following the rally, the large crowd marched on the sidewalk to downtown Dayton where they paused at the spot where the shooting incident had occurred. On the return march the crowd separated as they marched and dispersed on arrival at the point of origin. During the march a few verbal exchanges occurred between young marchers and passers-by. No incidents took place and no arrests were made.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Charles Edward Tate spoke to Negroes at the rally for about ten minutes generally confining his remarks to a leaflet which was distributed during the rally. The leaflet, in part, stated that the Negroes had come together at the rally to move from protest to resistance; to put Dayton on notice that no "black man" will be "barbarously gunned down" in Dayton without retaliation in kind; that this was a final warning; and that Dayton will have to decide whether it will treat "black human beings with dignity" or be destroyed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

The leaflet outlined the route of the march with a warning to "young brother" to "not make a target of yourself. There will be other days and other ways." The leaflet was signed "The Black United Front." Our source stated that Mrs. Charles Tate, a representative of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is the author of the leaflet.

Our source further advised that Charles Edward Tate is Chairman and Founder of the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality, a small militant civil rights group, that from its inception has been primarily involved in Negro housing in the Dayton area. At the present time it has expanded its objectives to parallel the aims of national civil rights organizations for Negro rights, opportunities, full citizenship, and equality. Our source described Tate as being in support of black nationalists who promote Negro rights. He further stated that Tate is employed by the Defense Electronics Supply Center in Dayton, an agency of the Federal Government.

Our source stated that during the afternoon following the march about 50 Negroes met at the Afro-American Center to discuss the possibility of boycotting white businesses and the financing of Negro enterprises. The meeting was sponsored by the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality. The meeting was orderly and no definite plans were formulated. Our source stated that he knows of no immediate plans for further activities by this organization.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Previous information received indicated that Stokely Carmichael was traveling to Boston, Massachusetts, on January 25, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Carmichael arrived in Boston on January 25, 1968, and proceeded by taxicab in a heavy snowstorm to Roxbury, Massachusetts. Carmichael attended a meeting for the purpose of setting up a United Front in Boston to include representatives from all Negro organizations in the area. Carmichael strongly urged support of this front. Our source stated the meeting was not successful as representatives of Negro organizations in Boston refused to agree to the establishment of a United Front in the Boston area at this time. Carmichael returned to Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1968. He proceeded to 4553 Alabama Avenue, Southeast, where a party was held in his honor.

### RACIAL TENSION IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

On January 8, 1968, Arthur Naftalin, Mayor of Minneapolis, Minnesota, presented to the Minneapolis City Council his nominations of 15 persons to serve on the newly created Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission. Included in his list of nominees was the name of Ronald A. Edwards, a Negro. Immediate opposition arose to the nomination of Edwards for a position on the Commission reportedly because of his local police record. Following his rejection by the City Council, representatives of the Negro community at a city-wide meeting formed a Negro coalition to protest the rejection of Edwards and the leader of the coalition announced that no Negro would serve on the Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission as long as Edwards is barred from the Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

On January 26, 1968, Mayor Naftalin again submitted the name of Edwards to the City Council for consideration and Edwards was again rejected. City Council President Dan Cohen called for a 9 a.m. meeting on January 29, 1968, in his office with the Mayor; Edwards; Harry Davis, a spokesman for a city-wide coalition in support of Edwards; and Cohen present.

Davis issued a press release on January 26, 1968, as spokesman for the Negro coalition, in which he stated that the coalition considers the rejections of Edwards as complete disregard and contempt for the "black man" and his concerns. The release also stated that the coalition rejects Cohen's call for a meeting, stating: "Dan, you are not the master and we are not your niggers."

As a result of extensive press coverage of the situation involving Edwards, Harry Davis reported that he has received a number of anonymous telephone calls, most of which supported the position of the coalition. He received one telephone call, however, during which the caller told Davis that if he shows up for the meeting with Cohen on Monday, "you'll be a dead nigger." Davis stated that he is attempting to embrace various factions in the Minneapolis Negro community into a meaningful body and will attempt to arrange some type of meeting with Cohen, the Mayor, and the coalition.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with the racial situation in Minneapolis advised that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

as the controversy over Edwards continues more residents are looking at the appointment as being for or against the Negro and these opposing views are contributing to the over-all racial tension.

OPEN-HOUSING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been holding daily demonstrations since August 28, 1967, in an effort to influence fair open-housing legislation in the city. Father James E. Groppi, a Roman Catholic priest, has been the principal leader of the group. During the past weekend marches continued by the Milwaukee Youth Council.

On Saturday night, January 27, 1968, about 40 juveniles left a dance at the Pierce Street Social Center and roved through the streets in the vicinity of the center, breaking windows in a number of business establishments. Officers of the Milwaukee Police Department kept the juveniles moving and no arrests were made. According to police, this group was not connected with the Milwaukee Youth Council.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 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.

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.





5.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 26, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

On the morning of January 25, 1968, Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, visited Western High School in Washington, D. C. A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police Department advised that Carmichael appeared at Western High School in response to the invitation from two teachers to visit their classes. Carmichael spoke to the students in two classes and departed without incident.

Early yesterday evening Carmichael, traveling under the name of V. Welch, departed on an Eastern Airlines flight to Boston, Massachusetts.

Previous information received indicated that Charles Turner who is believed to be a member of the Boston Branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sponsored a meeting on January 15, 1968, of approximately 40 representatives of Negro groups from Roxbury, Massachusetts, for the purpose of forming a United Front group. Turner advised the group that Stokely Carmichael who had recently visited Boston stated that he was traveling to major cities throughout the Nation to urge Negro organizations to meet and form United Front groups in those cities.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

TENSION HIGH, DAYTON, OHIO

Major Grover O'Connor, Chief of Line Operations, Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, advised that racial tension is high in Dayton and he expects possible trouble following a rally which is scheduled for noon, January 26, 1968. He said that patrols will be increased in the area and additional personnel will be on standby.

Previous information received indicated that Negroes were dissatisfied with the acquittal of a white police officer who shot and killed a Negro in September of 1967. At a meeting on January 24, 1968, in Dayton, attended by approximately 400 Negroes, leaders asked the Negro community to boycott work and school classes on January 26, 1968.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that students of the predominantly Negro high schools have been instructed by civil rights leaders to attend school and not participate in the boycott. The reason for this is that boycott leaders now feel they have a "tiger by the tail" and will be unable to control the students. Our source advised that he believes many students who are inclined towards militancy will attend the rally. He also stated the racial situation in Dayton is tense and there appears to be extreme hostility toward the Dayton Police Department in the Negro community.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

TENSION, NEW LONDON AND BADIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde Cook, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Badin, North Carolina, advised yesterday that considerable tension and animosity are building up among young Negroes in the vicinity of Badin and New London, North Carolina. The buildup of tension followed the assault on a teen-aged Negro by two white men on January 20, 1968. Cook said there is some talk among young Negroes of taking some type of action on the night of January 26 or 27, 1968. This Bureau has conducted an investigation concerning the assault and the assailants have been identified. Warrants have been obtained by local authorities charging the assailants with assault.

VIOLENCE RESULTS FROM PICKETING DEMONSTRATION, JOB CORPS, PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

The Post Commander, Camp Park, Pleasanton, California, which is the site of a Job Corps center, advised that a group of approximately 50 Negro staff members of the Job Corps formed a picket line at the main gate of Camp Park on January 24, 1968. The leader of the picketing demonstration was requested to disperse from the area of the main gate. Prior to dispersing, a Mexican-American, Richard Gerakos, who has had some prior conflict with Negroes at the Job Corps center and who is also a staff member, approached the picket line in a United States Government vehicle from outside the base. He was confronted by the picketers and rather than halting he accelerated the vehicle and drove through the picket line without stopping and continued to the Administration Building, approximately one mile inside the base. As he drove through the picket line

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

he knocked down two Negro picketers, one of whom was badly bruised and hospitalized. A white minister in the picket line was struck by the vehicle and thrown onto the hood where he remained until the vehicle arrived at the Administration Building. He was not seriously injured. An investigation of this incident is being conducted by this Bureau.

BOYCOTT OF WHITE MERCHANTS, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

Negroes have been boycotting merchants in Crystal Springs, Mississippi, for the past several weeks. Although no disorder has occurred, opposing sides in the Negro community have emerged from discussions. Chief of Police Boyce Ferguson of Crystal Springs advised that Charles Evers, State Field Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced at a meeting on January 23, 1968, that he was resigning as State Field Director to become a candidate for United States Representative for the Third Congressional District of Mississippi. Evers in his talk told those present that now is the time to let the spirit walk. Evers said he has given the Copiah County Board of Education Supervisors until February 15, 1968, to hire more Negroes.

Chief of Police Ferguson said that General Robinson, a Negro, was in favor of the boycott during its early stages but is now opposed to the boycott and favors discontinuing it. Following the meeting on January 23, 1968, a shotgun blast was fired into his home. General Robinson's wife was in the house at the time, but was not injured. Chief of Police Ferguson said that Rudolph Arthur Shields, an assistant to

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

Charles Evers, has spoken out against the individuals who are opposed to the boycott. Shields has a shotgun and rifle rack in his car and was observed with a gun in his possession after the meeting on January 23, 1968. On the night of January 24, 1968, shotgun blasts were fired into the homes of four individuals who advocated continuing the boycott. All are Negroes and reside in Copiah County. The Copiah County Sheriff and the Crystal Springs Police Department are conducting an intensive investigation to establish the identities of the individuals responsible for the shootings.

DICK GREGORY, LONDON, ENGLAND

A confidential source abroad advised that Richard Claxton Gregory, the Negro comedian, arrived in London, England, at 3:10 a.m. today for a ten-day visit. The source reported that Gregory is scheduled to appear on a panel television show this morning. No other travel plans have been announced by Gregory.



SECRET

6



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 25, 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.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

6a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 25, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

"BLACK LABOR DAY," DAYTON, OHIO

This Bureau previously received information that a leaflet had been distributed in Dayton, Ohio, on January 22, 1968, calling for a "Black Labor Day" on January 24, 1968, during which all "black people" would stay home to protest the acquittal of Robert Collier, a white policeman who shot and killed a Negro in September of 1967. "Black Labor Day" was later changed to January 26, 1968. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a meeting was held in the Negro community of Dayton last night to discuss the trial of Robert Collier and to gather ideas concerning possible action by the Negro community.

Sergeant Robert Burns, Detective, Dayton Police Department, advised that about 400 Negroes attended the meeting. As the meeting was dismissed at about 8:45 p.m., police received several isolated reports of rock throwing by juveniles. Three juveniles were arrested for stealing garments from a dry cleaning establishment. Sergeant Burns advised that the Dayton Police Department had received rumors that hecklers and troublemakers had planned to attend the meeting and create a disturbance following it. He stated that the weather was extremely cold in Dayton last night and attributed the lack of further disturbances to the extreme cold.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-31

By is NARA, Date 7-27-11

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~SECRET~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATION CONCERNING CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, BOARD OF  
EDUCATION BUSING PLAN

The Board of Education in Chicago, Illinois, has proposed a plan for busing Negro students from Chicago's west and south side schools which are predominantly Negro to schools with predominantly white student bodies on the northwest and far south sides.

Lieutenant Meyers, Watch Commander, First District, Chicago Police Department, advised that about 300 demonstrators appeared at the Board of Education building yesterday afternoon and staged a demonstration concerning the proposed busing of students. The demonstrators appeared to be evenly divided between those opposed to the busing plan and those in favor of it. Lieutenant Meyers stated that the demonstrators carried signs and sang freedom songs. An organization known as the May-Spencer United Committee, representing parents of students who attend May and Spencer Elementary Schools, distributed leaflets favoring the busing plan. According to Lieutenant Meyers, the demonstration was orderly and there were no incidents.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE, AMERICAN SAMOA

John Butchart, Vice Director of Civil Defense in Hawaii, advised on January 24, 1968, that he had received information that day from the Civil Defense Director of American Samoa that rioting involving fishermen was occurring in American Samoa. Mr. Butchart stated the Civil Defense Director requested 100 shotguns, ammunition, and a supply of chemical Mace devices. Mr. Butchart said he had no further details concerning the situation.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

RUMOR OF VIOLENCE AT AVCO CORPORATION, STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT

This Bureau received information yesterday from a source whose reliability is unknown that racial tension is building up in the AVCO Corporation plant at Stratford, Connecticut. The source reported that AVCO is a manufacturer of helicopter engines which are being used by the Armed Forces in Vietnam. The source stated that a reign of terror is developing at AVCO and that guns of the derringer type are being passed out at the plant. He said that organizations involved in creating the racial tension are the Communist Party; the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Elijah Muhammad's black nationalists. According to the source, these organizations plan to create a race riot at the plant which will destroy production facilities.

On January 24, 1968, an official of the AVCO Corporation at Stratford advised that the corporation has about 9,700 employees, 25 per cent of whom are Negroes. He said that during the week of January 15, 1968, rumors were received by corporate officials indicating that "non-white" employees at AVCO planned to slash the tires of cars in the parking lots and then create a disturbance in the plant. He said that union officials have been circulating rumors at the plant that Negro employees are arming themselves and that officials or their wives are being threatened; however, investigation has failed to substantiate these allegations. The corporate official further reported that a small minority of Negroes are dissatisfied with the failure of Negroes to achieve high positions in corporate management. Within the past three

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

weeks, four Negroes have been discharged for disciplinary reasons. The employees who were discharged have presented their cases to an impartial arbitrator. He said that if the discharges are upheld, management feels that there is a possibility of a disturbance at the AVCO plant.

A source of this Bureau who is familiar with the activities at the AVCO plant stated that he has no information indicating that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, or other black nationalist organizations are active at the plant.

This Bureau is conducting an inquiry to determine if there is any substance to this report.

~~SECRET~~



CONFIDENTIAL

*Robert  
Casey*

7



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 24, 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.

CONFIDENTIAL



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 24, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

SAUL DAVID ALINSKY TO SPEARHEAD PROTEST AGAINST MAYOR,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The "Chicago Daily News," a daily newspaper in Chicago, Illinois, in its January 23, 1968, edition reported that Saul David Alinsky is back in Chicago with plans to "blow this town apart." According to the news article, Alinsky plans to remain in Chicago during the Spring and Summer of 1968 to rally protests primarily against Mayor Richard J. Daley. According to Alinsky, Mayor Daley's threat to get tough with demonstrators this summer will backfire. He said Mayor Daley's "blunderings have put Chicago on top of the powder keg that will blow so high Detroit will look like a sideshow."

Alinsky was also critical of opponents of the Chicago Board of Education school busing plan. The article reports that Alinsky formed The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago about six years ago. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Alinsky attended a meeting of The Woodlawn Organization on the night of January 22, 1968, at which time Negroes present were urged to support the Chicago Board of Education busing plan.

Saul David Alinsky is a self-styled radical who is Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, which has been engaged in organizing Negro communities throughout the Nation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-31

NARA, Date 1-21-11

By isl

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

The Woodlawn Organization is publicly known as a group comprised of numerous religious, business, and civic organizations engaged in attempting to improve the general welfare of Negroes in the Chicago area.

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUSING PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

An official of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that the Greater Northwest Civic Organization sponsored a meeting last night to oppose the Board of Education's school busing plan. The busing plan calls for Negro students from Chicago's west and south side schools, which are predominantly Negro, to be transported in buses to schools with predominantly white student bodies on Chicago's northwest and far south sides.

A source of the Chicago Police Department reported yesterday that the May-Spencer United Committee has scheduled a probusing demonstration at the Chicago Board of Education building at 1:45 p.m. on January 24, 1968. May and Spencer Elementary Schools are located on Chicago's west side and are included under the current proposed busing plan. Both schools have predominantly Negro student bodies. The source advised that there is no information to indicate the demonstration will be other than peaceful.

DISTURBANCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A spokesman for the San Diego, California, Police Department advised that on January 22, 1968, 12 Negro

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

juveniles were arrested when a large group gathered in the vicinity of Gompers Junior High School to complain about student suspensions. About 200 youths blocked traffic and threw rocks and bottles at passing motor vehicles. The disturbance took place shortly after school was dismissed and the San Diego Police Department restored order. During the evening of the same date, Molotov cocktails were thrown at three schools in southeast San Diego. Fire damage to each of the schools was reported as minor. The San Diego Police Department has instructed patrols to be alert for any further incidents in the area.

"BLACK LABOR DAY," DAYTON, OHIO

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past made available on January 23, 1968, a leaflet which was distributed in the predominantly Negro area of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. The leaflet announced a "Black Labor Day," Wednesday, January 24, 1968, and urged all "black people" to stay home on that date to protest the acquittal of Robert Collier, a Dayton police officer who shot and killed a Negro in September of 1967.

According to our source, Richard Claxton Gregory, the Negro comedian, will be in Dayton on January 24, 1968, for television appearances and speeches at local colleges.

Another source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that due to the unavailability of needed personnel for sufficient organization, the demonstration scheduled for January 24, 1968, in connection with the "Black Labor Day" celebration has been postponed until January 26, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, contacted Marian Makeba, a Negro singer who is presently visiting in Washington, D. C., to determine whether she would give a private benefit performance to Carmichael's Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee friends prior to her departure from Washington, D. C. Makeba is reportedly considering his request. It is our source's understanding that no publicity is to be given if a performance is arranged.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 22, 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

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 22, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

VANDALISM, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Mosley, East St. Louis, Illinois, Police Department, advised that on the night of January 19, 1968, a group of 50 to 70 teen-aged Negroes smashed windows of ten business establishments in the vicinity of 27th and State Streets in East St. Louis. Damage to the business establishments was estimated at \$8,000. The vandalism resulted from the anger of the teen-agers who paid to enter a teen-age recreation center operated by Sidney Collins, an ex-convict, who is ineligible to obtain a city license to operate the center. Collins was arrested for operating the center without a license.

Immediately following the arrest of Collins and the closing of the center, teen-aged Negroes who had paid to enter the center created the disturbance that caused the damage to the business establishments in the vicinity. Lieutenant Colonel Mosley stated that the city ordered the center closed after neighbors complained that it was improperly supervised. He said the vandals appeared to have no connection with a black power group which has caused damage in East St. Louis in the past.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION, BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

James Robertson, Public Relations Office, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, advised that three

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

busloads of Negroes, approximately 170, representing Steel Workers and Shipyard Workers for Equality from Baltimore, Maryland, demonstrated peacefully from 1:30 p.m. to 5:20 p.m. at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation offices in Bethlehem on Saturday, January 20, 1968. The demonstrators carried placards protesting the corporation's alleged discriminatory employment practices and demanding equal employment and promotional opportunities for Negroes. At about 1:45 p.m. approximately 16 of the demonstrators entered the main lobby of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and demanded an interview with corporate officials. The officials met with six representatives of the Steel Workers and Shipyard Workers for Equality for about one hour. Lincoln O. Lynch, Associate National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Pauline Warfield, a Congress of Racial Equality staff worker, took part in the demonstration. The Congress of Racial Equality is a national civil rights organization.

### RACIAL TENSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

On the night of January 16, 1968, two Metropolitan Police Department officers, Nashville, Tennessee, who had stopped in a Negro neighborhood to question suspects about a money order theft were shot. One was killed and the other wounded. Police officials are conducting an intensive investigation to identify the assailants. They suspect that persons responsible for the shootings are black power advocates.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on January 19, 1968, black power literature was distributed on the campuses of Fisk University and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, both in Nashville, calling for students to arm themselves. The literature also contains the statement: "We should not let honky cops come into our black communities and arrest our fellow students."



## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police Department advised that its sources have reported rumors that there may be disorder and riots in the Negro areas near Fisk University and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University and that tension is high in these communities.

### DICK GREGORY SCHEDULES TRIP TO EUROPE

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 20, 1968, that Richard Claxton Gregory, a Negro comedian, who has been active in racial demonstrations, told him he was scheduled to fly to London, England, on the evening of January 20, 1968, and later to Paris, France. According to our source, the purpose of the trip is to make arrangements for a proposed visit by Gregory to North Vietnam at Easter time to entertain United States troops who are being held as prisoners in North Vietnam.

Our source has not confirmed Gregory's departure for London.

### NATIONAL UNITED FRONT FORMED

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Charles Turner, who is believed to be a member of the Boston, Massachusetts, branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, sponsored a meeting on January 15, 1968, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, of approximately 40 representatives of Negro groups from Roxbury for the purpose of forming a United Front group. Turner advised the group that when Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was in

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

Boston recently he had stated that he was traveling to major cities throughout the Nation to urge Negro organizations to meet and form United Front groups in those cities. When these groups are formed, each is to send representatives to meet and form a National United Front. This would enable Negroes to move in unity and act together for greater power, according to Turner.

According to our source, nothing was resolved at the Roxbury meeting; however, another meeting is being planned for a future date.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9

Copy to:

- 1 - USA, Detroit (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, Detroit (RM)
- 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
- 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton, Ohio (RM)

Report of: SA DAVID M. LATTIN  
Date: January 18, 1968

Office: Detroit, Michigan

File Number: 157-1757

Title: "INNER CITY VOICE"

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis:

The "Inner City Voice", a new black revolutionary Detroit newspaper, has a business office located at 253 E. Warren, Detroit, Mich. It was registered with Wayne Co., Assumed Names Division, on 8/4/67. The identity of the officers of the "Inner City Voice", including KENNETH JOHN WATSON and SIDNEY ALLEN FIELDS, who have been identified in association with the Revolutionary Action Movement in Detroit, set forth. The organization of the "Inner City Voice", its objectives, known finances and a representative number of articles appearing in two editions of the "Inner City Voice" set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

This case was predicated upon receipt of a "throw away" bulletin entitled "Build Black Newspaper" dated July, 1967, received from DE T-3 on August 21, 1967 in which it was stated attempts were being made to publish and distribute a new revolutionary newspaper in Detroit.

DE 157-1757

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

### A. Headquarters

DE T-1 advised on September 7, 1967, that the office of the "Inner City Voice" is located at 253 East Warren, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-2 advised on September 17, 1967, that a sign in a window entitled "Inner City Voice" at 253 East Warren, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that address as being the office of the "Inner City Voice".

On October 10, 1967, a personal observation by Special Agents of the FBI revealed a sign "Inner City Voice" located in a first floor window of a two story gray colored residence type building at 253 East Warren, indicating this as the office location of the "Inner City Voice".

DE T-1 advised on January 4, 1968, that the Keystone Printing Company, 6331 Tireman, Detroit, Michigan, printed the "Inner City Voice".



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date January 18, 1968

LARRY ANGELOSANTE, Vice President of Keystone Printing Company, 6331 Tireman, Detroit, advised his company has printed four editions of the "Inner City Voice" (ICV), in October, November, and December, 1967, and January, 1968.

ANGELOSANTE stated his company had previously decided that it will not print any more copies of the ICV due to the type of hate literature contained in the papers.

ANGELOSANTE said that the cost of printing the ICV is approximately \$300.00, and that each time he was paid with a personal check by KENNETH JOHN WATSON, who made arrangements for the printing of the paper. He could furnish no information concerning the bank on which the checks were drawn. He advised that previous editions of the ICV were held up due to the fact WATSON lacked the funds to pay for the printing.

---

On 1/10/68 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 157-1757  
by SAs DAVID M. LATTIN and WILLIAM E. TRIBLE/DML/bjm/cmt - 3 - Date dictated 1/15/68

DE 157-1757

#### B. Charter Information

On January 11, 1968, Mr. JOHN MURPHY, Clerk, Wayne County Clerk's Office, Assumed Names Division, advised the "Inner City Voice" (ICV), 253 East Warren, was registered August 4, 1967, by KENNETH JOHN WATSON, under certificate of conducting business under an assumed name number 208945.

#### C. Objectives

DE T-3 on August 21, 1967, made available a bulletin entitled, "Build Black Newspaper" dated July, 1967, which states "A group of black revolutionaries in Detroit, Michigan, have begun work on the production of a new newspaper. It is hoped the first edition of the ICV will appear on the newsstand in August, 1967". According to the bulletin its goal is the building of a mass circulating revolutionary propaganda organ. The bulletin states the newspaper is to concentrate on local news, cultural and social events, as well as providing coverage of radical politics. Its claim is that the only other paper catering to the ghetto does not serve the black community nor the radical sector of that community.

#### D. Officers

The bulletin dated July, 1967, entitled "Build Black Newspaper" received from DE T-3 on August 21, 1967, listed the following individuals as staff members of the ICV:

JOHN WATSON, Editor in Chief  
JAMES WILLIAMS, Managing Editor  
MIKE HAMLIN, Business Manager  
SIDNEY FIELDS, Photographic Editor  
CURTIS SLAUGHTER, News Editor

DE T-4 advised on July 29, 1966, that KENNETH J. WATSON was one of the members of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club, and the local Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) group.

DE T-1 advised on December 29, 1967, that KENNETH J. WATSON was a member of the Detroit group of RAM and a member of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club.

DE T-1 advised the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club was active in the Detroit area during the approximate period from January, 1965, to the early part of 1966. GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.,



DE 157-1757

leader of the local RAM group, was instrumental in the formation of the club and the club was controlled and dominated by the local RAM group. Membership in the club was restricted to Negroes and members were required to have their own rifles.

A characterization of RAM appears in the appendix pages attached hereto.

DE T-5 advised on November 2, 1965, that SIDNEY ALLEN FIELDS was in attendance at a meeting of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club in Detroit, Michigan, on October 31, 1965.

DE T-6 advised on May 11, 1965, that SIDNEY FIELDS was present at a meeting of the Detroit group of RAM on April 13, 1965, in Detroit, Michigan.

On January 9, 1968, HAROLD GUNTZLER, Identification Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised his files showed no records on JAMES WILLIAMS, MIKE HAMLIN or CURTIS SLAUGHTER.

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY

DE T-3 advised on September 6, 1967, that on August 27, 1967, the ICV sponsored a public rally in Detroit, Michigan, held at the Dexter Community Theater, Detroit, at which the main attraction was H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who addressed the public on the Detroit rebellion.

DE T-3 advised the rally was a "kick-off" celebration for the beginning of the ICV and the purpose was to gain support and donations for financing the paper.

DE T-1 advised on August 27, 1967, that at a rally held at the Dexter Community Theater, Detroit, on August 27, 1967, sponsored by the ICV, MILTON R. HENRY, addressed the audience prior to a speech by H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman of SNCC, requesting the audience to support the new Negro newspaper known as the ICV.

DE T-7 advised that on May 22, 1965, HENRY gave a speech before the Friday Night Socialist Forum of the Detroit Branch of The Socialist Workers Party advocating the forming of a Negro apparatus capable of performing acts of destruction and actual killing in order to obtain Negro rights.

HENRY travels throughout the United States and reportedly, has made trips to Africa and Cuba in the past. On July 26, 1967, HENRY attempted to buy explosives (potassium chlorate or potassium dichromate) in Flint, Michigan. It is to be noted that recent rioting in Detroit, Michigan began July 23, 1967.

HENRY on July 28, 1967, told Pontiac City Attorney SHERWIN M. BIRNKRANT, Pontiac, Michigan, to reduce bond so prisoners arrested for insurrection in Pontiac might be released. This or "We'll burn your town down".

HENRY was reported as one of the "bosses" of the newly formed City-Wide Citizens Action Committee (Black Establishment), described as a Negro militant organization to indoctrinate the Black or Negro community with hatred for the white and rebel against our present government.

"The Young Socialist" of December, 1967, contained an article captioned, "Militant Black Newspaper Published in Detroit". According to this article the two bus loads of Detroit Afro-Americans traveling to take part in the demonstration at the Pentagon on October 21, 1967, was organized by the "Inner City Voice" and its staff.

DE T-8 advised on November 1, 1967, that on October 20, 1967, he boarded one of the two buses that contained the Negroes. DE T-8 advised that the appearance of the Negroes' dress suggested the Negroes were advocates of Black Power.



On January 11, 1968, DE T-8 advised that there was no indication that the ICV was responsible for organizing the two bus loads of Negroes who traveled to Washington, D.C. for the National Committee to End the War in Vietnam's anti-war demonstration on October 21, 1967. DE T-8 advised that the two buses were reserved spontaneously by Negroes prior to departure. DE T-8 stated that three white people aboard the bus were instructed to get off by Negroes just minutes before the bus was scheduled to depart.

DE T-9 on October 20, 1967, advised that the transportation arrangements for buses that left Detroit, Michigan, from the Wayne State University campus on October 20, 1967, which included the two black nationalist buses were made by Mrs. EVELYN SELL.

DE T-10 advised on October 20, 1967, that EVELYN SELL is the organizer for the Detroit Branch of the SWP.

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

### III. FINANCES

DE T-3 advised on January 11, 1968, that the ICV obtains its operating funds from the sale of small ads, donations, and newspaper sales.

### IV. PUBLICATIONS

#### A. Representative Articles

In the November 16, 1967, Volume 1, #2 edition of the "ICV", "The Voice of Revolution", Detroit's black community newspaper articles were printed entitled, "Cubans Interview RAP BROWN", "Nigger Cops, by MIKE HAMLIN", "A Message from K. RAP BROWN" and "Our Brothers in America".

Following are copies of these articles:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Cubans Interview

## RAP BROWN

Shortly after appearing at an INNER CITY VOICE rally here in Detroit, H. Rap Brown granted a telephone interview to a member of the Cuban Radio-broadcasting Institute in Havana. The text of the interview follows.:

Question: Hello, is this Mr. Rap Brown?

Brown: "Right. This is Rap Brown here."

Q: Well, Mr. Brown, we are talking to you in the name of the Cuban Radio-broadcasting Institute. We would like a brief recorded interview with you to offer your opinions to the Cuban radio audience. Are you willing to answer our questions?

Rap: "Right."

Q: Well, this is our first question. Mr. Brown, does the struggle for black power have as its only objective the end of segregation or does it also envision a program of new social structures in the United States?

Rap: "Right, when you talk about black power, you are talking about being able to control the future of the Negro population, which just as yesterday is sunk in total disaster today. America as it exists today cannot be said to be a country where Negroes also exist. Therefore, when we speak of changing society, the structure of society," and I do not think that it is an accident that every nation that becomes independent today adjusts itself to socialism of some type--I think that black people who dare talk about systems say it has to be a socialistic nature."



H. RAP BROWN

Q: Well, here is your second question. Some sectors have been insisting lately, Mr. Brown, that violence is self-destructive for the Negroes in the United States. What opinion do you have on this statement?

Rap: "That is not true. Black people are a propertyless people. We do not own property here. We are the property of America. We are a colony within America. Our rebellion has been against the structure in power, against white America, not against the black people. Understand that any deaths that occur are war casualties because we are at war. We cannot predict casualties. However, look at it this way, black people died all the time when they were non-violent. Black people have been dying all along in America. Now they are beginning to avenge their dead. This is the essence of our rebellion that is going on over here in America now."



Q: Some newspapers, mainly in the United States, have insisted that the present struggle by the Negroes will decrease in the coming months?

Rap: "The struggle, we know, will not decrease." Decrease is not only the way I understand it. Our people are fighting because of conditions. The people are fighting for liberation. The people are fighting for their freedom. There-

fore, the struggle will never diminish here; on the contrary, it may become more intense. The people have legitimized rebellion as a tactic. They are using it as a tactic. As you know about the war in Vietnam, the black people have adopted that method as a tactic in America. Each city in America which has large Negro population can predict with confidence that it will have rebellions because the black people are going to be free through any means necessary. We feel that our freedom here is linked to freedom throughout the world because America is the principal oppressor. America and its imperialist governments threaten the world with the blackmail of war. They threaten to declare war on the entire world. We do not accept any war here, just as Cuba did not accept any war, the people of Vietnam have not accepted war, as the people of Guatemala have not accepted war."

Q: Mr. Brown, do you believe that the struggle which began this summer could bring to the North American Negroes some gains, and, if this is so, do you think that these should be enough to end the present movement?

Rap: "The struggle did not just begin this summer. It has been a struggle all along. It accelerated this summer. Black people really became disillusioned with America long ago. Now they have become convinced that it is hopeless to sit back and wait for America to change. America has no intention of changing. The struggle we encounter today is not a new struggle. It has accelerated and is a more advanced struggle now."

Q: Can you offer us, Mr. Brown, any new information or confirmation about discrimination by the Pentagon in sending Negro soldiers, rather than whites, to certain fighting fronts in Vietnam?

Rap: "Right. Now that is an attempt, that is an active type of genocide. Genocide is being committed in America against black people. It is no accident that 30 percent of the casualties in Vietnam are black men and that 22 percent of the forces there are black."

America is committing genocide against black people. In other words the black population is considered a problem and the problem is being handled through genocide. "They are not only killing us in Vietnam, but they are also killing us in the streets of America."

Q: Mr. Brown, what do you think will be the attitude of the Negro soldiers sent to Vietnam when they return to the United States?

Rap: "They are going to be the strongest guerilla fighters because they have the skill, have been given the skill" that American wanted them to learn. When they return to America, that skill will be used to free the black people. The same implacable will for freedom which has always made the black man fight for his country, "that same skill will make him fight this country when he comes back with those skills."

Q: How did the North American black people receive statements made in Havana by Stokely Carmichael?

Rap: "Black people, black people that really understood, that were really receptive" were happy to know that the black people throughout the world "have united to fight the imperialistic American government."

Q: Mr. Brown, could you point out the immediate and future objective of the struggle of the North American black people?



Rap: "The objective is freedom. We are talking about being free. We are talking about ending the oppression that America imposes on people across the world. We are in a strategic spot because we live in America itself. The liberation of people around the world depends

on the liberation of the black people here in America. In other words, we live within the stomach of the monster and we can destroy him from within."

Q: And now a final question: Mr. Brown, if you please, do you believe Mr. Brown, that the Afro-American people are aware of the important role of solidarity among oppressed people in their struggle against their oppressors?

Rap: "Right. I think that black people, or Afro-American" people, have begun to understand that all the oppressed throughout the world must unite to defeat the western imperialist government, the Yankee government in America. "The black people endorse what happened in Cuba, and you know that they endorse Carmichael's actions in Cuba."

Q: Mr. Brown, do you wish to add anything else?

Rap: "I only wish to add that America has escalated her war against black people here." They have built concentration camps and they plan to put those concentration camps into use in the near future. They plan to put black people in those concentration camps. However, we warn America that if they insist on playing the role of Nazis, "We are not going to play Jews."

Q: And now, Mr. Brown, before finishing this conversation for which we thank you very, very much, would you like to send any special message to the Cuban people?

Rap: "Yes. We would like the free people of Cuba to know that they should continue in their struggle for liberation" against Yankee imperialism. And they should know that their Afro-American neighbors who live in America are with the Cubans and will support and back the Cuban revolution and the Cuban people. "And we also would like to add that we view Mr. Castro as one of the few living patriots and revolutionaries of the world--and Mr. Guevara."

Q: Well, Mr. Brown, to end this interview we would once more like to thank you in the name of the ICR.

Rap: "Thank you." \*\*



White warmakers think little of killing innocent children to obtain greedy capitalist goals in Vietnam.



## NIGGER

## COPS

□ □ □

MIKE HAMLIN

I have no doubts that the Detroit Police Department is sincere in its expressed desire to get more blacks on the police force. The problem is in the qualifications that they set. They as well as all of the big companies in this country are looking for the increasingly rare human being the black eunuch is generally better educated than most blacks, and is therefore able to command a more prestigious and higher paying job than a mere patrolman. His peculiar talent makes him number one on the list of any company seeking to make inroads into the Negro market. Thus, we find them as management executives in industrial firms, insurance salesman for large companies, doing public relations in the Negro market, teaching and counseling in schools, and as a result of his turning in politics, in high positions in government, you are likely to find him on the board of education, the city council, a labor union official in the professions of law, or medicine, and of course as a civil servant.

It is then no surprise that the Detroit Police Department has been able to find only about four hundred leftovers that are qualified for the positions that it offers. But let me hasten to point out that the leftovers that the force has acquired are exceeding the expect-

tations of their master. I am sure that during the July Rebellion the power structure was concerned that the excessive brutality and murder engaged in by the police and national guard would cause their eunuchs to break and tell of what was happening to Black people this was not the case, instead we find at the Algiers Motel, a eunuch moonlighting as a private guard taking part in that heinous crime with the red-necked beasts of the department and the guard. And my good friend Herman Ector was killed by another moonlighter at Lindy's on Joy Road. The fact that these two ball-less specimens will go to prison, while the killer whites go free should, one would think, cause the rest of them to wake up, this is not nearly the case. On the contrary, this is more than likely to cause them to reach new heights in their excesses against their black brothers.

If you have a relative who is on the police force, or if one lives in your block, don't you have some questions to ask him? If you can restrain yourself from spitting on him, or attacking him, I suggest you talk to him and see just what is in his mind. I certainly would like to know.

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude, a letter from one of our beloved brothers in the County Jail, regarding the Harry Branch Story. It goes without saying that we deplore the situation where one of our people is in the clutches of the beast. We deplore also the circumstances which got him into their clutches and are encouraged by his attitude. It seems that his situation is a result of his efforts not to succumb to the allotted role that society had chosen for him.

\*\*\*

# A Message From H. Rap Brown

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS in Black communities throughout the United States:

OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS in South Africa have launched an armed revolutionary struggle against the racist, illegal white governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. In Rhodesia some 250,000 whites are suppressing the rights of 4 million blacks. In South Africa for over fifty years some 2 million whites have brutally suppressed the right of self-determination of the African majority. But the revolutionary armed struggle has begun and we shall win.

The hour has come when we must support our blood brothers. We cannot sit back and wait until the United States has sent troops to Rhodesia and South Africa. Already in South Africa it is the heavy investment of the United States capitalists that makes this regime stay in power.

YOU MUST HELP.  
YOU MUST HELP NOW.  
WE CANNOT WAIT.  
WHAT YOU MUST DO

1. Educate yourself about the involvement of the United States and other Western Powers in helping to maintain racism, colonialism and apartheid in South Africa. Organize yourselves as a committee of One to educate your neighbors about the nature of the struggle and what they must do now to help the armed struggle in South Africa. Brothers, we cannot wait, for the struggle will be long and bitter and we must begin to help now.

2. Collect and send money immediately to: Oliver Tambo, President, African National Congress, P.O. Box 2239, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

3. Collect and send medical supplies to President Tambo at the same address. Do it now.

4. On August 27th, 1967, we sent a letter to Oliver Tambo, pledging our moral support and other help as the liberation movements ask for it.

In our letter we stated that: "In the United States we are this day, Sunday, 27th of August, 1967, calling on black people not to buy new General Motors cars for the year 1968. We are fully aware that General Motors is a heavy investor in South Africa and the profits from exploited labor of our brothers in South Africa makes this company even richer."



"We are making this appeal in the city of Detroit, the state of Michigan, where General Motors has its main plants. While we are aware there are other United States companies operating in South Africa, we believe by calling for a selective boycott of 1968 General Motors cars we may in some small manner assist the struggle for the armed liberation of South Africa. We hope by this action to pressure the United States capitalists to withdraw their investments before we see the sorry sight of the United States government sending troops, some of whom will be Negroes, to support the white racist regime in South Africa and to protect the white American citizens and their dollars."

5. Remember that the struggle against racism, colonialism and apartheid is an indivisible struggle. Armed revolutionary action is occurring throughout Southern Africa--Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa. This issue will soon be brought before the Security Council

of the United Nations and even the General Assembly. Do not stand aloof from the debates. Dress in your national African dress, go to the United Nations, hear and participate in the discussion. Too long we as Africans in the United States have failed to show solidarity with our African brothers on the continent. We the Overseas Africans must realize that we can do something and our presence at the United Nations is an expression of solidarity which is important for the morale of the brothers fighting the guerrilla war in Southern Africa.

6. If you are in school, stay there and learn industrial skills that are needed in African countries and will be needed once the liberation of Southern Africa has been accomplished. If you are out of school, get back in and learn the sciences, learn engineering, learn medicine. Africa needs technical help and we must use this white man's schools to help our brothers in Africa, when they ask for us. We must be prepared. There is some meaning to our lives when we realize that we can today go back to Africa.

7. Support SNCC. Send contributions to 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., Room 803. SNCC has voted to help the liberation struggle and it is going to help directly the liberation struggles occurring in all parts of Southern Africa. But SNCC has been under intense pressure and the whites in this country are trying to destroy it. They are going to even try harder now that we are actively supporting the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

SNCC MUST NOT FALL. Send some money today. Also, we must support CORE.

8. Prepare yourself psychologically for the day when we may all have to go fight in South Africa, for the apartheid system is so vicious--and is backed by all the Western Powers, especially the United States--that those of us who have been trained to fight in Vietnam, for example, and do not want to fight and live in this country may very soon have to form a BLACK INTERNATIONAL AND RETURN TO AFRICA TO FIGHT OR DIE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE MOTHERLAND, AFRICA IS OUR HOME

ONE AFRICA, ONE PEOPLE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## North Vietnamese Call Afro-Americans

# OUR BROTHERS IN AMERICA

FROM THE VIETNAMESE COURIER

After Viet Nam, come Detroit, Newark, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Washington: the crash of guns resounds in American cities, shaken by the rumble of tanks. Men die, whose only crime is to be born with a black skin.

There is a so-called Negro problem in the United States. For us Vietnamese, there is much more than a Negro problem, an abstract "problem" among the thousands that beset our times. A Negro who falls in the United States under the bullets of policemen and racists makes us seethe with anger, and tears come to our eyes. The murder of a Negro child tears our bowels. The crash of guns in Detroit, and the rumble of tanks in the Black Ghettos of America echo deeply in our hearts.

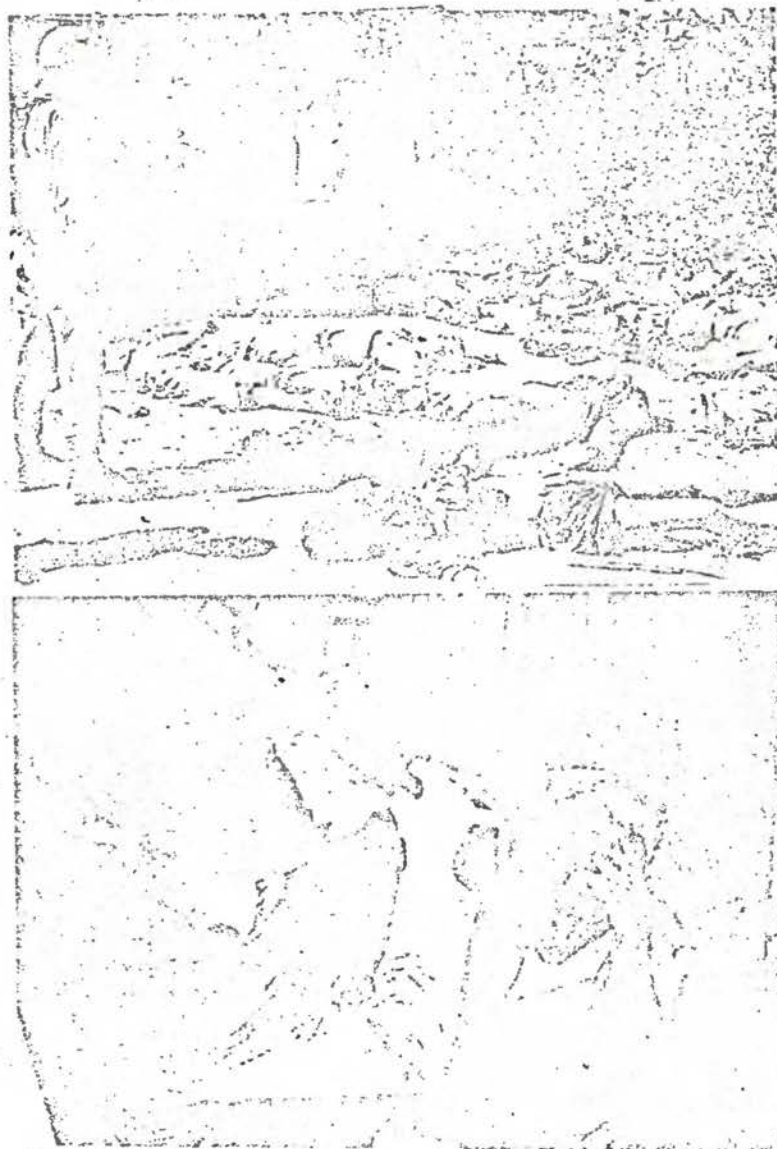
That great anger which explodes, those Negro quarters rising up in a heroic struggle, those men, women, children standing up to Yankee soldiers and police with bottles, bricks, shotguns, infuse great emotion and enthusiasm into our hearts. When American Negroes rise up to defend their freedom, they also defend our freedom, and the freedom of all in this world.

The heroic fight of the American Negroes is also our fight. It is the same men, the Johnsons, the McNamaras, Dean Rusk, the big Yankee trusts, the generals and politicians in the service of big companies, who are clamouring for the war in Viet Nam and for repression against the Black Ghettos. It is the same men, members of the Ku Klux Klan, of the John Birch Society and others, Bull Connor and his accomplices, who are the worst "hawks" concerning Viet Nam. Those who exploit, humiliate, lynch Negroes in the United States are the same who want to reduce the Vietnamese people to serfdom, who have tried to poison them up in "strategic hamlets" and quell their will for independence with napalm, phosphorus bombs and poison gas.

The American Negroes' heroic struggle, their calvary all along the centuries, the successive stages of their fierce fight have gradually been engraved upon the conscience of the Vietnamese. Nearly 50 years ago, when the Vietnamese people still didn't know where the U.S.A. was, Nguyen Ai Quoc (now President Ho Chi Minh) already wrote pages seething with anger against the K.K.K. Nearer our time, when Negro children were molested at Little Rock, when at Birmingham police dogs tore the flesh of Negro demonstrators, we knew, we felt that it was the fate of our own children which was at stake, that it was our own flesh that the dogs were lacerating. Even the distress of a Negro who tires desperately to straighten his hair or vents his sorrow in a mournful spiritual is felt by us as our own distress. And when a Negro orator praises before the United Nations or the American Congress the "kindness" of the U.S. administration, this affects us as much as if that renegade were betraying ourselves.

When the hard necessities of war bring face to face a Vietnamese fighter and an American Negro, tragedy breaks out in the former's conscience: Is the other man a brother or a foe? We know that he is a brother, for he and his people have been exploited and oppressed, beaten up and lynched all along the centuries by the same men who now send him to die in Viet Nam. He had perhaps wandered in Harlem, out of a job, until





Vietnam (above), U.S.A. (below). .... SAME ENEMY.

the day when deceived by government propaganda he believed that the army could be a refuge from his misfortunes.

Did he go as far as to think he was defending the "free world" in Viet Nam? The question haunted our minds. Yet we kept the firm hope that the truth would out one day. And it did. The gesture of Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) is certainly the harbinger of many more similar actions. Freedom is indivisible. Any man fighting for his liberty becomes deeply conscious of the fact that the liberty

of others should be respected. Across the immensity of the Pacific our hands will certainly join, the hands of those who have sworn never to accept serfdom.

Honour and glory to our brothers in America. Honour and glory to the white people who have taken part in this struggle, by their side. You are fighting bare-handed against Yankee troopers, just as we did only a few years ago against men armed to the teeth by American trusts. You are bound to win, for in the world today, the wind of freedom is invincible. \* \*

DE 157-1757

In the January 22, 1967 (8) volume 1, number 4 edition of the "ICV", Detroit's black community newspaper, "The Voice of the Revolutionary", articles entitled "How To Make a Bomb", "HUEY NEWTON - Black Hero", "The Crusader, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS in Exile", and "SNCC at the U.N." appeared.

A characterization of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS appears in the characterization of Revolutionary Action Movement.

The following are copies of these articles:-

Dear Sir:

I thought you might want the following information.

HOW TO MAKE A BOMB  
(Primarily for the purpose of Sabotage)

1. Mix one quart of ammonia with one quart of gasoline.
2. Place in a plastic container like the kind that Roman Cleanser or ammonia come in
3. Tighten the cap extremely tight so that no air pressure can escape.
4. "Don't" place fuse inside of bottle because the bomb will be "NO GOOD".
5. Wrap the fuse around the neck of the bottle, and make sure it's long enough to allow you to escape to safety.

These two chemicals mixed together when penetrated by heat from the burning fuse will cause an explosion more devastating than dynamite. This is the type of improvised bomb used to blow up

bridges and large buildings in Vietnam.

You can use any kind of container but the plastic one is best, because the heat penetrates faster.

Here's something - or just outright rioters. Poisoned broken glass tied in thin cloth for throwing at the face especially at night. Poison knives. - Poison bow and arrows

Use manholes in the street like the Viet Cong use in Viet Nam. But study them first to see where the lead to, it would take many hours for a good guerilla fighter to be flushed out of a far stretching manhole, plus, whitey doesn't expect this.

Also, break a lot of glass in the street - or stopping the beast's cars.

I hope this will help the cause and I hope this information will be spread from city to city so that we can be better prepared.

From a brother.....  
Black Power

Poison Blow Guns and Darts-if you know how to make them.



# HUEY NEWTON - BLACK HERO

## COPS ASSAULT BLACK PANTHER LEADER

### MINISTER KILLS COP IN SELF-DEFENSE

Huey Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party in Oakland, was shot while defending himself against two cops last month. One of the cops is dead and the other was hit with three bullet wounds as their attempt to silence another Black man backfired.

Newton is now a prisoner in the hospital of San Quentin where he is the victim of further brutality. Police have chained him to the bed at gunpoint. He was held incognito for a week - his family was not permitted to see him, his lawyers had to obtain court injunctions for entrance. He has been charged with the murder of the first cop and the shooting of the second.

On the day of the confrontation, Newton was stopped in his car by the two men. When he refused to get out of the car they attempted to force him to get out. Since he was within the law in remaining in the car, Huey resisted. At this

point both policemen drew their guns. The Minister of Defense responded to protect himself after the cops started to kill him. This incident took place in the heart of the Black community.

The following press release was issued by Oakland groups:

"We fully support Huey P. Newton in his leadership of the resistance against these brutally op-

pressive tactics. We know Huey Newton to be a courageous leader in the struggle against oppression and we further know that, despite the long-standing and undeniable grievances that all Black people have against occupying forces like the Oakland police, Huey Newton did not confront the cops in the manner described by the police. Huey Newton is a victim of police assault and is now being held as a political prisoner. We, therefore, pledge our continuing support for him in his struggle against the oppressive and discriminatory "legal" system, of which the police and the courts are both parts."

Support for Newton has come from individuals and organizations across the nation, including James Baldwin and Ossie Davis. Atlanta SNCC sent the following telegram of support:

"Brother Huey Newton, Minister of Defense. The violent cop attack against you is part of white America's plan to destroy all revolutionary Black men. Brothers and sisters in SNCC support you all the way. We praise your fine example of armed self-defense. Your action is an inspiration for Black men everywhere. SNCC stands united with you and ready to help in any way possible."





# THE CRUSADER

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS—IN EXILE

INNER CITY VOICE Presents the Crusader as a public service since the U.S. post office has banned the newsletter from the mail.

What types of weapons should be in the arsenals of the Black Revolution? Guerrilla forces should rely heavily on simple and even home-made weapons. Much stress should be placed on obtaining highly portable weapons that are easily concealed. Soldiers on leave, AWOL or recently discharged should be induced to play a very active part in the Black Revolution. Full use should be made of this personnel's military training and experience. They can give invaluable instructions in the use of heavy machine-guns, hand grenades, anti-tank guns bazookas and demolitions. Militant minded brothers in the service will be able to aid in securing weapons of all descriptions. Revolutionary fighters must keep a sharp look out for hustling troops whose greatest preoccupation in life is to play the chicks and the night life; for a few bucks they can become a great source for supplying much needed military gear.

There is a great need for the black revolutionary to become proficient in ambushing and seizing arms and equipment from the enemy oppressor. This includes even the capture and use of tanks and armoured cars. Special effort should be made to locate and seize Minutemen and rightist fascist groups' arms caches. When U.S. Government surplus military and sporting goods stores are pebbled (looted), first aid packets gas masks and helmets should not be overlooked. When stocked, the heavier type o-model airplane equipped for remote control can play a big role in urban guerrilla



Rob Williams

warfare. These model planes can be used to deliver hand-grenades to targets. Firing pins or mechanisms can be so constructed that the impact of a direct head-on collision will set off an explosion. Dynamite and other explosives and deadly chemicals can be utilized from these heavy model planes. These model aircraft can also be used to reach fenced in and inaccessible targets like oil storage tanks, industrial chemical tanks, high tension power installations, armoured cars, and troop carriers. They can also be used against inaccessible buildings and other targets that may require special attention.

The black revolutionary must become creative, must use his imagination, talent and training in the sacred cause of liberation. He must become consciously constructive in devising ways and means of harassing, bankrupting, exhausting, demoralizing, injuring and destroying the enemy. He must not expend himself, his forces and supplies foolishly. While soberly resisting and analyzing the strength of the enemy, he must never fear him. He must seek the advantage of battle and be as certain as the realm of possibility will allow that skilfully planned and executed actions will heap great injury upon the enemy. Revolutionary forces must save themselves while destroying the enemy. Revolutionaries must make a strong bid for dramatic victories that will inspire the people, encourage them to want to participate in a war of dignity, retribution and liberation! At the same time the urban guerrilla must strike

terror into the hearts of the enemy forces. He must be well disciplined, of high morale, devoid of ego and be able to work and think collectively. He must at all times project a double image. To the masses of the community he must project an image of a race conscious politically mature brother whose unshakable mission is to defend the human dignity of our downtrodden masses. His image should be that of a liberator rather than one of a thug rioter engaged in a orgy of pointless plunder. He should be a black patriot and savior who is convinced that it is more honorable to fight and die in battle against oppression and tyranny directed against the black people of the ghettos than to die in white men's wars of imperialism and the repression of freedom loving colored peoples abroad. He should equate his revolutionary actions, not to "looting" and "rioting", but to the spirit of the Boston Tea Party, the battle of Concord, Lexington,

and Valley Forge. He must feel and understand the nobility of his historical role; a role that affords him the opportunity of forging his own destiny and of bringing new directions to the world.





(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# SNCC AT THE U N

## FOREMAN RAPS IMPERIALISM

We have received a wealth of information from Brother James Foreman, International Affairs Director of SNCC on the monstrous colonial role of the U.S. imperialist government and its monopoly capitalist. We will present as much of this material as our space will allow. It is of great importance that you understand the role played by this country on the international level.

The following is the text of the last statement made by the delegation of SNCC at the United Nations Conference on Racism, Colonialism and Apartheid held in Kinshasa, Zambia, July 24 - August 4, 1967.

Mr. Chairman:

We, the representatives of SNCC Howard Moore and myself, would like to take this last occasion to thank the United Nations Delegates for inviting us to this Seminar. We would especially like to thank the Chairman, Mr. Malela, the Secretary, Mr. Reddy, the United Nations staff and the entire Government of Zambia for the consideration and courtesies extended to us.

Our appearance at this seminar marks a significant step in the struggle against racism, colonialism and apartheid, for it represents an official invitation to millions of Africans living in the United States to join actively their struggle for freedom and liberty in the United States with that in Southern Africa. No matter what the experts and the United States Government may say, there is indeed an indivisible nature to the struggle against apartheid, colonialism and racism throughout the world. Time has proven this and the future will vindicate our stand at this conference.

In our opening statement, Mr. Chairman, we called upon the members of this Seminar to officially recognize that connection. Many delegates and the entire liberation movement here represented have expressed solidarity with our efforts in the United States. We call again for the moral support of the international community and we ask once more that this Seminar take special note of the struggle against racism and exploitation that African-Americans are waging within the United

States. If this action is taken, it will be of significance to the world community.

But, if it is not done, Mr. Chairman, I assure you that it will not deter in the slightest the Freedom Fight being waged in the United States, in the South and in the North, in the fields and in the ghettos, for we know that it is only through the blood of the oppressed and the oppressors that a people can win their freedom.

We are absolutely confident that our efforts within the United States is going to hasten Victory in Southern Africa and their revolutionary armed struggle is going to hasten a better life for their African brothers and sisters enslaved from Africa, transplanted in an alien culture, forced to build the so-called great Western Civilization which oppressed mankind. We know that it is from the sweat and the riches of Africans, among other people, that those who live high and mighty in Western capitals have derived their position.

Mr. Chairman, in speaking directly to the question of ways to deal with the problem politically, economically, militarily and diplomatically, we must express our full support of the resolutions introduced by the liberation organizations. For they represent the thought of many of those who are directly suffering from the inhuman effects of racism, apartheid, and colonialism. We express our support of the Algerian resolution calling upon the Member States of the United Nations to give moral and financial support to liberation movements in Southern Africa and we support the resolution of the delegation from Iraq calling upon the Economic and Social Council to mount a massive educational campaign.

Mr. Chairman, in our last presentation before this body we made certain recommendations which I would like to restate at this time.

1. That the ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY increase its support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.
2. That the General Assembly find ways to implement its many resolutions, including the implementation of those resolutions by force.



3. That the General Assembly recognize that the Permanent Security Council itself is composed mainly of those who are the chief supporters and perpetrators of racism, colonialism and apartheid, namely the United States, Great Britain and France. In this connection, it becomes mandatory for the General Assembly not to rely on these so-called Great Powers to condemn themselves, but members of the General Assembly, especially the Afro-Asian delegates must find ways and means to curtail their influence and even limiting their veto power.

4. That the United States withdraw its investment and civilians from South Africa before the stage of revolutionary and struggle reaches the point of killing United States citizens and blowing up United States investments, after which we will see undoubtedly the sorry sight of the United States war machinery going to help the regime of Vorster or his kind in the name of protecting some blond or blue-eyed American who is in trouble through the efforts of the "uncivilized" African to free himself from his oppressors.

Mr. Chairman, we state here publicly that our organization and the Africans who are citizens of the United States have been remiss, we have not done our duty in mobilizing as effectively as we could have public support in the United States to oppose the policies of the United States in South

Africa. We accept and make this criticism of ourselves, but we assure this worldly forum that we plan to correct this. We intend to mobilize public opinion on the grass roots level and to take other forms of action against the monster of colonialism, apartheid and racism.

In order to do this, we will need the full support of the United Nations and access to its many documents published and unpublished. We know that the United States government will try to block our efforts. It will try to stifle our attempt to link our struggle with that in Southern Africa. We are reminded that Malcolm X was killed when he attempted this. We know of the repressive laws against dissent in the United States.

Our brothers and sisters are dying in the streets of the United States as we utter these words. They are engaged in rebellions and revolts against white people who have denied them their liberty and exploited our labor for centuries. Yet the United States representatives sit at this conference and talk about the winds of freedom blowing in the wind. There is indeed something blowing in the wind. It is blowing all over the world and that is a determination by the oppressed black, brown and colored people who form a world majority that the day of the white man exploiting all of us is over.

In Southern Africa, the cry has been raised by all voices: Freedom or Death. In the United States we too have decided that it was better to wage a fierce, unrelenting struggle than to live as neo-slaves in the twentieth century.

Mr. Chairman, we call once more upon all the delegates here assembled to notify their Governments the cry of the Afro-Americans is that there is an indivisible nature to the struggle against racism, apartheid and those of us in the United States are indeed victims of the same colonialism that established apartheid.

DE 157-1757

B. Circulation

DAVE FEDER, employee, Keystone Printing Company, on January 17, 1968, advised he is a student at the Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. FEDER advised he saw individuals in State Hall on the first floor selling copies of the "ICV".

DE T-3 advised on January 15, 1968, that copies of the "ICV" were sold at Vaughn's Book Store, Detroit, Michigan, and at the business office of the "ICV" at 253 East Warren.

DE T-3 stated ED VAUGHN, owner of the Vaughn Book Store, is the Executive Director of the CCAC.



APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

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

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

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961 a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1963, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

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

On November 16, 1964 a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.



DE-117-1755

APPENDIX

2

On May 12, 1967 a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that MAXWELL STANFORD of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where STANFORD resides.

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1967 that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940 and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

92

Detroit, Michigan  
January 18, 1968.

Title	"Inner City Voice"
Character	Internal Security - Miscellaneous
Reference	Detroit report, dated and captioned as above.

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

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





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 17, 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.



10 a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 17, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

THREAT TO BOMB RESIDENCE, WHEATON, ILLINOIS

Alan L. Webster, who resides in Wheaton, Illinois, is executive vice president of a real estate firm that sells real estate in Chicago, Illinois, suburbs. On January 4, 1968, Webster's Glen Ellyn, Illinois, office sold a home in the Valley View addition of Glen Ellyn, a previously all-white community, to the Reverend Massie Kennerd of Chevy Chase, Maryland. The Reverend Mr. Kennerd, a Negro, is employed by the Lutheran Church of America. His wife reportedly was formerly a member of the Board of Education in Washington, D. C.

On January 16, 1968, Webster received an anonymous telephone call from an individual who used obscene language and who also stated: "If niggers move into Valley View, we will bomb your residence and get your children."

Appropriate law enforcement agencies have been advised and Sergeant Theodore Moss of the Wheaton Police Department advised that extra patrol units are being assigned to the vicinity of Webster's residence.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND TEACHERS' STRIKE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

In Chicago, Illinois, an organization known as Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers, which claims a membership of 2,000 of the city's approximately 6,000 full-time

## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

substitute public school teachers, has been attempting to force the Board of Education to issue teacher certificates to substitutes who have satisfactorily taught in the Chicago school system for at least two years. Yesterday approximately 20 demonstrators picketed the Chicago Board of Education for one hour in support of the demand of the Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers. Among the demonstrators were members of the Students for a Democratic Society who handed out leaflets supporting the demand of the Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers. 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."

Officer Lynwood Harris, Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, advised that hundreds of members of the Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers failed to report for work yesterday. In addition peaceful picketing demonstrations were staged at four schools. Despite the strike all schools remained open and supervisory personnel from the Chicago Board of Education were dispatched to the schools to handle classes vacated by the striking teachers. A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past said the strike may continue for several days.

### MINUTEMEN

The Minutemen group is a militant right-wing organization based in Norborne, Missouri. In a recent special bulletin to network directors of the organization, instructions were issued for members to evacuate their families from riot areas during riots. They were also advised that if they live outside of a riot area, they should not enter the area of conflict unless it was for some reason such as to rescue



SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

a fellow member. The bulletin points out that if members enter the riot area they would be more of a hindrance than a help to the regular police forces and that they would serve the best interests of the organization by not becoming involved.

INCENDIARY DEVICES DAMAGE RESIDENCE OF GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA,  
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Racial tension has existed in Gainesville, Florida, for the past month due to the arrest of two individuals for distributing literature which was critical of a local grand jury hearing testimony concerning police officers who allegedly engaged in sexual relations with Negro woman prisoners. The individuals were given jail sentences on charges of contempt of court. Circuit Court Judge J. C. Adkins denied appeal bonds. During the evening of January 16, 1968, two incendiary devices were thrown through the bedroom window of Judge Adkins' home causing approximately \$300 damage. No injuries were reported. Local authorities are investigating this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 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

Enc.



12

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 15, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS STRIKE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On January 12, 1968, the "Chicago Tribune," a daily newspaper in Chicago, Illinois, carried a news item announcing that an organization known as Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers plans to strike on January 16, 1968. The organization claims a membership of 2,000 of the city's 6,000 full-time substitute public school teachers. The organization is attempting to get the Chicago Board of Education to agree to its demand that full-time substitutes be certified as regular teachers if they have satisfactorily taught in the Chicago school system for two years.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 12, 1968, that at a meeting on the evening of January 11, 1968, 50 persons, all Negroes, attended a meeting of the Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers. The main topics of discussion at the meeting were how to obtain certification for the full-time substitute teachers and the possibility of a strike on January 16, 1968. Our source said that no definite decision was reached concerning the strike.

According to our source, representatives of the following organizations were in attendance at the meeting: the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Congress



SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

of Racial Equality, and the Urban Training Center for Christian Missions, all civil rights groups in Chicago; and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization.

Our source advised that the Full Time Basis Substitute Teachers has previously staged demonstrations seeking certification which have been peaceful.

YOUTH GANG LEADER ASSAULTS PRISONER

The January 12, 1968, edition of the "Chicago Tribune" carried a news item indicating that Eugene Hairston, the number two leader of the "Blackstone Rangers," a Chicago, Illinois, Negro youth gang, who is presently incarcerated in the Cook County Jail in Chicago on a murder charge, assaulted a 17-year-old Negro male prisoner on Sunday, January 7, 1968. According to the news item, Hairston was involved in The Woodlawn Organization demonstration project, which was funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, prior to his confinement. Hairston allegedly assaulted his fellow prisoner because he would not obey Hairston's orders.

Cook County Undersheriff Bernard Carey advised on January 12, 1968, that Hairston wields considerable influence over other prisoners in the tier where he is confined because of his position in the "Blackstone Rangers." The tier where Hairston is confined houses 73 Negro prisoners, 63 of whom are members of the "Blackstone Rangers." The jail has 30 tiers and a total of 1,650 prisoners, 79 per cent of whom are Negroes. Undersheriff Carey said that

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

talk of black power is rampant in tiers housing Negro inmates. He said that the potential for a riot is always present; however, the prisoners could do little damage and could be quickly subdued. Cook County officials are investigating the assault.

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS, AMARILLO AND LUBBOCK, TEXAS

The local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People staged peaceful demonstrations in Amarillo and Lubbock, Texas, on January 12, 1968. The demonstrations were held to emphasize to the Negro citizen that one of his rights and duties is to vote.

BLACK NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER BEING PUBLISHED, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The "Inner City Voice," a black nationalist extremist newspaper which describes itself as "the voice of revolution" and claims a circulation of 10,000, has begun publication in Detroit, Michigan. Kenneth John Watson is the editor. Watson has been identified as a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement whose members have been involved in terrorist plots in New York City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 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.

A forthcoming issue of the newspaper contains an article with specific information on the construction of an ammonia-gasoline bomb to be used in riots; a poisoned

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

glass device to throw in the faces of police officers; and various incendiary devices for sabotage as described by Robert Franklin Williams, the Revolutionary Action Movement leader in exile. The newspaper quotes a Detroit minister as stating that in addition to using peaceful means to improve conditions for Negroes, "we may also need the brothers who can plan and carry out successfully programs of strategic and effective destruction if necessary."

In addition to the above, the newspaper carries items supporting the Nation of Islam, an all-Negro semireligious organization which advocates a doctrine of violent hatred of the United States Government and the white race; the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; and other black nationalist extremist groups. It opposes the United States involvement in Vietnam. A Christmas greeting from Mao Tse-Tung and a review of Stokely Carmichael's book, "Black Power," appeared in a recent issue. Stokely Carmichael is the former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.



SECRET

12



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 11, 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.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

1 a



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 11, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

H. RAP BROWN AND ASSOCIATE SCUFFLE WITH POLICE OFFICERS,  
NEW YORK CITY

H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, and an associate, Robert Smith, were involved in a scuffle with two officers of the New York City Police Department outside the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York City at about 5 p.m. yesterday. New York City Patrolmen Jack Gleason and Arthur Smith were on duty outside the Cuban Mission. Patrolman Gleason said that H. Rap Brown and Robert Smith pushed him into the wall of the Cuban Mission. He advised that following a scuffle Brown and his associate returned to the Cuban Mission. Patrolmen Gleason and Smith are attempting to obtain a summons for Brown and his associate charging harassment of police officers in the line of duty. They plan to serve the summons on H. Rap Brown and Robert Smith away from the Cuban Mission in order to prevent an incident.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Cuban Foreign Minister instructed Jesus Jiminez, First Secretary of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, to lodge a strong protest on January 11, 1968, at the United Nations as this

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.5

NLJ/RAC 10-31

By isl NARA, Date 7-27-11

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~SECRET~~

#### SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

incident is a blatant violation of a Cuban diplomatic establishment. Jiminez reportedly stated that the New York City Police Department violated the diplomatic immunity of the Cuban Mission by aggressively provoking guests of the Cuban Mission. According to the source, Brown and his associate did not request political asylum.

At about 10:30 p.m. yesterday Brown came to the entrance of the Cuban Mission and told members of the press that he would make a statement to the press on January 11, 1968. About 20 minutes later he and his associate left the Cuban Mission in a taxicab.

#### ADAM CLAYTON POWELL IN CALIFORNIA

Sergeant Justin Dyer of the Los Angeles, California, Police Department advised on January 10, 1968, that Adam Clayton Powell is staying at the Bel Air Hotel in West Los Angeles. Sergeant Dyer stated that Powell made several appearances in Los Angeles on January 9, 1968. He advised that Powell spoke to students at the University of California at Los Angeles yesterday and is scheduled to speak in San Diego, California, today. He advised that following his speech in San Diego, Powell plans to return to Los Angeles to tape a television program. Sergeant Dyer stated that Powell is scheduled to appear at Stanford University, Stanford, California, on January 12, 1968.

#### KING CALLS MEETING TO PLAN "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT"

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Martin Luther King, Jr.,

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights organization, has scheduled meetings in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 14-16, 1968, to plan his massive disobedience campaign which he has named the "Washington Spring Project." According to the source, staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference throughout the United States have been invited to attend the meetings in order to help plan the strategy for the "Washington Spring Project" and to receive assignments.

MARCH TO BE HELD, AMARILLO, TEXAS

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Amarillo, Texas, announced it will sponsor a march in that city on the night of January 14, 1968, to "bring to the attention of the Negro citizen that he needs to vote, that it is one of his rights and duties to do so." This organization has designated January 14, 1968, as "Registration Emphasis Sunday." Local law enforcement agencies are aware of the planned march.

DEMONSTRATION OPPOSED TO BUSING OF STUDENTS HELD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

An officer of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that the Chicago Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the busing of Negro students from predominantly Negro areas to predominantly white areas of the city. Members of the board voted to defer action until February 28, 1968. While the school board was meeting, between 500 and 800 persons opposed to the busing of students conducted a peaceful demonstration outside the Board of Education meeting.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 10, 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

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 10, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

STOKELY CARMICHAEL HOLDS MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At the instigation of Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization, a meeting was held at the New School of Afro-American Thought, 2208 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., last evening.

H. Carl Moultrie, President of the District of Columbia Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that this meeting commenced at approximately 9:20 p.m. after the press and other individuals not invited to attend were excluded. There were approximately 20 individuals representing civil rights organizations and an additional 80 individuals present.

The meeting was chaired by Carmichael who announced the purpose of the meeting was to formulate an organization to unite the black community in the Washington, D. C., area. He stated that further meetings are contemplated to implement the plans of the organization.

Following discussion of problems involved in forming a united black front, the role each individual civil rights organization would play in the black front, and as to



## SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND DISTURBANCES

who would run the new organization, a steering committee was formed from nominations from the floor. Their immediate task is to check with their own organizations as to their willingness to participate in the new organization. A future meeting of this steering committee is scheduled to be held later this month.

The following individuals were appointed to the steering committee: Stokely Carmichael; the Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Vice Chairman of the Washington City Council; Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League; the Reverend Jefferson Rogers of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Reverend Channing Phillips, President of the Housing Development Corporation and pastor of the Lincoln Congregational Church; Mrs. Willie Hardy of the Northeast Colored Community Council; Charles "Chuck" Stone, former aide to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; Daniel Eaton of the Occupational Industrial Center; and Ken Kennedy, Chairman of the Far Northeast Neighborhood Council. Moultrie was asked to serve on the committee but refused.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 p.m. without incident.

### DICK GREGORY PLANS TO DISRUPT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Dick Gregory, the Negro entertainer, previously made demands of officials of the city of Chicago, Illinois, which included complete open housing for Negroes; the right for Negroes to go anywhere in the city without being attacked; and that Negroes be placed in positions in the top echelon of the Chicago Police Department. Gregory stated that if these

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

demands are not met by city officials, the Democratic National Convention which is scheduled for August, 1968, in Chicago will be held over his "dead body."

On January 8, 1968, Gregory appeared on a Chicago radio program and stated he had just returned from a two-day visit in New York City where he had met with various "peace groups" concerning disruption of the Democratic National Convention. He advised that one such group called the "Diggers" from San Francisco, California, promised to assemble 500,000 youths in Chicago from July through September, 1968, in order to assist Gregory in his opposition to the Democratic National Convention.

NATION OF ISLAM CONVENTION TO BE HELD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the annual convention of the Nation of Islam will be held on February 25 and 26, 1968, at the Chicago Coliseum. Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Nation of Islam, is scheduled to attend the convention.

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.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON CIVIL DISORDERS

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

14

January 9, 1967

Mr. Ginsburg:

I think you will be interested  
in these two reports.



M. C. Miskovsky

Attachments



SF 9ET

142



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 8, 1968

BY LIAISON

**Mr. Charles David Ginsburg**  
**Executive Director**  
**National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders**

**Dear Mr. Ginsburg:**

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.

SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 8, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE HELD RALLY, CHICAGO,  
ILLINOIS

On January 5, 1968, approximately 100 persons attended a rally at the Christ Methodist Church in Chicago, Illinois. The rally was sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant black nationalist organization. Included among the speakers were Robert Brown, Chicago leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Lawrence Landry, Chicago chairman of the Associated Community Teams, a militant black nationalist organization; Robert Lucas, Chicago leader of the Congress of Racial Equality, a civil rights organization; and Russell Meek, a militant black power advocate. On May 2, 1952, a source of this Bureau advised that Meek had been expelled from the Communist Party, USA, a short time previously because he was suspected of embezzling funds. Recently he reportedly has been urging Negroes to arm and defend themselves.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the speakers at this rally talked about the forthcoming black revolution which must start in Chicago during the Summer of 1968. The source advised that the speakers also talked about burning buildings owned by white persons; killing the white man; and "taking care of" spies, "Uncle Toms," and FBI Agents. The speakers also told those present to purchase guns before any gun legislation in Chicago could be enacted. According to the source, a record containing a speech by H. Rap Brown, National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating

Hebert  
Cory 152



SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

Committee, was played at the meeting. He advised that no specific organizational plans for 1968 were discussed but stated that the meeting consisted of violent speeches which the crowd wildly endorsed.

The source advised that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee plans to center its 1968 program around politics, draft, and education. He also advised that members of the organization are attempting to obtain about 30,000 signatures to present to the court in order to have the travel restrictions placed on H. Rap Brown lifted.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL RETURNS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, returned to Washington, D. C., on January 4, 1968. He is currently residing at 2200 Twelfth Street, Northwest. Since his arrival in Washington, D. C., Carmichael is not known to have made any speeches or given any press releases. His activities have been limited to visiting with officials at the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and with social acquaintances.

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS TRAVEL TO CUBA

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the following individuals, all affiliated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, are currently in Cuba: Ralph Featherstone, Robert Fletcher, Jennifer Lawson, Willie Ricks, and Carver Neblett.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

This Bureau previously received information that these individuals would possibly attend a Cultural Congress scheduled to be held in Havana, Cuba, January 4 to 11, 1968. According to a radio broadcast emanating from Havana, the general theme of the Cultural Congress is colonialism and neocolonialism. The announced purpose is to obtain unity of action in the Cuban anti-imperialism fight.

BLACK POWER MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD, NEW YORK CITY

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that a black power meeting is scheduled to be held at the Renaissance Ballroom in the Harlem Section of New York City on January 21, 1968. According to the source, H. Rap Brown and Dick Gregory, the Negro comedian, are scheduled to speak. The source did not know the stated purpose for the meeting.

RACIAL TENSION EXISTS, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

In Gainesville, Florida, a local grand jury heard testimony concerning police officers who allegedly engaged in sexual relations with Negro women prisoners. On December 16, 1967, a leaflet entitled "Black Voices" containing an article written by Irven Lee Dawkins, a Negro, was distributed by Carol Thomas, a white woman. The leaflet alleged that the grand jury was infested with members of the Ku Klux Klan and called the five Negro members of the grand jury "Uncle Toms." Dawkins and Thomas were subsequently arrested on charges of contempt of court and have been sentenced to six months and four months respectively to the Alachua County Jail where they are presently confined. An appeal

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

bond was denied by a local judge. On December 29, 1967, Thomas went on a hunger strike because of the appeal bond denial. Racial tension has been mounting because of the situation.

Eight students and faculty members of the University of Florida conducted a hunger strike in sympathy for Thomas. In addition, another group of students have formed a committee and are calling for additional students to join in the hunger strike. On January 1, 1968, five Molotov cocktails were thrown into businesses owned by white persons in the Negro neighborhood causing minor fire damages. A quantity of ammunition was stolen in a burglary from a hardware store on January 1, 1968.

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised a meeting was held on January 3, 1968, by the Ad Hoc Committee for Dawkins and Thomas. Approximately 45 persons attended this meeting. Sarah Anthony, a Negro girlfriend of Dawkins and allegedly a writer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, stated that black people living in the ghetto were going to close all of the white-owned businesses in the Negro community by any method necessary. She refused to elaborate on what method would be used. Those in attendance also discussed plans to "jam" telephone lines at the Gainesville Police Department and at the home and office of Circuit Court Judge J. C. Adkins who denied the appeal bond. The group discussed plans to conduct a picketing demonstration at the Alachua County Jail in support of Dawkins and Thomas. The group also considered suggestions to organize a strike of city garbage collectors and to sabotage fire hydrants.



SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

On January 4, 1968, the Alachua County Grand Jury released its report regarding the allegations made by Dawkins against the Gainesville Police Department. The report stated that no credible evidence regarding the allegations was found.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL PICKETED, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On January 7, 1968, United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark addressed the National Workshop on Police-Community Relations at the Gateway Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. An organization calling itself the Ad Hoc Committee to Insure Constitutional Rights conducted a teach-in in the Jefferson Hotel on January 7, 1968. Approximately 200 persons attended this teach-in. Following this, about 160 persons then marched to the Gateway Hotel where Attorney General Ramsey Clark was speaking and conducted a peaceful picketing demonstration. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest alleged police brutality by officers of the St. Louis Police Department in the arrest of several individuals on December 8, 1967, during a visit by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

VIOLENCE THREATENED, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A source of this Bureau who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability advised that several members of a militant Negro group are spreading a rumor that a "burn out" will be conducted in Indianapolis, Indiana, sometime this winter. The "burn out" allegedly will take place in a suburb rather than in the Negro ghetto. According to the source, no plans have actually been made for the "burn out."

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been conducting daily open-housing demonstrations in that city since August 28, 1967. The demonstrations continued during this past weekend. The number of demonstrators ranged from 30 to about 75 persons. All of the demonstrations were peaceful.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR RELEASE  
FRIDAY P.M.  
JANUARY 5, 1968

*File  
FBI-Misc Rpt  
16*

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover today furnished to Attorney General Ramsey Clark details of the accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 1967.

Mr. Hoover reported that an all-time high was recorded with the location of over 16,000 fugitives and that the recovery of some 23,000 automobiles in FBI cases also set a new record. Of the fugitives located, approximately 3,000 were being sought at the specific request of state and local authorities for fleeing across state lines in violation of the Fugitive Felon Act. The year 1967 also witnessed a substantial increase in fines, savings and recoveries realized in FBI cases. These amounted to well over \$290,000,000, an increase of almost \$20,000,000 over 1966 and a return of about \$1.55 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations. Also cited by the FBI Director were over 13,000 convictions in FBI cases, a rise over 1966.

ORGANIZED CRIME:

Mr. Hoover commented that calendar year 1967 marked one of the most effective all-out drives against organized crime in the history of law enforcement. As a result of the FBI's participation in this drive, some 206 hoodlum, gambling and vice figures were convicted of violating laws within the FBI's jurisdiction and another 435 are currently awaiting trial in Federal court.



At the same time, as part of its continuing program of cooperation with other Federal, state and local agencies engaged in the drive, the FBI disseminated to these agencies some 300,000 items of criminal intelligence information, an increase of approximately 40,000 over 1966. These enabled them to stage over 750 raids and arrest more than 3,700 persons, primarily on charges of violating gambling, narcotics, illicit alcohol and prostitution laws. During the course of gambling raids by these other agencies, based upon information originally developed by the FBI, nearly \$1,700,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia and currency was seized, and literally dozens of bookmaking, casino and policy operations handling millions of dollars a year in wagers were broken up.

In the Detroit area, for example, a single gambling raid by the Michigan State Police on April 14, 1967, resulted in the arrest of 103 persons, the conviction of 91 of the 103 and the seizure of over \$30,000 by the raiding party.

In the Boston area, where there have been more than 45 gang-land slayings since 1964, the FBI supplied local authorities information that made it possible for them to convict one La Cosa Nostra member and indict four others, along with seven of their underworld associates, in connection with four of the slayings.

In the Buffalo area, information developed by the FBI led to the recovery of \$105,000 worth of furs stolen by a La Cosa Nostra-

controlled burglary ring and resulted in the arrest by local police of one of the ring's members.

It was also noted that as a result of information furnished by FBI criminal informants, over 11,000 arrests were made by Federal and local authorities during 1967, and it is estimated that more than \$19,000,000 in contraband and stolen merchandise was recovered by the FBI, state and other Federal law enforcement agencies based on information received from these informants.

Several cases also clearly indicate the nationwide extent of the drive and the scope of the Federal legislation which has been used successfully by the FBI in fighting organized crime. As an illustration, on January 20, 1967, alleged La Cosa Nostra "strong-arm man" Charles Battaglia was convicted in Tucson, Arizona, of having violated the Anti-Racketeering Act by utilizing extortion against a business engaged in interstate commerce. As a result of this conviction, he was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

On February 20, 1967, FBI Agents raided a La Cosa Nostra-controlled bookmaking ring which was centered primarily in Buffalo, New York, but which also had extensive "lay-off" action in Youngstown, Ohio. The two-state raid on the ring, which was estimated to have had a wagering "handle" well in excess of \$9,000,000 a year, was completed in a total of 10 minutes, and the four ring members arrested were charged with conspiring to violate a Federal antigambling statute. All four have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury and are awaiting trial.

On March 3, 1967, labor racketeer John Franzese was convicted in Albany, New York, of masterminding a series of New York, Massachusetts and Utah bank robberies. He has since been fined \$20,000 and sentenced to a 50-year prison term.

On May 9, 1967, Sam Battaglia, acting La Cosa Nostra "boss" in the Chicago area, was convicted in the United States District Court of extorting large sums of money from a local contractor. Convicted along with Battaglia, as the result of an interlinked investigation by the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service, was one of his chief lieutenants, Joseph Amabile. Both Battaglia and Amabile received 15-year prison terms and, in October, Amabile was convicted again on similar charges and received another 15-year concurrent sentence as a result of additional FBI investigation.

On June 7, 1967, Chicago mobster Ernest Infelice was convicted in Federal court, along with 12 other hoodlums, of the theft of approximately \$1,000,000 worth of silver and other merchandise in a series of major hijackings. On the same date, he was sentenced to serve 15 years in prison.

On October 27, 1967, two local insurance executives were convicted in Macon, Georgia, on charges of having violated the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering - Arson Act. Previously, another defendant in the case had committed suicide and a fourth had entered a plea of guilty to similar charges. Legislation amending the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute to include Arson was passed by Congress



in 1965 to combat the operations of professional "burn-out" men, and the Georgia case was the first to be tried under the new legislation.

On November 9, 1967, an extensive investigation by the FBI culminated in the indictment by a Federal grand jury of a convicted robber and extortionist who is also a La Cosa Nostra figure in Southern California. He has been charged with defrauding the Government by filing falsely certified payrolls in connection with a trucking firm under his operation and is presently awaiting trial.

On November 10, 1967, New York City rackets boss John Dioguardi and two associates were convicted in Federal court of having worked a "planned bankruptcy" scheme in which some 47 creditors lost approximately \$129,000. On December 11th, Dioguardi was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to five years in prison.

On November 17, 1967, long-time La Cosa Nostra functionary Vincent Rao was convicted in the United States District Court at New York City of having perjured himself in testimony before a Federal grand jury during 1965. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on December 28, 1967.

#### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Mr. Hoover reported that while many general criminal investigations were conducted during the year, the most startling development was the meteoric rise in bank robberies, burglaries and larcenies of institutions covered by the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crime Statute. The year saw some 2,500 such crimes as compared with 1,871 for the year 1966, a rise of over 600. Losses to banking institutions also showed a tremendous rise, not only in dollars, but also in lives.

One such robbery took place on October 27, 1967, when three heavily armed, masked bandits robbed the Northlake Bank, Northlake, Illinois, of \$83,000. Attempting to make their getaway, they were engaged in a gun battle with local police. Two police officers were killed and two wounded. One of the bank robbers was wounded and captured at the scene, but the other two escaped. Extensive investigation by the FBI identified the other two bandits, both of whom have lengthy arrest records and were on parole for bank robbery. They were apprehended by FBI Agents on October 31, 1967, at La Porte, Indiana, and are presently in Federal custody charged with violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute.

The FBI Director also noted that there has been a decided increase in the number of theft of government property cases under investigation by the FBI. This is probably attributable to the increase in military expenditures which has brought about a commensurate increase in the theft and misappropriation of government property from military institutions and supply depots. In an effort to combat this rise, the FBI, during the year, prepared a poster to alert citizens to the gravity of the problem and the steps they can take to reduce such thefts. To date, over 40,000 such posters have been distributed.

As an example of this type of crime, an investigation was conducted during 1967 involving the theft of approximately \$420,000 worth of vacuum tubes from the Defense Electronics Supply Center at Dayton, Ohio. The stolen tubes were distributed to outlets in the California, Chicago

and New York areas. As of this time, seven individuals have been convicted for their part in this theft ring.

The increase in military commitments has also caused the responsibilities and workload of the FBI with regard to draft law violations to increase considerably. The year 1967 was marked by practically every type of draft protest imaginable. In addition, it was found that the violations were no longer mostly confined to failure to report for physical examination or failure to report for induction, but involved to a great extent such things as the burning and "turning in" of draft cards and interfering with the administration of the Selective Service Act. Over 600 fugitives were apprehended during the year on charges of violating this Act.

The FBI Director pointed out that one of the most important categories within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI concerns alleged violations of the Federal Bribery and Conflict of Interest Statutes. The conscientious conduct of Government employees in the administration of their public responsibilities is essential to the proper and efficient operation of a democratic form of government. Mr. Hoover emphasized that the vast majority of Federal employees are honest, law-abiding citizens and that convictions under these statutes usually result from private individuals attempting to corrupt or improperly influence Government employees in the performance of their official duties.

As an illustration, Mr. Hoover cited a recent hijacking case investigated by the FBI in which two suspects tendered \$1,000 in cash to two



FBI Agents for the purpose of getting the suspects "off the hook." Fast action by the FBI Agents resulted in the conviction of the two culprits on charges of attempting to bribe Federal officers.

Fugitives apprehended by the FBI included a large number of dangerous, vicious and far-ranging subjects. As an example, FBI Agents in Los Angeles, California, on July 16, 1967, apprehended "Top Ten" fugitives Florencio Lopez Mationg and Victor Jerald Bono. Both of these individuals were charged with the brutal slaying of two United States Border Patrol officers in Southern California who disappeared on June 17, 1967, and whose bodies were found two days later in a remote mountain cabin near Anza, California. They had been handcuffed together around an old stove and both had been shot in the head. The officers apparently had stopped a vehicle to check it out with regard to possible narcotics traffic.

Intensive and vigorous around-the-clock investigation by the FBI established that in addition to Bono and Mationg, two brothers, Alfred Arthur Montoya and Harold Otto Montoya, were also involved in the killings. The Montoya brothers were traced to Mexico and, based on information furnished by the FBI, were taken into custody by Mexican authorities on July 8, 1967. For their participation in this crime, Bono and Mationg were sentenced to life imprisonment and the Montoya brothers to 30 years in the custody of the Attorney General.

Civil rights investigations continued to maintain a position of high priority and volume among the investigative matters coming within

the FBI's jurisdiction, and a number of noteworthy accomplishments in this field were achieved. Included were the convictions of seven men on a charge of conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of three civil rights workers who were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964. They included Cecil Price, a Deputy Sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment on December 29, 1967, and Sam Bowers, Imperial Wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi, who was sentenced to ten years. The remaining five received sentences ranging from three to ten years. An eighth individual entered a plea of guilty to the same charges and is awaiting sentencing.

In another matter the FBI conducted a wide-scale investigation into various incidents of racial violence in Rowan and Cabarrus Counties, North Carolina. These incidents included shooting into homes, dynamiting public establishments, burning churches and residences and making threatening phone calls. The investigation resulted in the arrest of 12 individuals who are currently awaiting trial.

#### POLICE TRAINING:

Mr. Hoover reported the year 1967 was a banner year for the FBI in its Police Training Programs. Requests for FBI assistance from municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies clearly indicated that proper selection and training of personnel have become prime considerations of law enforcement executives. During the year, the FBI extended training assistance, free of charge, in some 6,000 schools attended by over

178,500 law enforcement officers. This was the highest number of schools participated in by the FBI and the highest number of law enforcement officers in attendance in any one calendar year. Included in these schools were over 500 training sessions dealing with the prevention and control of mobs and riots, attended by nearly 20,000 law enforcement officers.

Local and state law enforcement agencies also requested, and were extended, assistance in organizing and conducting training programs for recruits, In-Service schools, and specialized schools in Police Management, Command and Supervisory Functions, Searches and Seizures, Due Process in Criminal Interrogation, Civil Rights, Probable Cause for Arrest, Advanced Latent Fingerprint Work, Sex Crimes Investigations, and Principles of Investigation.

During the year, two-man instructor teams from FBI Headquarters traveled extensively throughout the country conducting Police Management schools, which were usually of a five-day duration. The curricula for these schools included lectures and seminars on such topics as Police Planning, Organization Principles as Applied to Police Management, Handling of Personnel Problems, Supervisory and Executive Development, Recruitment and Selection of Personnel, Police Cadets, Human Relations in Management, Administrative Devices and Controls, Decision Making and Inspections. These schools, 77 in number, were attended by 3,288 law enforcement administrators, command and supervisory personnel.



In October, 1967, with the assistance of the Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Army, the FBI extended invitations to representatives of major police departments throughout the United States to attend a regularly scheduled curriculum function of the FBI National Academy on mob and riot control at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. More than 600 law enforcement officers representing approximately 300 different departments attended this demonstration. In addition, 32,000 copies of the second edition of the FBI training booklet "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots" were distributed during the year to law enforcement officials.

During September - November, 1967, personnel of the FBI conducted 275 one-day special conferences in various locales throughout the United States. The purpose of these conferences was to bring together law enforcement executives from all levels as well as prosecutors and members of the judiciary to discuss legal decisions affecting law enforcement and how the FBI's National Crime Information Center can and does help the law enforcement community. Over 21,500 individuals representing nearly 6,800 agencies attended these conferences.

The year also witnessed exhaustive study and research concerning the search of motor vehicles. This resulted in a series of 10 articles being published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin to serve as a training aid for law enforcement officers. In view of the tremendous problem regarding stolen cars, the FBI also prepared a film entitled "The

Examination of Stolen Cars" to be used in training law enforcement throughout the United States.

Two classes of the FBI National Academy were held during the year resulting in the graduation of 199 law enforcement officers. Included in the graduates were 13 from foreign countries and two from Puerto Rico. To date, there have been 5,235 graduates of the National Academy including 146 graduates from 37 different foreign countries. Of graduates still in law enforcement, 27.1% are executive heads of their agencies. A Sectional Retraining Session for National Academy graduates from 13 western states was also held during the year with 180 graduates in attendance. In addition, 30 Chapter National Academy Retraining Sessions were held in the other sections of the country.

#### NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

In its continuing efforts to render all assistance possible to law enforcement on all levels, the FBI commenced the operation of the pilot phase of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) on January 27, 1967. This computerized index on crime and criminals is designed to furnish the policemen on the street with instant information.

At the present time there are 39 control terminals connected with the NCIC at FBI Headquarters reaching 26 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. These terminals afford immediate access to the NCIC to over 300 law enforcement agencies, and it is anticipated that by

next July terminals will be established in practically all of the 48 continental states.

An example of how this system operates is exemplified by an incident which occurred during the early part of December, 1967. A patrolman on duty in Oregon observed a 1967 Mercury automobile bearing California tags and the occupants thereof did not appear to fit the car. He made an inquiry of NCIC through his local dispatcher and received an immediate reply that the vehicle had been stolen two days before in California. He arrested the two male occupants of the vehicle, aged 19 and 20. They immediately admitted the vehicle theft and elaborated they were members of a "hippy group." This group had ascertained the owner of the stolen vehicle would be away from his home for several days and during that time the group surreptitiously used his house as a "pad."

#### COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Mr. Hoover advised that the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), can look back on 1967 with a degree of satisfaction. The Party has continued its deep involvement in the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations and has given active support to their planning and execution. Such was graphically witnessed in the demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco on April 15, 1967, and in Washington, D. C., during the hectic weekend of October 20-22, 1967. There is nothing which the CPUSA would like more than to witness a continuation of widespread opposition, especially non-communist opposition, to the Government's policy in Vietnam. Since communism thrives on chaos, the Party leadership is also pleased with the disturbances on the campuses and the

disruption of city life by war protesters and riots in the ghettos.

The year 1967 was used by the Party to start work on one of its most cherished plans, the resumption of a daily communist newspaper. This paper is to start publication on May 1, 1968, in the hopes that it can play a role in the 1968 Presidential elections. According to Party leader Gus Hall, the paper is to fuse the Marxist viewpoint with modern journalism and will become the Party's mouthpiece.

In its continuing efforts to develop new leaders among Party youth, the CPUSA held a training school at a camp outside of New York City for three weeks in June and July, 1967. Topics such as the role of the working class, problems of youth, labor, peace and communist morality were covered. This was followed by a leadership school which started in New York City in September, 1967.

As always, in the international field, the CPUSA blindly followed the lead of the Soviet Union. Thus, 1967 found Communist Party members of Jewish background forced into the agonizing position of having to accept the anti-Israel stand of the Soviets during the Middle East crisis, which was contrary to all their instincts and emotions. This was necessary because the Party immediately accepted the position taken by the Soviets and, in order to remain in the Party, every Party member had to follow suit, regardless of his personal opinion.

Party members continued to travel to the Soviet Union during 1967. The crowning event was the travel of the official delegation



of the CPUSA to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution held in Moscow on November 7, 1967. The delegation was composed of General Secretary Gus Hall and his wife, National Chairman Henry Winston and his wife, Chairman of the International Affairs Commission James Jackson and some lesser lights. All repaid their hosts with lavish praise of Soviet accomplishments and denounced all phases of life in the United States.

#### EXTREMIST INFLUENCES IN RACIAL MATTERS

According to Mr. Hoover, the "Black Power" concept became more prominent in the racial movement during the year. Stokely Carmichael, former Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), popularized it first in 1966. His successor and current Chairman of SNCC, H. Rap Brown, has continued to use the slogan in his speeches in an effort to stir up racial unrest in the Nation. "Black Power," promoted by the demagogic exhortations of these two and others of their ilk, has created a climate of unrest and has come to mean to many Negroes the "power" to riot, burn, loot and kill.

This development in the racial movement has caused the CPUSA great concern. In an effort to please both the militants and the moderates in the racial movement, the CPUSA has attempted, in effect, to ride two horses at once. With the sharp break in the civil rights movement, where the black nationalist militants gained most recognition, the

Communist Party announced publicly in November, 1967, that it supported the "Black Power" extremists. In its public statement the Party stated in part, "Therefore, there can be no question of the right of the Negro people in the United States to use violence to free themselves from oppression and to win full freedom."

This "Black Power" development in the racial field is tailor-made for the CPUSA. They have sowed the seeds of discord and hope to reap in 1968 a year filled with explosive racial unrest.

#### KLAN-TYPE INVESTIGATIONS:

The FBI continued to investigate Klan-type organizations and these investigations reveal, as they have in the past, Klan involvement in beatings, bombings and the general denial of Constitutional rights to certain segments of our society. Mr. Hoover noted there are 14 different Klan organizations in the United States today with an estimated hard-core membership of 14,000 to 15,000. The Klan is concentrated in the South; however, there have been attempts to expand into the North and Midwest.

Klan attempts to organize effectively in Midwestern states, such as Illinois and Wisconsin, were frustrated this past year by the conviction in local court in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, of Turner Harden Cheney, Grand Dragon for the United Klans of America, State of Illinois. Cheney

was convicted and sentenced to 15 years for involvement in a bombing which occurred in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in August of 1966.

#### COOPERATION AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS:

As 1967 came to a close, the files of the FBI Identification Division, which serve as a national repository for fingerprints and other related identifying data, contained some 186,000,000 sets of fingerprints representing an estimated 81,000,000 persons. Over 27,000 fingerprint cards and some 12,000 miscellaneous forms were processed each working day of the year. The operations of this Division resulted in the identification of some 29,000 fugitives, an all-time high. In addition, over 25,000 cases, another all-time high, were received and processed for latent fingerprints.

The FBI Disaster Squad rendered on-the-scene assistance in identifying the victims of seven major disasters. In these, over 75 percent of the victims from whom fingerprints were obtained were positively identified by fingerprints.

The FBI Laboratory, whose facilities are available at no charge to law enforcement agencies throughout the country, conducted over 300,000 scientific examinations of evidence involving nearly 225,000 specimens.

In conclusion, Mr. Hoover commented, "The awareness of law enforcement authorities throughout the Nation of the need for adequate training is indeed gratifying and the trend toward professionalism in the law enforcement community has contributed immeasurably to the notable strides being made in the never-ending war against crime and corruption. An intensification of our efforts is an absolute necessity if we are to thwart the criminal element, whose parasitic activities impede the efforts of law-abiding citizens to contribute to the progress of our Nation. The FBI is dedicated to this cause."





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 3, 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

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

January 3, 1968

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DISTURBANCE, KENNEDY LABOR CAMP, BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

The Palm Beach County, Florida, Sheriff's Office advised yesterday that the Florida Fruit Company, Incorporated, at Belle Glade, Florida, plans to return 45 Jamaican sugar cane workers to Jamaica because of their low production. Since being informed of this, the workers have created disturbances which have included the smashing of windows and the cutting of tires on motor vehicles at the Kennedy Labor Camp where 360 Jamaican laborers are housed. As a result of the disturbances, the Palm Beach County Riot Squad, the Belle Glade Police Department, the Pahokee Police Department, and the Florida Highway Patrol sent officers to the Kennedy Labor Camp yesterday to restore order.

Captain Claude Tindall, Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, advised that the Jamaican troublemakers were warned to disperse. When they failed to do so, 52 of them were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly and inciting to riot. All were transported to the Palm Beach Stockade and are being held in lieu of \$11,500 bond each. Three additional busloads of unsatisfactory Jamaican sugar cane workers were transported to Miami, Florida, yesterday for return to Jamaica. Captain Tindall advised that order was restored and officers departed from the Kennedy Labor Camp yesterday evening.



SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

DICK GREGORY MAKES DEMANDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A source of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department advised that the Negro entertainer Dick Gregory and his wife; Lawrence Landry, the national leader of the Associated Community Teams, a militant black nationalist organization; and two other unidentified Negroes met with Irvin France, an aide of Mayor Richard J. Daley, yesterday afternoon. During the meeting Gregory repeated a series of demands for the city of Chicago. These demands included complete open housing for Negroes; the right for Negroes to go anywhere in the city without being attacked; the lifting of an injunction limiting demonstrations by Martin Luther King; and Negroes placed in positions in the top echelon of the Chicago Police Department. He also stated that all firemen and policemen should be paid the highest salaries in the Nation. Gregory stated that if these demands are not met by the city administration, the Democratic National Convention, which is scheduled for August, 1968, in Chicago, will be held over his "dead body."

OPEN HOUSING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that on December 28, 1967, representatives of various organizations interested in open housing, including the Milwaukee Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to discuss strategy of their continuing open-housing drive. The open-housing advocates indicated that the daily marches by the Milwaukee Youth Council were not getting the desired results and that in the future marchers will attempt to block traffic during the morning and evening rush hours.

SELECTED RACIAL DEVELOPMENTS  
AND DISTURBANCES

Yesterday evening 85 members and supporters of the Milwaukee Youth Council staged a march for approximately one hour in a shopping center on the south side of Milwaukee. Detective Leroy Oppman, Milwaukee Police Department, advised that no effort was made to block traffic.